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No. 4] NEW DELHI, JANUARY 16—JANUARY 22, 2005 SATURDAY/PAUSA 26—MAGHA 2, 1926

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके
Separate Paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उप-खण्ड (ii)
PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)

भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों (रक्षा मंत्रालय को छोड़कर) द्वारा जारी किए गए सांविधिक आदेश और अधिसूचनाएं
Statutory Orders and Notifications Issued by the Ministries of the Government of India
(Other than the Ministry of Defence)

कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत तथा पेंशन मंत्रालय

(कार्मिक और प्रशिक्षण विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 10 जनवरी, 2005

का.आ. 198.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, एतद्वारा दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना अधिनियम, 1946 (1946 का अधिनियम सं. 25) की धारा 6 के साथ पठित धारा 5 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सरकार के गृह (पुलिस) अनुभाग-III की अधिसूचना सं. यूओ. 72/6-पी-3/2004-01एचबी/2001 दिनांक 7-5-2004 और 334जी1/6पी-3-2004-15(10)पी/2004 दिनांक 30-11-04 द्वारा प्राप्त उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सरकार की सहमति से पुलिस स्टेशन हरबंसमोहाल, कानपुर शहर में भारतीय दंड संहिता की धारा 420/467/468/471 के अधीन 26-9-03 को दर्ज मामला अपराध सं. 187/2003 तथा भारतीय दंड संहिता की धारा 420/467/468/471/120-बी के अधीन 3-10-2003 को दर्ज मामला अपराध सं. 187/ए/2003 से संबंधित अपराधों और उक्त अपराध (अपराधों) से संबंधित अथवा

संसाध उसी संव्यवहार के अनुक्रम में किए गए अथवा पूर्वोक्त मामलों से संबंधित उसी तथ्य अथवा तथ्यों से उद्भूत किन्हीं अन्य अपराध (अपराधों) अथवा प्रयत्न, दुष्प्रेरणों और पडयंत्र के अन्वेषण के लिए दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना के सदस्यों की शक्तियों और अधिकारिता को विस्तार सम्पूर्ण उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य पर करती है।

[सं० 228/48/2004-ए.जी.डी.-II]

शुभा ठाकुर, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC
GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS

(Department of Personnel and Training)

New Delhi, the 10th January, 2005

S. O. 198.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) of Section 5 read with Section 6 of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946 (Act No. 25 of 1946), the Central Government with the consent of State Government of Uttar Pradesh, Home (Police) Section-III

vide Notification No. UO. 72/6-P-3/2004-01H.B./2001 dated 7-5-2004 and 334GI/6-P-3-2004-15(10)P/2004 dated 30-11-04, hereby extends the powers and jurisdiction of the members of the Delhi Special Police Establishment to the whole of the State of Uttar Pradesh for investigation of offences relating to Crime No. 187/2003 u/s 420/467/468/471 IPC registered on 26-09-03 at PS Harbansmohal, Kanpur city and Crime No. 187/A/2003 u/s 420/467/468/471/120-B IPC registered on 3-10-03 and any other offence(s) or attempt, abetments and conspiracy in relation to or in connection with the said offence(s) committed in the course of the same transaction or arising out of the same fact or facts in relation to the aforesaid cases.

[No. 228/48/2004-AVD.-II]

SHUBHA THAKUR, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 11 जनवरी, 2005

का.आ. 199.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, एतद्वारा दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना अधिनियम, 1946 (1946 का अधिनियम सं. 25) की धारा 6 के साथ पठित धारा 5 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए कर्नाटक राज्य सरकार की अधिसूचना सं. एचडी 218 पीसीआर 2004 दिनांक 18-11-2004 द्वारा प्राप्त कर्नाटक राज्य सरकार की सहमति से श्री एम. बी. राव, मुख्य प्रबंधक (आईएमएम), एलसीए-एलएसपी डिवाजन, एचएएल, बंगलौर के विरुद्ध 50,000 रुपए अर्द्ध परितोषण स्वीकार करने के लिए भ्रष्टाचार निवारण अधिनियम, 1988 (1988 का अधिनियम सं. 49) की धारा 7 के अधीन दंडनीय अपराधों और उपर्युक्त अपराधों से संबंधित अथवा संसक्त प्रयत्नों, दुष्टरेणों और षडयंत्रों तथा उसी संव्यवहार के अनुक्रम में किए गए, अथवा उन्हीं तथ्यों से उद्भूत किसी अन्य अपराध के अन्वेषण के लिए दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना के सदस्यों की शक्तियों और अधिकारिता का विस्तार सम्पूर्ण कर्नाटक राज्य पर करती है।

[सं. 228/96/2004-ए.बी.डी.-II]

शुभा ठाकुर, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 11th January, 2005

S. O. 199.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) of Section 5 read with Section 6 of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946 (Act No. 25 of 1946), the Central Government with the consent of State Government of Karnataka, vide Notification No. HD 218 PCR 2004 dated 18-11-2004, hereby extends the powers and jurisdiction of the members of the Delhi Special Police Establishment to the whole of the State of Karnataka for investigation against Shri M. V. Rao, Chief Manager (IMM), LCA-LSP Division, HAL, Bangalore under Section 7 of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 (Act No. 49 of 1988) for accepting illegal gratification of Rs. 50,000/- and attempts, abetments and conspiracies in relation to, or in connection with the said offence, and any other offence committed in the course of the same transaction, or arising out of the same facts.

[No. 228/96/2004-AVD.-II]

SHUBHA THAKUR, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 11 जनवरी, 2005

का.आ. 200.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, एतद्वारा दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना अधिनियम, 1946 (1946 का अधिनियम सं. 25) की धारा 6 के साथ पठित धारा 5 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सरकार के गृह (पुलिस) अनुभाग-14 की अधिसूचना सं. 133 जीआई/6-पी-14-04-60(24)04 दिनांक 28-10-2004 द्वारा प्राप्त उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सरकार की सहमति से पुलिस स्टेशन थाना कोतवाली, जिला गोंडा, उत्तर प्रदेश में भारतीय दंड संहिता, 1860 (1860 का अधिनियम सं. 45) की धारा 283, 279 और 304-ए के अधीन दर्ज मामला अपराध सं. 252/2004 तथा उसी संव्यवहार के अनुक्रम में किए गए अथवा उन्हीं तथ्यों से उद्भूत उक्त अपराधों से संबंधित अथवा संसक्त किसी अन्य अपराध (अपराधों) के अन्वेषण के लिए दिल्ली पुलिस स्थापना के सदस्यों की शक्तियों और अधिकारिता का विस्तार सम्पूर्ण उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य पर करती है।

[सं. 228/65/2004-ए.बी.डी.-II]

शुभा ठाकुर, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 11th January, 2005

S. O. 200.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) of Section 5 read with Section 6 of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946 (Act No. 25 of 1946), the Central Government with the consent of State Government of Uttar Pradesh, Home (Police) Section 14 vide Notification No. 313GI/6-P-14-04-60(24)04 dated 28th October 2004, hereby extends the powers and jurisdiction of the members of the Delhi Special Police Establishment to the whole State of Uttar Pradesh for investigation of Case crime No. 252/2004 under Sections 283, 279 and 304-A of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (Act No. 45 of 1860) registered at Police Station Thana Kotwali, District Gonda, Uttar Pradesh and any other offence(s) in relation to or in connection with the said offence committed in the course of the same transaction or arising out of the same facts.

[No. 228/65/2004-AVD.-II]

SHUBHA THAKUR, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 11 जनवरी, 2005

का.आ. 201.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, एतद्वारा दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना अधिनियम, 1946 (1946 का अधिनियम सं. 25) की धारा 6 के साथ पठित धारा 5 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए कर्नाटक राज्य सरकार की अधिसूचना सं. एचडी 198 पीसीआर 2004 दिनांक 27-10-2004 द्वारा प्राप्त कर्नाटक राज्य सरकार की सहमति से (1) श्री अशोक माल्लया, शाखा प्रबंधक, सिडीकेट बैंक, पर्सनल बैंकिंग ब्रांच, डिकनसन रोड, बंगलौर (2) श्री बी. एच. प्रेमानंद शेर्ट्टी, पूर्व प्रबंधक, कार्पोरेशन बैंक और (3) श्री के. एन. मुरली एवं किसी अन्य व्यक्ति के विरुद्ध मैसर्स बीएचईएल, बंगलौर के कर्मचारियों को मांग नृण मंजूर करने के मामले में भारतीय दंड संहिता, 1860 (1860 का अधिनियम सं. 45) की धारा 120-बी संपठित धारा 420, 468 और 471 तथा भ्रष्टाचार निवारण अधिनियम, 1988 (1988 का अधिनियम सं. 49) की धारा 13(2) संपठित धारा 13(1) (डी) के अधीन

दंडनीय अपराधों और उपर्युक्त अपराधों से संबंधित अथवा संसक्त प्रयत्नों, दुष्प्रेरणों और षडयंत्रों तथा उसी संव्यवहार के अनुक्रम में किए गए अथवा उन्हीं तथ्यों से उद्भूत किसी अन्य अपराध के अन्वेषण के लिए दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना के सदस्यों की शक्तियों और अधिकारिता का विस्तार सम्पूर्ण कर्नाटक राज्य पर करती है।

[सं० 228/101/2004-ए.वी.डी.-II]

शुभा ठाकुर, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 11th January, 2005

S. O. 201.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) of Section 5 read with Section 6 of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946 (Act No. 25 of 1946), the Central Government with the consent of State Government of Karnataka, vide Notification No. HD 198 PCR 2004 dated 27-10-2004, hereby extends the powers and jurisdiction of the members of the Delhi Special Police Establishment to the whole of the State of Karnataka for investigation in the matter of sanctioning demand loan to the employees of M/s. BHEL, Bangalore against (1) Shri Ashok Mallya, the Branch Manager, Syndiate Bank, Personal Banking Branch, Dickenson Road, Bangalore (2) Shri V. H. Premanda Shetty, Former Manager, Corporation Bank and (3) Shri K. N. Murali and any other person for the offences punishable under Sections 120-B read with 420, 468 and 471 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (Act No. 45 of 1860) and section 13(2) read with 13(1)(d) of Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 (Act No. 49 of 1988) and attempts, abetments and conspiracies in relation to or in connection with the offence mentioned above or any other offence committed in the course of the same transaction, or arising out of the same facts.

[No. 228/101/2004-AVD.-II]

SHUBHA THAKUR, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 11 जनवरी, 2005

का.आ. 202 —केन्द्रीय सरकार, एतद्वारा दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना अधिनियम, 1946 (1946 का अधिनियम सं. 25) की धारा 6 के साथ पठित धारा 5 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, कर्नाटक राज्य सरकार की अधिसूचना सं. एचडी 232 पीसीआर 2004 दिनांक 08-12-2004 द्वारा प्राप्त कर्नाटक राज्य सरकार की सहमति से (1) श्री नागेश वी. गोकर्ण, तत्कालीन प्रबंधक, यूको बैंक, देवांगेरे शाखा (2) श्री आर. शिवकुमार, तत्कालीन प्रबंधक, यूको बैंक, देवांगेरे शाखा (3) श्री एस. एच. सिद्दप्पा, तत्कालीन सहायक प्रबंधक, यूको बैंक, देवांगेरे शाखा (4) श्री मुरलीधर बहल, प्रबंध निदेशक, मैसर्स श्रीराम ऑटो हाउस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड (5) श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण बहल, निदेशक, मैसर्स श्रीराम ऑटो हाउस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड (6) श्री श्रीकंठ कुलकर्णी, प्रबंधक, मैसर्स श्रीराम ऑटो हाउस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड और (7) श्री जी. बी. धन्य कुमार, प्रबंधक, मैसर्स श्रीराम ऑटो हाउस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड एवं किन्हीं अन्य लोक सेवकों अथवा व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध यूको बैंक, बंगलूरु द्वारा प्राइवेट फर्म को 10 लाख रुपये नकद की भारी ऋण राशि की मंजूरी के मामले में उनके त्रुटिपूर्ण कृत्यों के लिए

भारतीय दंड संहिता, 1980 (1980 का अधिनियम सं. 45) की धारा 120-बी सपठित धारा 420, 468 471 और 477-ए तथा भ्रष्टाचार निवारण अधिनियम, 1988 (1988 का अधिनियम सं. 49) की धारा 13 (2) सपठित धारा 13 (1) (सी) और (डी) के अधीन दंडनीय अपराधों और उक्त अपराधों से संबंधित अथवा संसक्त प्रयत्नों, दुष्प्रेरणों और षडयंत्रों तथा उसी संव्यवहार के अनुक्रम में किए गए अथवा उन्हीं तथ्यों से उद्भूत किसी अन्य अपराध के अन्वेषण के लिए दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना के सदस्यों की शक्तियों और अधिकारिता का विस्तार सम्पूर्ण कर्नाटक राज्य पर करती है।

[सं० 228/103/2004-ए.वी.डी.-II]

शुभा ठाकुर, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 11th January, 2005

S. O. 202.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) of Section 5 read with Section 6 of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946 (Act No. 25 of 1946), the Central Government with the consent of State Government of Karnataka, vide Notification No. HD 232 PCR 2004 dated 8-12-2004, hereby extends the powers and jurisdiction of the members of the Delhi Special Police Establishment to the whole of the State of Karnataka for investigation of offence punishable under Sections 120-B read with 420, 468, 471 and 477-A of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (Act No. 45 of 1860) and section 13(2) read with 13(1)(c) and (d) of Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 (Act No. 49 of 1988) against (1) Shri Nagesh, V. Gokarna, the then Manager, UCO Bank, Davangere Branch (2) Shri R. Shivakumar, the then Manager, UCO Bank, Davangere Branch (3) Shri S. H. Siddappa, the then Assistant Manager, UCO Bank, Davangere Branch (4) Shri Muralidhar Behal, Managing Director, M/s. Sriram Auto House Private Limited (5) Shri Lakshmi Narayan Behal, Director, M/s. Sriram Auto House Private Limited (6) Shri Srikanth Kulkarni, Manager, M/s. sriram Auto House Private Limited (7) Shri G. B. Dhanya Kumar, Manager, M/s. Sriram Auto House Private Limited and any other public servants or persons for their fraudulent acts in the matter of sanctioning of mega cash loan of Rs. 10 lakh by UCO Bank, Bangalore to Private firm and attempts, abetments and conspiracies in relation to, or in connection with the offences, and any other offence committed in the course of the same transaction, or arising out of the same facts.

[No. 228/103/2004-AVD.-II]

SHUBHA THAKUR, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 11 जनवरी, 2005

का.आ. 203.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, एतद्वारा दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना अधिनियम, 1946 (1946 का अधिनियम सं. 25) की धारा 6 के साथ पठित धारा 5 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, कर्नाटक राज्य सरकार की अधिसूचना सं. एचडी 184 पीसीआर 2004 दिनांक 26-10-2004 द्वारा प्राप्त कर्नाटक राज्य सरकार की सहमति से श्री के. वी. मुरली, सहायक, नैशनल इंश्योरेंस कंपनी लिमिटेड, बंगलूरु

डिविजन-V, यूनिटबिल्डिंग एनेक्सी, मिशन रोड, बंगलौर एवं किन्हीं अन्य लोक सेवकों अथवा व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध वाणिज्यिक और गैर-वाणिज्यिक वाहनों की बीमा पालिसी से संबंधित लोक निधियों में जालसाजी और दुर्विनियोग के मामले में भारतीय दंड संहिता, 1860 (1860 का अधिनियम सं. 45) की धारा 409, 420, 468, 477-ए और 201 तथा भ्रष्टाचार निवारण अधिनियम, 1988 (1988 का अधिनियम सं. 49) की धारा 13 (2) संपठित धारा 13 (1) (सी) एवं (डी) के अधीन मामले के पंजीकरण और उपर्युक्त अपराधों से संबंधित अथवा संसक्त षडयंत्र प्रयत्न और दुष्प्रेषणा तथा उसी संव्यवहार के अनुक्रम में किए गए, उन्हीं तथ्यों से उद्भूत किसी अन्य अपराध के अन्वेषण के लिए दिल्ली पुलिस स्थापना के सदस्यों की शक्तियों और अधिकारिता का विस्तार सम्पूर्ण कर्नाटक राज्य पर करती है।

[सं० 228/94/2004-ए.बी.डी.-II]

शुभा ठाकुर, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 11th January, 2005

S. O. 203.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) of Section 5 read with Section 6 of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946 (Act No. 25 of 1946), the Central Government with the consent of State Government of Karnataka, vide Notification No. HD 184 PCR 2004 dated 26-10-2004, hereby extends the powers and jurisdiction of the members of the Delhi Special Police Establishment to the whole of the State of Karnataka for the registration of the case and investigation against Shri K. V. Murali, Assistant, National Insurance Company Limited, Division-V, Unity Building Annexe, Mission Road, Bangalore and any other public servants or persons in the matter of falsification and misappropriation of public funds relating to insurance policies of commercial and non-commercial vehicles under Sections 409, 420, 468, 477-A and 201 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (Act No. 45 of 1860) and Section 13(2) read with 13(1)(c) and (d) of Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 (Act No. 49 of 1988) and conspiracy, attempts and abetment in connection with the said offences and any other offences committed in the course of the same transaction, arising out of the same facts.

[No. 228/94/2004-AVD.-II]

SHUBHA THAKUR, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 12 जनवरी, 2005

का.आ. 204.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, एतद्वारा दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना अधिनियम, 1946 (1946 का अधिनियम सं. 25) की धारा 6 के साथ पठित धारा 5 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सरकार के गृह (पुलिस) अनुभाग-III की अधिसूचना सं. 139 जी 1/6-पी-3-2004-15(76) पी/04 दिनांक 3 सितंबर, 2004 द्वारा प्राप्त उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सरकार की सहमति से मैसर्स सिस्टोचेम लेबोरेट्रिज प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, लोनी, गाजियाबाद के विरुद्ध दवाओं और औषधियों का अप्राधिकृत रूप से निर्माण करने के लिए भारतीय दंड संहिता, 1960 (1960 का अधिनियम सं. 45) की धारा

420, 467, 468, 471 और 477-ए तथा औषधि और प्रसाधन सामग्री अधिनियम, 1940 (1940 का अधिनियम सं. 23) की धारा 27 के साथ पठित धारा 18 के अधीन मामले में और उक्त उपराधों से संबंधित अथवा संसक्त प्रयासों, दुष्प्रेषणों और षडयंत्रों तथा उसी संव्यवहार के अनुक्रम में किए गए अथवा उन्हीं तथ्यों से उद्भूत किसी अन्य अपराध/अपराधों के अन्वेषण के लिए दिल्ली पुलिस स्थापना के सदस्यों की शक्तियों और अधिकारिता का विस्तार सम्पूर्ण उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य पर करती है।

[सं० 228/75/2004-ए.बी.डी.-II]

शुभा ठाकुर, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 12th January, 2005

S. O. 204.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) of Section 5 read with Section 6 of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946 (Act No. 25 of 1946), the Central Government with the consent of State Government of Uttar Pradesh, Home (Police) Section-III vide Notification No. 139GI/6-P-3-2004-15(76)P/04 dated 3rd September 2004, hereby extends the powers and jurisdiction of the members of the Delhi Special Police Establishment to the whole of the State of Uttar Pradesh for investigation against M/s Systochem Laboratories Private Limited, Loni, Ghaziabad under Sections 420, 467, 468, 471 and 477-A of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (Act No. 45 of 1860) and Section 18 read with Section 27 of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 (Act No. 23 of 1940) for unauthorized manufacturing of medicines and drugs and attempts, abetments and conspiracies in relation or in connection with the said offences of any other offence/offences committed in the course of the same transaction or arising out of the same facts.

[No. 228/75/2004-AVD.-II]

SHUBHA THAKUR, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 12 जनवरी, 2005

का.आ. 205.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, एतद्वारा दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना अधिनियम, 1946 (1946 का अधिनियम सं. 25) की धारा 6 के साथ पठित धारा 5 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, आन्ध्र प्रदेश राज्य सरकार की दिनांक 09-08-2004 की गृह (एस.सी.ए.) विभाग की अधिसूचना जी. ओ. एम. संख्या 191 द्वारा प्राप्त आन्ध्र प्रदेश राज्य सरकार की सहमति से तेलुगु दैनिक आन्ध्र भूमि के रिपोर्टर श्री धीरबोइना यादगिरि की हत्या के मामले में भारतीय दंड संहिता, 1860 (1860 का अधिनियम सं. 45) की धारा 34 के साथ पठित धारा 302 के अधीन मेडक टाउन पुलिस थाना, मेडक लिजा, आन्ध्र प्रदेश में दर्ज आपराधिक मामला संख्या 22/2004 के अधीन दंडनीय अपराधों और उक्त उपराधों से संबंधित प्रयासों, दुष्प्रेषणों तथा षडयंत्रों एवं अथवा उसी संव्यवहार के अनुक्रम में किए गए अथवा उन्हीं तथ्यों से उद्भूत किन्हीं अन्य अपराधों के अन्वेषण के लिए दिल्ली पुलिस स्थापना के सदस्यों की शक्तियों और अधिकारिता का विस्तार सम्पूर्ण आन्ध्र प्रदेश राज्य पर करती है।

[सं० 228/32/2004-ए.बी.डी.-II]

शुभा ठाकुर, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 12th January, 2005

S. O. 205.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) of Section 5 read with Section 6 of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946 (Act No. 25 of 1946), the Central Government with the consent of State Government of Andhra Pradesh vide Home (SC.A) Department Notification G.O. Ms. No. 191 dated 9-8-2004, hereby extends the powers and jurisdiction of the members of the Delhi Special Police Establishment to the whole of the State of Andhra Pradesh for investigation into the case of murder of Shri Veeraboina Yadagiri, Reporter of Andhra Bhoomi Telugu Daily registered in Crime No. 22/2004 of Medak Town Police Station, Medak District, Andhra Pradesh under Section 302 read with Section 34 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (Act No. 45 of 1860) and attempts, abetments and conspiracies in relation to or in connection with the said offence and any other offences committed in the course of the same transaction or arising out of the same fact or facts.

[No. 228/32/2004-AVD.-II]

SHUBHA THAKUR, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 12 जनवरी, 2005

का.आ. 206.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, एतद्वारा दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना अधिनियम, 1946 (1946 का अधिनियम सं. 25) की धारा 6 के साथ पठित धारा 5 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए उत्तरांचल राज्य सरकार के गृह विभाग की अधिसूचना सं. 1920/xx(1)/196/पी पी एस/2003 देहरादून दिनांक 23 अक्टूबर, 2004 द्वारा प्राप्त उत्तरांचल राज्य सरकार की सहमति से पुलिस स्टेशन कोतवाली हरिद्वार में भारतीय दंड संहिता की धारा 364 के अधीन दर्ज मामला सं. 991/2003 दिनांक 12-10-2003 तथा उसी संव्यवहार के अनुक्रम में किए गए अथवा उन्हीं तथ्यों से उद्भूत उक्त अपराध से संबंधित अथवा संसक्त किसी अन्य अपराध के अन्वेषण के लिए दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना के सदस्यों की शक्तियों और अधिकारिता का विस्तार सम्पूर्ण उत्तरांचल राज्य पर करती है।

[सं 228/108/2003-ए.वी.डी.-II]

शुभा ठाकुर, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 12th January, 2005

S. O. 206.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) of Section 5 read with Section 6 of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946 (Act No. 25 of 1946), the Central Government with the consent of State Government of Uttaranchal vide Notification No. 1920/XX (1)/196/PPS/2003 Dehradun dated 23-10-2004, hereby extends the powers and jurisdiction of the members of the Delhi Special Police Establishment to the whole of the State of Uttaranchal for investigation of crime Case No. 991/2003, dated 12-10-2003 registered at PS Kotwali, Haridwar u/s 364 of Indian Penal Code, 1860 and attempts, abetments and conspiracy in relation to or in connection with the offence mentioned above and any other offences

committed in the course of the same transaction arising out of the same facts.

[No. 228/108/2003-AVD.-II]

SHUBHA THAKUR, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 13 जनवरी, 2005

का.आ. 207.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, एतद्वारा दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना अधिनियम, 1946 (1946 का अधिनियम सं. 25) की धारा 6 के साथ पठित धारा 5 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार की गृह (पुलिस) अनुभाग-12 की दिनांक 30-9-2004 की अधिसूचना सं. जी-1-76/6-12-04-2(66)डी/04 लखनऊ के द्वारा प्राप्त सहमति से आगरा स्थित सदर बाजार पुलिस स्टेशन में भारतीय दंड संहिता 1860 की धारा 419/420 के अंतर्गत दर्ज प्रथम सूचना रिपोर्ट संख्या 337/2004 जो जापानी राष्ट्रिक सुश्री क्योको ताकेहाना के साथ मैसर्स ओरिएण्टल क्राफ्ट, आगरा द्वारा की गई जालसाजी की घटना से संबंधित है, की जांच के लिए और उक्त अपराध से संबंधित अथवा संसक्त उसी संव्यवहार के अनुक्रम में किए गए अथवा उन्हीं तथ्यों से उद्भूत किन्हीं अन्य अपराधों की अथवा उपर्युक्त अपराध से संबंधित पड़्यों, दुष्प्रयत्नों और दुष्प्रेरणों की जांच के लिए दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना के सदस्यों के कार्य क्षेत्र तथा अधिकारिता का विस्तार सम्पूर्ण उत्तर प्रदेश करती है।

[सं 228/38/2004-ए.वी.डी.-II]

शुभा ठाकुर, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 13th January, 2005

S. O. 207.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) of Section 5 read with Section 6 of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946 (Act No. 25 of 1946), the Central Government with the consent of State Government of Uttar Pradesh vide Home (Police) Section 12 Notification No. G-1-76/6-12-04-2(66) D/C-4 Lucknow, dated 30-9-2004, hereby extends the powers and jurisdiction of the members of the Delhi Special Police Establishment to the whole of the State of Uttar Pradesh for investigation of FIR No. 337/2004 under Sections 419/420 of Indian Penal Code 1860 registered at Police Station Sadar Bazar, Agra, Uttar Pradesh pertaining to the incident of fraud committed against Ms. Kyoko Takehana, a Japanese national by M/s. Oriental Craft. Agra conspiracies, attempts and abetments in relation to or in connection with the said offence committed in the course of the same transaction or arising out of the same facts in relation to the aforesaid case.

[No. 228/38/2004-AVD.-II]

SHUBHA THAKUR, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 13 जनवरी, 2005

का.आ. 208.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, एतद्वारा दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना अधिनियम, 1946 (1946 का अधिनियम सं. 25) की धारा 6 के साथ पठित धारा 5 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केरल राज्य सरकार के गृह (जे) विभाग की अधिसूचना सं. 69894/जे2/2003/होम दिनांक 10-8-2004 द्वारा प्राप्त केरल राज्य सरकार

की सहमति से केरल काइर के भारतीय वन सेवा के अधिकारी और जाग्र प्रदेश में जिला कृष्णा के निवासी श्री के. भास्माकर राव के विरुद्ध धृष्टाचार निवारण अधिनियम, 1988 (1988 का अधिनियम सं. 49) की धारा 13 (2) संशोधित धारा 13 (1) (ई) के अधीन अपराधों और उक्त अपराधों से संबंधित उसी संव्यवहार के अनुक्रम में किए गए अथवा उन्हीं तथ्यों से उद्भूत प्रयत्नों, षड्यंत्रों और षड्यंत्रों के अन्येषण के लिए दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना के सदस्यों की शक्तियों और अधिकारिता का विस्तार सम्पूर्ण केरल राज्य पर करती है।

[सं० 228/70/2004-ए.बी.डी.-II]

शुभा ठाकुर, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 13th January, 2005

S. O. 208.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) of Section 5 read with Section 6 of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946 (Act No. 25 of 1946), the Central Government with the consent of Government of Kerala Home (J) Department vide Notification No. 69894/J2/2003/Home dated 10-8-2004, hereby extends the powers and jurisdiction of the members of the Delhi Special Police Establishment to the whole of the State of Kerala for investigation of offence under Section 13(2) read with Section 13(1)(e) of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 (Act No. 49 of 1988) against Shri K. Bhasmakara Rao, an India Forest Service Officer in the Kerala Cadre and a native of Krishna district in Andhra Pradesh and attempts, abetments and conspiracies in relation to the above offence committed in the course of the same transaction or arising out of the same facts.

[No. 228/70/2004-AVD.-II]

SHUBHA THAKUR, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 14 जनवरी, 2005

का.आ. 209.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, एतद्वारा दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना अधिनियम, 1946 (1946 का अधिनियम सं. 25) की धारा 5 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केरल राज्य सरकार के गृह (जे) विभाग की दिनांक 2 नवम्बर, 2004 की अधिसूचना सं. 60144/जे2/04/गृह के अंतर्गत दी गई सहमति से (1) अपराध संख्या 188/2004, कुमारकोम पुलिस स्टेशन तथा (2) अपराध संख्या 663/2004 थिरुवल्लिया पुलिस स्टेशन कोट्टायम के तथा उक्त अपराध अथवा अपराधों से संबंधित अथवा संसक्त तथा उसी संव्यवहार के अनुक्रम में किए गए अथवा उन्हीं तथ्यों से उद्भूत किन्हीं अन्य अपराध या अपराधों के अन्येषण के लिए दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना के सदस्यों की शक्तियों और अधिकारिता का विस्तार सम्पूर्ण केरल राज्य पर करती है।

[सं० 228/88/2004-ए.बी.डी.-II]

शुभा ठाकुर, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 14th January, 2005

S. O. 209.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) of Section 5 of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946 (Act No. 25 of 1946), the Central Government with the consent of State Government of

Kerala Home (J) Department vide Notification No. 60144/J2/04/Home dated 2nd November 2004, hereby extends the powers and jurisdiction of the members of the Delhi Special Police Establishment to the whole of the State of Kerala for investigation of the offences involved as (1) Crime No. 188/2004 of Kumarakom Police Station and (2) Crime No. 663/2004 of Thiruvalla Police Station, Kottayam and attempts, abetments and conspiracies in relation to or in connection with one or more of the offences mentioned above and any other offence or offences committed in the course of the same transaction arising out of the same facts.

[No. 228/88/2004-AVD.-II]

SHUBHA THAKUR, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 14 जनवरी, 2005

का.आ. 210.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, एतद्वारा दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना अधिनियम, 1946 (1946 का अधिनियम सं. 25) की धारा 6 के साथ पठित धारा 5 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केरल सरकार के गृह (जे) विभाग की दिनांक 24 अगस्त, 2004 की अधिसूचना सं. 7235/जे2/04/गृह के द्वारा प्राप्त सहमति से मारायूर पुलिस स्टेशन, इडुकी के एक व्यक्ति की गुमशुदगी की शिकायत के अधीन दर्ज अपराध संख्या 9/2002 जिसे अपराध शाखा (आपराधिक अनुसंधान विभाग), इडुकी ने अपराध संख्या 132/सी.आर./2002 के रूप में पुनर्संख्यांकित किया है, की जाँच के लिए और उक्त अपराध से संबंधित अथवा संसक्त उसी संव्यवहार के अनुक्रम में किए गए अथवा उन्हीं तथ्यों से उद्भूत किन्हीं अन्य अपराधों की अथवा उपर्युक्त अपराध से संबंधित षड्यंत्रों, प्रयासों, षड्यंत्रणों की जाँच के लिए दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना के सदस्यों कार्य क्षेत्र तथा अधिकारिता का विस्तार सम्पूर्ण केरल राज्य में करती है।

[सं० 228/74/2004-ए.बी.डी.-II]

शुभा ठाकुर, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 14th January, 2005

S. O. 210.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) of Section 5 read with Section 6 of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946 (Act No. 25 of 1946), the Central Government with the consent of State Government of Kerala Home (J) Department vide Notification No. 7235/J2/04/Home dated 24th August, 2004, hereby extends the powers and jurisdiction of the members of the Delhi Special Police Establishment to the whole of the State of Kerala for investigation of offences involved in Crime No. 9/2002 under complaint of Man missing of Marayoor Police Station, Idukki which was renumbered as Crime No. 132/CR/2002 of Crime Branch (Criminal Investigation Department), Idukki and attempts, abetments and conspiracies in relation to or in connection with the said offences, and any other offences committed in the course of the same transaction or arising out of the same facts of the above said Crime Number.

[No. 228/74/2004-AVD.-II]

SHUBHA THAKUR, Under Secy.

वित्त मंत्रालय

(राजस्व विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 4 जनवरी, 2005

का.आ. 211.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, राजभाषा (संघ के शासकीय प्रयोजनों के लिए प्रयोग) नियम, 1976 के नियम 10 के उप-नियम (4) के अनुसरण में राजस्व विभाग के अधीन केन्द्रीय उत्पाद एवं सीमा शुल्क बोर्ड के निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय को, जिनके 80 प्रतिशत कर्मचारी हिन्दी ने हिन्दी का कार्यसाधक ज्ञान प्राप्त कर लिया है, अधिसूचित करती है :—

केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क एवं सीमा शुल्क
आयुक्त का कार्यालय
आदर्श धाम बिल्डिंग,
वापी दमन रोड,
वापी-39619

[फा. सं. 11013(01)2005-हिन्दी-2]

सौरभ चन्द्र, संयुक्त सचिव

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(Department of Revenue)

New Delhi, the 4th January, 2005

S.O. 211.—In pursuance of sub-rule (4) of rule 10 of the Official Language (Use for Official purpose of the Union) Rules, 1976 the Central Government hereby notifies the following office under the Board of Central Excise and Customs, Department of Revenue the 80% staff whereof have acquired the working knowledge of Hindi.

Office of the Commissioner
Customs and Central Excise,
Adarsh Dham Building,
Vapi Daman Road,
Vapi-39619

[F. No. 11013(01)2005-Hindi-2]

SAURABH CHANDRA, Jr. Secy.

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 4 जनवरी, 2005

स्टाम्प

का.आ. 212.—भारतीय स्टाम्प अधिनियम, 1899 (1899 का 2) की धारा 9 की उप-धारा (i) के खंड (ख) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा भारत ओवरसीज बैंक लिमिटेड, चेन्नई को मात्र दस लाख रुपये का समेकित स्टाम्प शुल्क अदा करने की अनुमति प्रदान करती है, जो उक्त बैंक द्वारा जारी किये जाने वाले मात्र चालीस करोड़ रुपये के समग्र मूल्य के वचनपत्र के रूप में 400 असुरक्षित विमोच्य गैर-परिवर्तनीय गौण बंधपत्रों (टायर-II बंधपत्रों) पर स्टाम्प शुल्क के कारण प्रभाव्य है।

[सं. 2/2005-स्टाम्प फा. सं. 33/49/2004-बि.क.]

आर.जी. छाबड़ा, अवर सचिव

ORDER

New Delhi, the 4th January, 2005

STAMPS

S.O. 212.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (b) of sub-section (1) of Section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (2 of 1899), the Central Government hereby permits Bharat Overseas Bank Limited, Chennai to pay consolidated stamp duty of rupees ten lakh only chargeable on account of the stamp duty on 400 Unsecured Redeemable Non-Convertible Subordinated Bonds (Tier II bonds) in the nature of promissory notes aggregating to rupees forty crore only, to be issued by the said Bank.

[No. 2/2005-STAMP F. No. 33/49/2004-ST]

R.G. CHHABRA, Under Secy.

(आर्थिक कार्य विभाग)

(बैंकिंग प्रभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 10 जनवरी, 2005

का.आ. 213.—बैंककारी विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 (1949 का 10) की धारा 53 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्र सरकार, भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक की सिफारिश पर, एतद्वारा, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 13 और 15(1) के उपबंध, इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से पांच वर्ष की अवधि के लिए पंजाब नेशनल बैंक पर लागू नहीं होंगे।

[फा. सं. 11/29/2004-बी ओ ए]

डी.पी. भारद्वाज, अवर सचिव

(Department of Economic Affairs)

(BANKING DIVISION)

New Delhi, the 10th January, 2005

S.O. 213.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 53 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (10 of 1949) the Central Government, on the recommendation of Reserve Bank of India, hereby declares that the provisions of Sections 13 and 15 (1) of the said Act shall not apply for a period of five years from the date of this Notification to Punjab National Bank.

[F. No. 11/29/2004-BOA]

D.P. BHARDWAJ, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 12 जनवरी, 2005

का.आ. 214.—राष्ट्रीय कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंक अधिनियम, 1981 की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, एतद्वारा राष्ट्रीय कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंक के निदेशक के रूप में नामित निम्नलिखित व्यक्तियों की नामांकन अवधि को 31-5-2004 से 26-11-2004 तक बढ़ाती है।

1. डा. अमृता पटेल, राष्ट्रीय कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंक अध्यक्ष, अधिनियम, 1981 की धारा 7 की राष्ट्रीय डेयरी विकास उप-धारा (2) के साथ पठित धारा 6 बोर्ड, आनंद। को उप-धारा (1) के खण्ड (ग) के अनुसरण में।

2. प्रो. विजय शंकर व्यास, -तदैव-
प्रोफेसर इमेरिटस,
इंस्टीच्यूट ऑफ डेवलपमेंट
स्टडीज,
जायपुर।

[फा.सं. 7/4/2004-बीओ-1]

रमेश चन्द, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 12th January, 2005

S.O. 214.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development Act, 1981, the Central Government, hereby extend the period of nomination of the following persons as Directors of National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development beyond 31-05-2004 and upto 26-11-2004.

1. Dr. Amrita Patel In pursuance of clause (c) of Chairman, Sub-section (1) of Section 6 National Dairy read with Sub-section (2) of Development Section 7 of the National Bank Board, Anand. for Agriculture and Rural Development Act, 1981.

2. Prof. Vijay Shankar Vyas -do-
Professor Emeritus,
Institute of
Development Studies,
Jaipur.

[F.No. 7/4/2004-BO-I]

RAMESH CHAND, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 12 जनवरी, 2005

का.आ. 215.— भारतीय स्टेट बैंक (अनुपंगी बैंक) अधिनियम, 1959 (1959 का 38) की धारा 26 की उप-धारा (2क) के साथ पठित धारा 25 की उप-धारा (1) के खण्ड (ग ख) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक से परामर्श करने के पश्चात् एसोसिएट बैंक आफिसर्स एसोसिएशन : यूनिट स्टेट बैंक आफ त्रावणकोर के सचिव, श्री आर० श्रीराज को अधिसूचना की तारीख से 3 वर्ष की अवधि और उसके बाद उनके उत्तराधिकारी के नामित किए जाने की तारीख तक अथवा स्टेट बैंक आफ त्रावणकोर में उनके अधिकारी के रूप में नियुक्त नहीं रहने पर, या अगला आदेश होने तक जो भी पहले हो, स्टेट बैंक आफ त्रावणकोर के निदेश मण्डल में अधिकारी कर्मचारी निदेशक के रूप में नामित करती है बशर्ते कि वे छः वर्ष से अधिक की अवधि तक लगातार पद धारण नहीं करेंगे।

[फा.सं. 8/2/2004-बीओ-1]

रमेश चन्द, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 12th January, 2005

S.O. 215.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (cb) of Sub-section (1) of Section 25 read with Sub-section (2A) of Section 26 of the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959 (38 of 1959), the Central Government, after consultation with the Reserve Bank of India, hereby nominates Shri R. Sreeraj, Secretary, Associate Banks' Officers Association, Unit: State Bank of Travancore as Officer Employee Director on the Board of Directors of State Bank of Travancore for a period of three years from the date of notification and thereafter until his successor has been nominated or until he ceases to be an officer of State Bank of Travancore, or until further orders, whichever is the earliest, provided he shall not hold office continuously for a period exceeding six years.

[F.No. 8/2/2004-BO-I]

RAMESH CHAND, Under Secy.

संचार और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय

(दूरसंचार विभाग)

(राजभाषा अनुसरण)

नई दिल्ली, 13 जनवरी, 2005

का.आ. 216.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, राजभाषा (संघ के शासकीय प्रयोजनों के लिए प्रयोग) नियम, 1976 (यथा संशोधन 1987) के नियम 10(4) के अनुसरण में संचार और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय, दूर संचार विभाग के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रणाधीन निम्नलिखित कार्यालयों को, जिसमें 80 प्रतिशत से अधिक कर्मचारियों ने हिंदी का कार्यसाधक ज्ञान प्राप्त कर लिया है, एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करती है :—

1. मुख्य लेखा अधिकारी का कार्यालय, तार जांच कार्यालय, भारत संचार निगम लिमिटेड, पश्चिम बंगाल परिमंडल, कोलकाता।
2. मुख्य महाप्रबंधक, दूरसंचार भंडार कार्यालय, भारत संचार निगम लिमिटेड, दूरसंचार भंडार सर्किल, 3ए, चौरंगी प्लेस, कोलकाता-13

[सं. ई. 11016/1/2004-रा.भा.]

हरीश चन्द्र जयाल, संयुक्त सचिव

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

(Department of Telecommunications)

(O.L. Section)

New Delhi, the 13th January, 2005

S.O. 216.—In pursuance of rule 10(4) of the Official Language (Use for Official Purposes of the Union) Rules, 1976 (as amended-1987), the Central Government hereby notifies the following Offices under the administrative control of Ministry of Communications and Information Technology, Department of Telecommunications where

of more than 80% of staff have acquired working knowledge of Hindi :

1. Office of the Chief Accounts Officer, Telegraph Inspection Office, BSNL, West Bengal Circle, Kolkata.
2. Chief General Manager, Telecom. Store Office, BSNL, Telecom. Store Circle, 3 A, Chauranghi Place, Kolkata-13.

[No. E.-11016/1/2004-(O.L.)]

HARISH CHANDRA JAYAL, Jt. Secy.

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय

(स्वास्थ्य विभाग)

(पी.एम.एस. अनुभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 30 दिसम्बर, 2004

का.आ. 217.—दन्त चिकित्सक अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 16) की धारा 10 की उप-धारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्र सरकार, भारतीय दंत चिकित्सा परिषद् के साथ परामर्श करने के पश्चात् एतद्वारा उक्त अधिनियम की अनुसूची के भाग-1 में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है, अर्थात् :—

2. डा. एम.जी.आर. मेडिकल विश्वविद्यालय, टी.एन. चैन्नई के संबंध में दंत चिकित्सक अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 16) की अनुसूची के भाग-1 में क्रम सं. 34 के सामने कालम 2 एवं 3 की मौजूदा प्रविष्टियों के अधीन श्री मुकाम्बिका इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ डेंटल साइंसिज, कुलशेखरम, तमिलनाडु के संबंध में इसके अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टियां शामिल की जाएंगी :—

X. श्री मुकाम्बिका इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ डेंटल साइंसिज, कुलशेखरम, तमिलनाडु

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| (i) बैचलर ऑफ डेंटल सर्जरी | बी.डी.एस. (तमिलनाडु) |
| (यदि 18-6-2004 को | डॉ. एमपीजीआर |
| अथवा इसके पश्चात् | मेडिकल विश्वविद्यालय, |
| प्रदान की गई हो) | चैन्नई) |

[सं. बी.-12017/42/97-पी.एम.एस.]

ए. के. सिंह, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY
WELFARE

(Department of Health)

(P.M.S. Section)

— New Delhi, the 30th December, 2004

S.O. 217.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 10 of the Dentists Act, 1948 (16 of 1948), the Central Government, after consultation with Dental Council of India, hereby makes the following amendments in Part-I of the Schedule to the said Act, namely :—

2. Under the existing entries of column 2 & 3 against Serial No. 34, in Part-I of the Schedule to the Dentists Act, 1948 (16 of 1948) pertaining to Dr. M.G.R.

Medical University, T.N., Chennai, the following entries in respect of Sree Mookambika Institute of Dental Sciences, Kulasekharam, Tamil Nadu shall be inserted thereunder :—

X. Sree Mookambika Institute of Dental Sciences, Kulasekharam, Tamil Nadu

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|
| (i) Bachelor of Dental Surgery | BDS (Tamil Nadu) |
| (When granted on or | Dr. MGR Medical |
| after 18-6-2004) | University, Chennai) |

[No. V-12017/42/97-PMS]

A. K. SINGH, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 11 जनवरी, 2005

का.आ. 218.— भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद् अधिनियम, 1956 (1956 का 102) के प्रयोजन हेतु इंडियाना यूनिवर्सिटी, संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका द्वारा प्रदत्त चिकित्सा अर्हता डाक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन; उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 14 के अधीन एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता है;

और, डॉ. अशोक भास्करण पिल्लै, अमेरिकी नागरिक, जिनके पास उक्त अर्हता है, अमृता इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ मेडिकल साइंसेज, अमृता लेन, एलमक्करा कोचि-682026 से धर्मार्थ (चैरिटेबल) कार्य हेतु और न कि व्यक्तिगत लाभ हेतु जुड़े हैं;

अतः अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 14 की उप-धारा (1) के खण्ड (ग) के अनुसरण में, केन्द्र सरकार एतद्वारा विनिर्दिष्ट करती है कि भारत में डॉ. अशोक भास्करण पिल्लै द्वारा आयुर्विज्ञान की प्रैक्टिस करने की अवधि:—

(क) 1 अक्टूबर, 2004 से आगे छह माह की अवधि; अथवा

(ख) उस अवधि जिसके दौरान डा. अशोक भास्करण पिल्लै, अमृता इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ मेडिकल साइंसेज, अमृता लेन, एलमक्करा, कोचि से जुड़े हैं, इनमें से जो भी कम हो, तक सीमित रहेगी।

[संख्या बी-11016/1/2004-एम ई (नीति-1)]

पी.जी. कलाधरण, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 11th January, 2005

S.O. 218.—Whereas medical qualification Doctor of Medicine granted by Indiana University, USA, is a recognised medical qualification for the purpose of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956) under Section 14 of the said Act:

And whereas Dr. Ashok Bhaskaran Pillai, American national who possess the said qualification is attached to Anrita Institute of Medical Sciences, Anrita Lane, Elamakkara Kochi-682026 for charitable work and not for personal gain:

Now, therefore, in pursuance of clause (c) of sub-section (1) of Section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby specifies that the period of practice of medicine by Dr. Ashok Bahaskaran Pillai in India shall be limited to :—

(a) a period of six months from 1 October, 2004 onwards; or

(b) the period during which Dr. Ashok Bhaskaran Pillai is attached to Amrita Institute of Medical Sciences, Amrita Lane, Elamakkara, Kochi whichever is shorter.

[No. V-11016/1/2004-ME(Policy-I)]

P. G. KALADHARAN, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 11 जनवरी, 2005

का.आ. 219.— भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद् अधिनियम, 1956 (1956 का 102) के प्रयोजन हेतु मांट्रियल यूनिवर्सिटी, कनाडा द्वारा प्रदत्त चिकित्सा अर्हता डाक्टर ऑफ मेडिसीन; उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 14 के अधीन एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता है;

और, डॉ० बर्नार्ड कोरज्जा, कनाडा के नागरिक, जिनके पास उक्त अर्हता है, अमृता इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ मेडिकल साइंसेज एंड रिसर्च, एलमक्करा, पी.ओ. कोचीन से धर्मार्थ (चैरिटेबल) कार्य हेतु और न कि व्यक्तिगत लाभ हेतु जुड़े हैं;

अतः अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 14 की उप-धारा (1) के खण्ड (ग) के अनुसरण में, केन्द्र सरकार एतद्द्वारा विनिर्दिष्ट करती है कि भारत में डॉ० बर्नार्ड कोरज्जा आयुर्विज्ञान की प्रैक्टिस करने की अवधि:—

(क) नवम्बर, 2004 से आगे 8 माह की अवधि; अथवा

(ख) उस अवधि जिसके दौरान डॉ० बर्नार्ड कोरज्जा, जुड़े हैं, अमृता इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ मेडिकल साइंसेज एण्ड रिसर्च, एलमक्करा, पी.ओ. कोचीन इनमें से जो भी कम हो, तक सीमित रहेगी।

[संख्या बी-11016/1/2004-एम ई (नीति-1)]

पी. जी. कलाधरण, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 11th January, 2005

S.O. 219.—Whereas medical qualification Doctor of Medicine granted by Montreal University, Canada is a recognised medical qualification for the purpose of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956) under Section 14 of the said Act;

And whereas Dr. Bernard Corazza, Canadian national, who possess the said qualification is attached to Amrita Instt. of Medical Sciences and Research, Elamakkara P.O. Cochin for the purpose of charitable work and not for personal gain;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of clause (c) of sub-section (1) of Section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby specifies that the period of practice of medicine by Dr. Bernard Corazza in India shall be limited to :—

(a) a period of eight months from November 2004 onwards; or

(b) the period during which Dr. Bernard Corazza is attached to Amrita Instt. of Medical Sciences and Research, Elamakkara P.O. Cochin, whichever is shorter.

[No. V-11016/1/2004-ME(Policy-I)]

P. G. KALADHARAN, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 11 जनवरी, 2005

का.आ. 220.— भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद् अधिनियम, 1956 (1956 का 102) के प्रयोजन हेतु हैम्बर्ग यूनिवर्सिटी, जर्मनी द्वारा प्रदत्त चिकित्सा अर्हता डाक्टर ऑफ मेडिसीन; उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 14 के अधीन एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता है;

और, डॉ० जिप्पेल जर्गेन, जर्मन के नागरिक, जिनके पास उक्त अर्हता है, पेटेंजीमीनचैफ्ट फ़र हंगरी चिल्ड्रन रजि., कोलेंचरी, एर्नाकुलम (केरल) से धर्मार्थ (चैरिटेबल) कार्य हेतु और न कि व्यक्तिगत लाभ हेतु जुड़े हैं;

अतः अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 14 की उप-धारा (1) के खण्ड (ग) के अनुसरण में, केन्द्र सरकार एतद्द्वारा विनिर्दिष्ट करती है कि भारत में डॉ० जिप्पेल जर्गेन द्वारा आयुर्विज्ञान की प्रैक्टिस करने की अवधि:—

(क) अक्टूबर, 2004 से आगे छह माह की अवधि; अथवा

(ख) उस अवधि जिसके दौरान डॉ० जिप्पेल जर्गेन, पेटेंजीमीनचैफ्ट फ़र हंगरी चिल्ड्रन रजि., कोलेंचरी, एर्नाकुलम (केरल) से जुड़े हैं, इनमें से जो भी कम हो, तक सीमित रहेगी।

[संख्या बी-11016/1/2004-एम ई (नीति-1)]

पी. जी. कलाधरण, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 11th January, 2005

S.O. 220.—Whereas medical qualification Doctor of Medicine granted by Hamburg University, Germany is a recognised medical qualification for the purpose of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956) under Section 14 of the said Act;

And whereas Dr. Zippel Jurgen, a German national who possess the said qualification is attached to Patengemeinschaft for Hungry Children Regd., Kolenchery, Ernakulam (Kerala) for the purpose of charitable work and not for personal gain;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of clause (c) of sub-section (1) of Section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby specifies that the period of practice of medicine by Dr. Zippel Jurgen in India shall be limited to :—

(a) a period six months from October 2004 onwards; or

(b) the period during which Dr. Zippel Jurgen is attached to Patengemeinschaft for Hungry Children Regd., Kolenchery, Ernakulam (Kerala), whichever is shorter.

[No. V-11016/1/2004-ME(Policy-I)]

P.G. KALADHARAN, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 11 जनवरी, 2005

का.आ. 221.—भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद् अधिनियम, 1956 (1956 का 102) के प्रयोजन हेतु मलया यूनिवर्सिटी, मलेशिया द्वारा प्रदत्त चिकित्सा अर्हता एम बी बी एस; उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 14 के अधीन एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता है;

और, डा. मुरुगासु परमसोती, मलेशिया के नागरिक, जिनके पास उक्त अर्हता है, श्री सत्य साई इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ हायर मेडिकल साइंसेज, बेंगलूर से धर्मार्थ (चैरिटेबल) कार्य हेतु और न कि व्यक्तिगत लाभ हेतु जुड़े हैं;

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 14 की उप-धारा (1) के खण्ड (ग) के अनुसरण में, केन्द्र सरकार एतद्वारा विनिर्दिष्ट करती है कि भारत में डा. मुरुगासु परमसोती द्वारा आयुर्विज्ञान की प्रैक्टिस करने की अवधि :—

(क) अक्टूबर, 2004 से आगे छह माह की अवधि; अथवा

(ख) उस अवधि जिसके दौरान डा. मुरुगासु परमसोती श्री सत्य साई इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ हायर मेडिकल साइंसेज, बेंगलूर से जुड़े हैं, इनमें से जो भी कम हो, तक सीमित रहेगी।

[संख्या बी-11016/1/2004-एम ई (नीति-1)]

पी.जी. कलाधरण, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 11th January, 2005

S.O. 221.—Whereas medical qualification MBBS of University of Malaya, Malaysia is a recognised medical qualification for purpose of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956) under Section 14 of the said Act;

And whereas Dr. Murugasu Paramsothy, Malaysian national who possess the said qualification is attached to Sri Sathya Sai Institute of Higher Medical Sciences, Bangalore for the purpose of charitable work and not for personal gain;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of clause (c) of sub-section (1) of the Section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby specifies that the period of practice of medicine by Dr. Murugasu Paramsothy in India shall be limited to :—

(a) a period of six months from October, 2004 onwards; or

(b) the period during which Dr. Murugasu Paramsothy is attached to Sri Sathya Sai Institute of Higher Medical Sciences, Bangalore, whichever is shorter.

[No. V-11016/1/2004-ME(Policy-1)]

P.G. KALADHARAN, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 11 जनवरी, 2005

का.आ. 222.—भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद् अधिनियम, 1956 (1956 का 102) के प्रयोजन हेतु शेन्डोंग विश्वविद्यालय, चीन द्वारा प्रदत्त चिकित्सा अर्हता एम. डी.; उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 14 के अधीन एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता है;

और, डा. डी काई ली, चीनी नागरिक, जिनके पास उक्त अर्हता है, एशियन हार्ट इंस्टीट्यूट, बांद्रा (पूर्व) मुम्बई से धर्मार्थ (चैरिटेबल) कार्य हेतु और न कि व्यक्तिगत लाभ हेतु जुड़े हैं;

अतः अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 14 की उप-धारा (1) के खण्ड (ग) के अनुसरण में, केन्द्र सरकार एतद्वारा विनिर्दिष्ट करती है कि भारत में डा. डी काई ली द्वारा आयुर्विज्ञान की प्रैक्टिस करने की अवधि:—

(क) सितम्बर, 2004 से आगे छह माह की अवधि; अथवा

(ख) उस अवधि जिसके दौरान डा. डी काई ली, एशियन हार्ट इंस्टीट्यूट, बांद्रा (पूर्व) मुम्बई से जुड़े हैं, इनमें से जो भी कम हो, तक सीमित रहेगी।

[संख्या बी-11016/1/2004-एम ई (नीति-1)]

पी.जी. कलाधरण, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 11th January, 2005

S.O. 222.—Whereas medical qualification M.D. granted by Shandong University, China is a recognised medical qualification for the purpose of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956) under Section 14 of the said Act;

And whereas Dr. De Cai Li, Chinese national who possess the said qualification is attached to ASIAN Heart Institute, Bandra (East), Mumbai for the purpose of charitable work and not for personal gain;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of clause (c) of sub-section (1) of the Section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby specifies that the period of practice of medicine by Dr. De Cai Li in India shall be limited to :—

(a) a period of six months from September, 2004 onwards; or

(b) the period during which Dr. De Cai Li is attached to ASIAN Heart Institute, Bandra (East), Mumbai, whichever is shorter.

[No. V-11016/1/2004-ME(Policy-1)]

P.G. KALADHARAN, Under Secy.

पर्यटन मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 7 जनवरी, 2005

का.आ. 223.—सार्वजनिक परिसर (अप्राधिकृत दखलकारों की बेदखली) अधिनियम, 1971 (1971 का 40) की धारा 3 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों और दिनांक 18 अप्रैल, 1987 को भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित पर्यटन मंत्रालय में भारत सरकार की अधिसूचना सं. का.आ. 1034 दिनांक 30 मार्च, 1987 का अधिक्रमण करते हुए, ऐसे अधिक्रमण से पूर्व किए गए लोप करने वाले, जैसे को छोड़कर, भारत सरकार के राजपत्रित अधिकारी के बराबर रैंक के अधिकार

नाते इस अधिनियम के प्रयोजनों के लिए संपदा अधिकारी के रूप में नियुक्त करती है और उक्त सारणी के स्तंभ (2) में तत्स्थानी प्रविष्टि में यथा विनिर्दिष्ट सार्वजनिक परिसर की स्थानीय सीमाओं को भी परिभाषित करती है, जिसमें उक्त संपदा अधिकारी उक्त अधिनियम द्वारा या उसके अधीन संपदा अधिकारों को प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करेगा और सौंपे गए कार्यों को करेगा।

सारणी

अधिकारी का पदनाम	सार्वजनिक परिसरों और क्षेत्राधिकार की स्थानीय सीमाओं की श्रेणियां
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1	2
वरिष्ठ प्रबंधक (एस्टेट), भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम लिमिटेड, जोवन विहार बिल्डिंग, 3 संसद मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110001	सभी परिसर जो भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम लिमिटेड के हैं या उनके द्वारा पट्टे पर लिए गए हैं और दिल्ली, जम्मू और कश्मीर, हरियाणा, पंजाब, हिमाचल प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश, उत्तरांचल, मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान, छत्तीसगढ़ और चंडीगढ़ संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में स्थित हैं।

[फ. सं. 6/21/91-पी एस यू (टी)]

रेनू जैन, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF TOURISM

New Delhi, the 7th January, 2005

S.O. 223.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Public Premises (Eviction of unauthorized occupants) Act, 1971 (40 of 1971) and in supersession of the Notification of Government of India in the Ministry of Tourism, No. S.O. 1034 dated, the 30th March, 1987 published in the Gazette of India dated, 18th April, 1987, except as respects things done or omitted to be done before such supersession, the Central Government hereby appoints the officer mentioned in column (1) of the table below, being the officer equivalent to the rank of Gazetted Officer of the Government to be the Estate Officer for the purposes of the said Act and also defines the local limit of public premises, as specified in the corresponding entry in column (2) of the said Table, in respect of which the said Estate Officer shall exercise the powers conferred, and perform duties imposed on the Estate Officer by or under the said Act.

TABLE

Designation of the Officer	Categories of public premises and local limits of the jurisdiction
(1)	(2)
Senior Manager (Estate), India Tourism Development Corporation Ltd., Jeevan Vihar Building,	All premises belonging to or taken on lease by India Tourism Development Corporation Ltd. and situated

(1)

(2)

3 Sansad Marg,
New Delhi-110001

in the States of Delhi, Jammu and Kashmir, Haryana, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh and Union Territory of Chandigarh.

[F. No. 6/21/91-PSU(T)]

RENU JAIN, Under Secy.

पोत-परिवहन, सड़क-परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय

(पोत-परिवहन विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 10 जनवरी, 2005

का.आ. 224.—राष्ट्रीय नौवहन-बोर्ड-नियमावली, 1960 के नियम 3 और 4 के साथ पठित वाणिज्यिक पोत-परिवहन-अधिनियम, 1958 (1958 का 44) की धारा 4 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्र सरकार, इस मंत्रालय की दिनांक 10 सितम्बर, 2003 की अधिसूचना सं. एस एस-18011/1/03-एस एल में, एतद्वारा निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है।

राष्ट्रीय नौवहन-बोर्ड के सदस्य के रूप में नामांकन के बारे में दिनांक 10 सितम्बर, 2003 की उक्त अधिसूचना में क्रम सं. 14 में विद्यमान प्रविष्टि को निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टि से प्रतिस्थापित किया जाए, अर्थात् :

"14. श्री वाई.डी. खटाऊ,
उपाध्यक्ष,
भारतीय राष्ट्रीय पोत-स्वामी संघ।"

[फ. सं. एस एस-18011/1/2003-एस एल-खंड-II]

बी. पी. राणा, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS

(Department of Shipping)

New Delhi, the 10th January, 2005

S.O. 224.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 4 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 (44 of 1958) read with Rule 3 and 4 of the National Shipping Board Rules, 1960, the Central Government hereby makes the following amendments in this Ministry's Notification No. SS-18011/1/2003-SL dated 10th September, 2003.

In the said notification dated 10th September, 2003 regarding nomination as a member to the National Shipping Board for the existing entry at Sl. No. 14, the following entry shall be substituted, namely :—

"14. Shri Y. D. Khatau,
Vice-President, INSA"

[F. No. SS-18011/1/2003-SL-Vol.-II]

V. P. RANA, Under Secy.

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय

(उपभोक्ता मामले विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 21 दिसम्बर, 2004

का.आ. 225.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मापक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मापक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स कार्तिकेय एन्टरप्राइजेज, सी-27/2, गली नं० 1/2, भजनपुरा, थाना रोड, भजनपुरा, नई दिल्ली-110053 विनिर्मित गणक मशीन के माडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "कार्तिकेय" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2004/127 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक गणक मशीन है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 10 कि.ग्रा. है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित माडल विनिर्मित किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन की गणक मशीन भी होंगी जो 500 ग्रा. से 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता की रेंज वाली हैं।

[फा.सं० डब्ल्यूएम-21(92)/2003]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

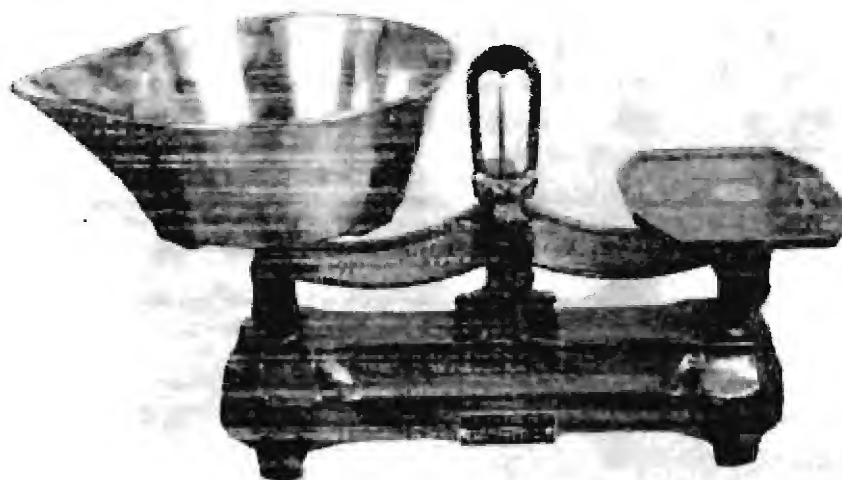
MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION**(Department of Consumer Affairs)**

New Delhi, the 31st December, 2004

S.O. 225.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of a counter machine with brand name "KARTIKAY" (herein referred to as the model), manufactured by M/s Kartikay Enterprises, C-27/2, Gali No. 1/2, Bhajanpura Thana Road, Bhajanpura, New Delhi-110053 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2004/127.

The said model is a counter machine, its maximum capacity is 10kg



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of the said Section, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the counter machine of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity in the range of 500g to 50 kg, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model have been manufactured.

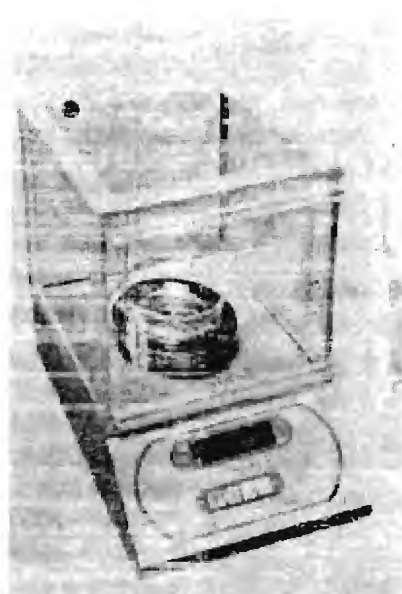
[F. No. WM-21(92)/2003]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 21 दिसम्बर, 2004

का.आ. 226.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मोडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, पैमस डीलक्स स्केल इण्डस्ट्रीज, 1 धात्री टेनमेन्ट्स, ठक्करबाग नगर रोड, लाभस्थ सोसायटी के निकट, अहमदाबाद-380050, गुजरात द्वारा विनिर्मित यथावर्था (यथार्थता वर्ग-2) वाले "डी टी जे-15" श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "डीलक्स" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई एन डी/09/2004/167 प्रदानकृत किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृति गेज प्रकार का लोड सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (टेबलटाप प्रकार का) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 15 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 50 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान-अंतराल (ई) का मान 1 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शून्य प्रविष्टित व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक दायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वाट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदान पर कार्य करता है।

स्टैम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त, कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्द भी प्रदान किया गया।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषण करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मॉडल, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि.ग्रा. से 50 ग्राम तक "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में, सत्यापन मान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान अंतराल सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^{-3} , 2×10^{-3} या 5×10^{-3} के हैं, जो घनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यूएम 21(38)/2003]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 21st December, 2004

S.O. 226.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of a non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of "DTJ-15" series of high accuracy (accuracy class-II) and with brand name "DELUX" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s Delux Scale Industries, No. 1, Dhatri Tenaments, Thakkarbapa Nagar Road, Near Labhrath Society, Ahmedabad-380050, Gujarat and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2004/167;



The said model (see the figure given above) is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 15kg and minimum capacity of 50g. The verification scale interval (e) is 1g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50Hertz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 1mg to 50mg and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k , or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(38)/2003]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 21 दिसम्बर, 2004

का.आ. 227.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स डीलक्स स्केल इण्डस्ट्रीज, 1 धात्री टेनमेन्ट्स, ठक्करबापा नगर रोड, लाभस्थ सोसायटी के निकट, अहमदाबाद-380050, गुजरात द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले "डी पी एफ" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "डीलक्स" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई एन डी/09/2004/169 सम्बुद्धित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृति गेज प्रकार का लोड सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) का तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1000 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम श्रमता 2 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 100 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त, कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान अंतराल सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से अधिक और 5000 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 या 5×10^3 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

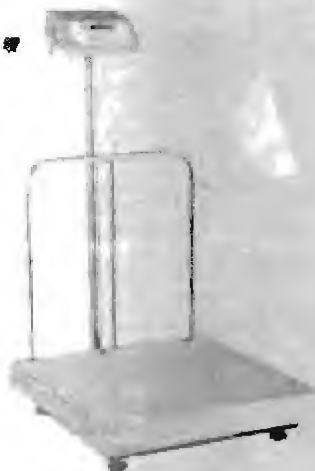
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(38)/2003]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 21st December, 2004

S.O. 227.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of "DPF" series of medium accuracy (accuracy class-III) and with brand name "DELUX" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Delux Scale Industries, No. 1, Dhatri Tenants, Thakkarbapa Nagar Road, Near Labhrath Society, Ahmedabad-380050, Gujarat and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2004/169;



The said Model (see the figure given above) is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 1000 kg and minimum capacity of 2 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 100g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50 kg. and up to 5,000 kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved Model has been manufactured.

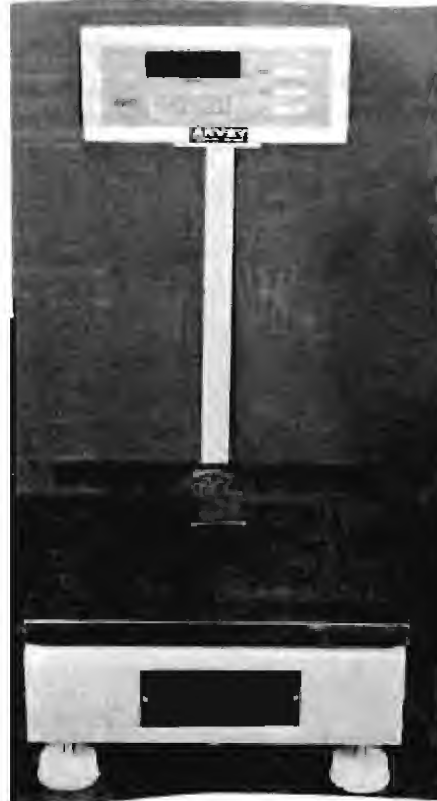
[F. No. WM-21(33)/2003]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 21 दिसम्बर, 2004

का.आ. 228.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स अर्वे स्कैलर कंपनी, 27 भाडागाम रोड, जीसीटी पोस्ट, कोयम्बटूर-641013 द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले “ई डब्ल्यू एस” शृंखला के मॉडल: बूदक अस्यवाहित, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टाप प्रकार) के माडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “अर्वे” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त माडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई एन डी/09/2004/76 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृति गेज प्रकार का लोड सेल आधारित (टेबल टाप प्रकार) का तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 12 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 25 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 0.5 से 6 कि.ग्रा. और 1 ग्रा. से 6 कि. ग्रा. से ऊपर 12 कि.ग्रा. तक है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त, कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित माडल विनिर्मित किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि. ग्रा., 50 मि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 100 से 5000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि. ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 5000 से 50000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान अंतराल सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान 1×10^6 , 2×10^6 या 5×10^6 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(314)/2001]

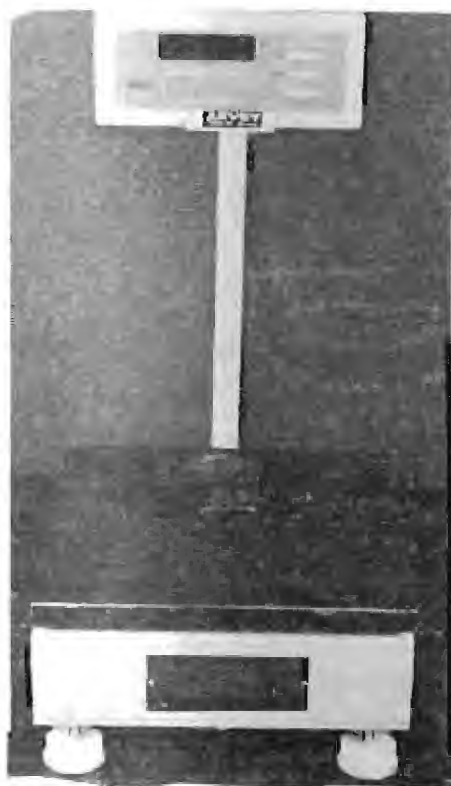
पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विभाग

New Delhi, the 21st December, 2004

S.O. 228.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of self-indicating non-automatic (Table top type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "EWS" series of high accuracy (accuracy class-II) and with brand name "ARVEY" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Arvey Scales Company, 27, Thadagam Road, G.C.T. Post, Coimbatore-641013, and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2004/76;

The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based dual range weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 12 kg and minimum capacity of 25g. The verification scale interval (e) is 0.5g, up to 6 kg, and 1g, above 6 kg and up to 12 kg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.



In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50 kg, and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 5000 for 'e' value of 1mg or to 50mg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100mg or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

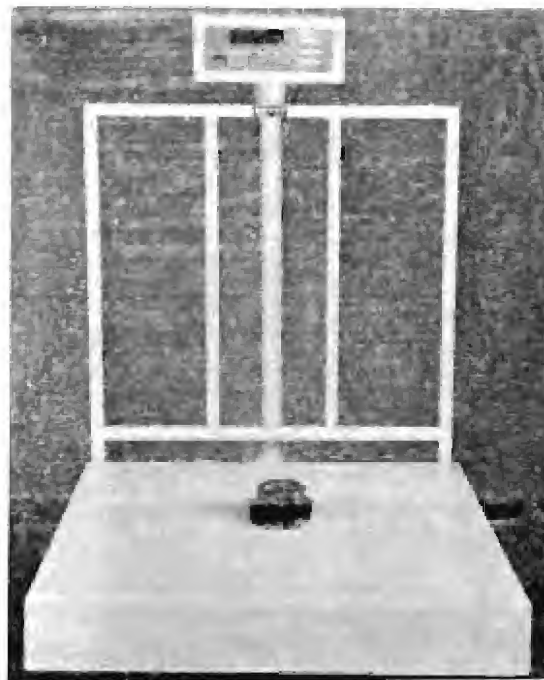
[F. No. WM-21(314)/2001]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 21 दिसम्बर, 2004

का.आ. 229.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मेसर्स अर्वे स्केल्स कंपनी, 27 थाडागाम रोड, जॉर्जटा पोरट कोयम्बटूर-641013 द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-2) वाले "ई डब्ल्यू एस्" श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेन्टफार्म प्रकार) के माडल को, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "अर्वे" है (जिसे इनमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त माडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई एन डी/09/2004/77 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का लोड सेल आधारित ड्यूअल रेंज का तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 120 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 250 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 5 ग्रा. से 60 कि. ग्रा. और 10 ग्रा. से 60 कि.ग्रा. से ऊपर 120 कि.ग्रा. तक है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्शक पालन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त, कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित माडल विनिर्मित किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान अंतराल सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से 300 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 या 5×10^3 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(314)/2001]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 21st December, 2004

S.O. 229.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of self indicating non-automatic (Platform type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "EWS" series of high accuracy (accuracy class-II) and with brand name "ARVEY" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s Arvey Scales Company, 27 Thadagam Road, G.C.T. Post, Coimbatore-641013, and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2004/77,

The said Model (see the figure given below) is a strain gauge type load cell based dual range weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 120kg and minimum capacity of 250g. The verification scale interval (e) is 5g up to 60kg, and 10g above 60kg and up to 120kg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36, of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make and performance of same series with maximum capacity ranging above 50kg to 300kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100mg. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

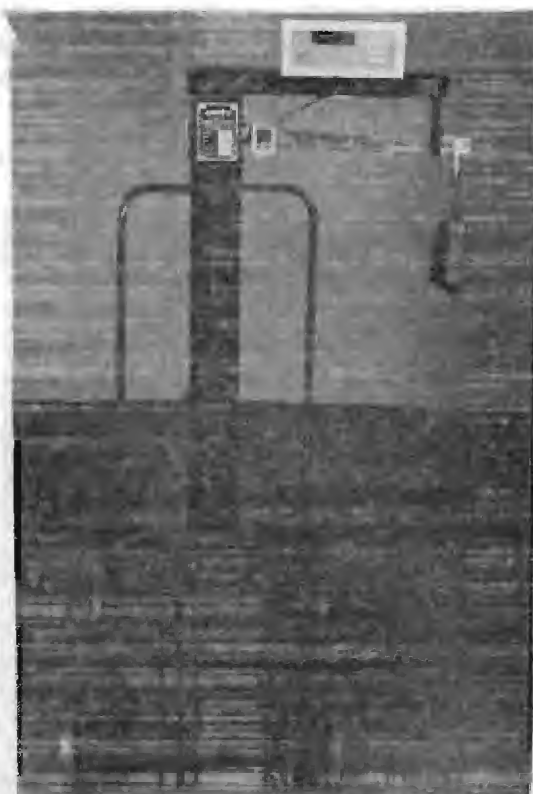
[F. No. WM-21(314)/2001]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 21 दिसम्बर, 2004

का.आ. 230.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा:

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसांस अर्थे स्केल्स कंपनी, 27 थाडागाम रोड, बीसीटी पोस्ट कोयम्बटूर-641013 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "ई डब्ल्यू एम" श्रृंखला के अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म के लिए कन्वर्शन किट) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "अर्थे" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई एन डी/09/2004/78 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 300 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 100 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त, कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत इसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उरी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही सेक, यथार्थता और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5000 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान अंतराल सहित 500 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 या 5×10^3 , के हैं, जो भौतिक या व्यावहारिक पूर्णतः या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(314)/2001]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विभाग

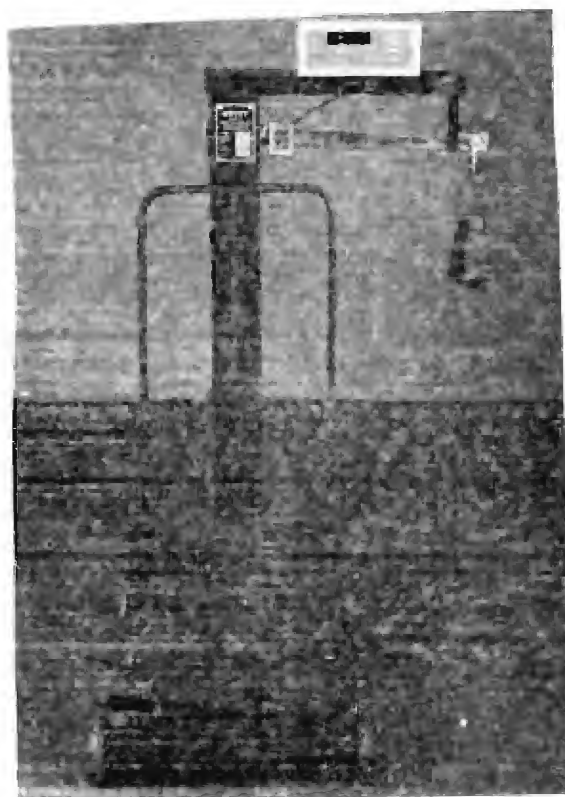
New Delhi, the 21st December, 2004

S.O. 230.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Conversion kit for Platform) with "EWS" series belonging to medium accuracy (accuracy class-III) and with brand name "VEARY" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s Arvey Scales Company, 27 Thadagam Road, G.C.T. Post, Coimbatore-641013, and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2004/78:

The said Model is a weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 300kg and minimum capacity of 2kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 100g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 500kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 10,000 for ' e ' value of 5g. or more and with ' e ' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved Model has been manufactured

[F. No. WM-21(314)/2001]

P. A. KRISHNAMCORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 24 दिसम्बर, 2004

का.आ. 231.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप हैं और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स इसाए टेराका लिमिटेड, सं. 377/22, 6वीं क्रॉस, विल्सन गार्डन, बंगलौर 560027, कर्नाटक द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "डीएस-252" शृंखला के अस्वचालित अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के माडल का, (जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "ईएसएस ए ई" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त माडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई एन डी/09/2004/245 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल विकृत (स्ट्रेन) गेज प्रकार का लोड सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 15 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 20 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 1 ग्रा. से 7.5 कि. ग्रा. और 2 ग्रा. से अधिक 7.5 कि. ग्रा. और 15 कि. ग्रा. तक है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल इ डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहार के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित माडल का निर्माण किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि. ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान अंतराल सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^{-5} , 2×10^{-5} या 5×10^{-5} के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(292)/2003]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 24th December, 2004

S.O. 231.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of "DS-252" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class III) and with brand name "ESSAE" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Essae Ternaka Limited, No. 377/22, 6th Cross Wilson Garden, Bangalore-560 027, Karnataka and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2004/245;



The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 15 kg and minimum capacity of 20g. The verification scale interval (e) is 1 g. up to 7.5 kg. and 2g. above 7.5 kg. and up to 15 kg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36, of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg. to 2g and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5 g. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(292)/2103]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 24 दिसम्बर, 2004

क्रा.आ. 232.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

प्रतः अथ, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स इसाए इराका लिमिटेड, सं. 377/22, 6वीं क्रॉस, विल्सन गार्डन, बंगलौर-560027, कर्नाटक द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "डीएस-415" स्मॉल श्रृंखला के अस्वचालित अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (सिक्का प्रचालित व्यक्ति तोलन मशीन) के माडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "ई एस एस ए ई" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त माडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई एन डी/09/2004/246 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल विकृत गेज (स्ट्रेन गेज) प्रकार का लोड सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (सिक्का प्रचालित व्यक्ति तोलन मशीन) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 150 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 100 ग्रा. है।

असंजक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत पर कार्य करता है।



स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहार के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित माडल का निर्माण किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 100 कि. ग्रा. से 20 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$ या $5 \times 10^*$ के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(292)/2003]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 24th December, 2004

S.O. 232.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Coin operated Person weighing machine) with digital indication of "DS-415 Smile" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "ESSAE" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Essae Teraoka Limited, No. 377/22, 6th Cross Wilson Garden, Bangalore-560 027, Karnataka and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2004/246;



The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Coin operated Person weighing machine) with a maximum capacity of 150 kg. and minimum capacity of 2kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 100g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Vacuum Fluorescent Display (VFD) indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity in the range of 100kg. to 200kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(292)/2003]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 24 दिसम्बर, 2004

का.आ. 233.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स इसाए टेराका लिमिटेड, सं. 377/22, 6वीं क्रॉस, विल्सन गार्डन, बंगलौर-560027, कर्नाटक द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "डीएस-215" शृंखला के अस्वचालित अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "ई एस एस ई" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई एन डी/09/2004/247 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल विकृत गेज (स्ट्रेन गेज) प्रकार का लोड सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 150 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 400 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 20 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत पर कार्य करता है।



स्टॉपिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहार के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे और 5 ग्राम या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. से अधिक और 300 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^5 , 2×10^5 या 5×10^5 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(292)/2003]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 24th December, 2004

S.O. 233.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of "DS-215" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "ESSAE" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s Essar Teraoka Limited, No. 377/22, 6th Cross, Wilson Garden, Bangalore-560 027, Karnataka and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2004/247;



The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 150 kg and minimum capacity of 400kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 20g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36, of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50 kg and up to 300 kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(292)/2003]

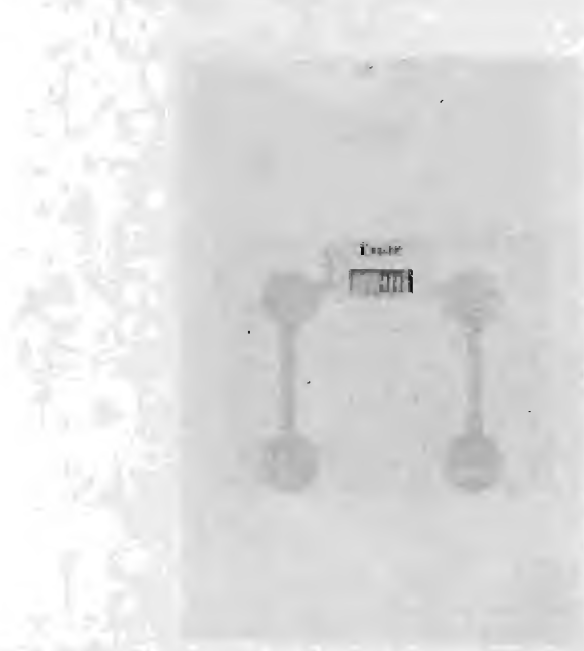
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 24 दिसम्बर, 2004

का.आ. 234.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स इसाए टेराका लिमिटेड, सं. 377/22, 6वीं क्रॉस, विल्सन गार्डन, बंगलौर-560027, कर्नाटक द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "पीएस-250" श्रृंखला के अस्वचालित अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (व्यक्ति तोलन मशीन) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "ई एस एस ए ई" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई एन डी/09/2004/248 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल विकृत गेज (स्ट्रेन गेज) प्रकार का लोड सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (व्यक्ति तोलन मशीन) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 150 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 100 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यापकतात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत पर कार्य करता है।



स्ट्रॉपिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहार के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेट्रिक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे और 5 ग्राम या इससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 100 कि. ग्रा. से अधिक और 200 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 या 5×10^3 के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(292)/2003]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 24th December, 2004

S.O. 234.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Person weighing machine) with digital indication of "PS-250" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "ESSAE" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s Essae Teraoka Limited, No. 377/22, 6th Cross, Wilson Garden Bangalore-560 027, Karnataka and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2004/248;



The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Person weighing machine) with a maximum capacity of 150 kg and minimum capacity of 2kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 100g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36, of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity in the range of 100kg to 200 kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(292)/2003]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 24 दिसम्बर, 2004

का.आ. 235.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों का अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स इसाए टेराका लिमिटेड, सं. 377/22, 6वीं फ़्लास, विल्सन गार्डन, बंगलौर-560027, कर्नाटक द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले “डी एस-65” शृंखला के अस्वंचालित अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, (जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम “ई एस एस एई” है (जिसमें इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2004/249 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती हैं।

उक्त मॉडल विकृत गेज (स्ट्रेन गेज) प्रकार का लोड सेल आधारित अस्वंचालित (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 6 मि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 20 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 100 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। निचांत फ्लोरसेट (पी एफ डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत पर कार्य करता है।



स्टॉपिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहार के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे और 100 मि. ग्रा. से 2 ग्राम तक “ई” मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 कि. ग्रा. तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 या 5×10^3 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(292)/2003]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 24th December, 2004

S.O. 235.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of "DS-65" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "ESSAE" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s Essac Teraoka Limited, No. 377/22, 6th Cross Wilson Garden, Bangalore-560 027, Karnataka and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2004/249;



The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 6kg. and minimum capacity of 20g. The verification scale interval (e) is 1g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Vacuum Florescent Display (VFD) indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100mg to 2g and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(292)/2003]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 24 दिसम्बर, 2004

का०आ० 236.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स इसाए टेराका लिमिटेड, सं. 377/22, 6वीं क्रॉस, विल्सन गार्डन, बंगलौर-560027 कर्नाटक द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले “डी एस-650” शृंखला के अस्वचालित अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम “ई एस एस ए ई” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2004/250 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल विकृत गेज (स्ट्रेन गेज) प्रकार का लोड सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 15 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 40 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) मान 2 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत-प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। निर्वात फ्लोरसैट (पी एफ डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत पर कार्य करता है।



स्ट्रैपिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहार के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्द भी किया जाएगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे और 100 पि.ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन माप मान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 कि.ग्रा. तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$ या $5 \times 10^*$ के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(292)/2003]

पी० ए० कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विभाग

New Delhi, the 24th December, 2004

S.O. 236.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below), is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of “DS-650” series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name “ESSAE” (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s Essae Teraoka Limited, No. 377/22, 6th Cross, Wilson Garden, Bangalore-560027, Karnataka and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2004/250;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 15kg. and minimum capacity of 40g. The verification scale interval (e) is 2g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Vacuum Florescent Display (VFD) indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.



In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50 kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg. to 2g. and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(292)/2003]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 24 दिसम्बर, 2004

का०आ० 237.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स इसाए टेराका लिमिटेड, सं. 377/22, 6वीं क्रॉस, विल्सन गार्डन, बंगलौर-560027 कर्नाटक द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "डी एस-415" श्रृंखला के अस्वचालित अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (क्रेन प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "ई एस एस ए ई" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2004/251 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल विकृत गेज (स्ट्रेन गेज) प्रकार का लोड सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (क्रेन प्रकार) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 6000 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 40 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 2 कि.ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत-प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। निर्वात फ्लोरसैट (पी एफ डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत पर कार्य करता है।



स्टॉपिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहार के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्ध भी किया जाएगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे 5 टन से 20 टन की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक "ई" मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 या 5×10^3 के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(292)/2003]

पी० ए० कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 24th December, 2004

S.O. 237.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below), is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model non-automatic weighing instrument (Crane Type) with digital indication of “DS-415” series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name “ESSAE” (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s Essae Teraoka Limited, No 377/22, 6th Cross, Wilson Garden, Bangalore-560027, Karnataka and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2004/251:

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Crane type) with a maximum capacity of 6000 kg. and minimum capacity of 40kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 2kg. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Vacuum Florescent Display (VFD) indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.



In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 5 tonne and up to 20 tonne with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

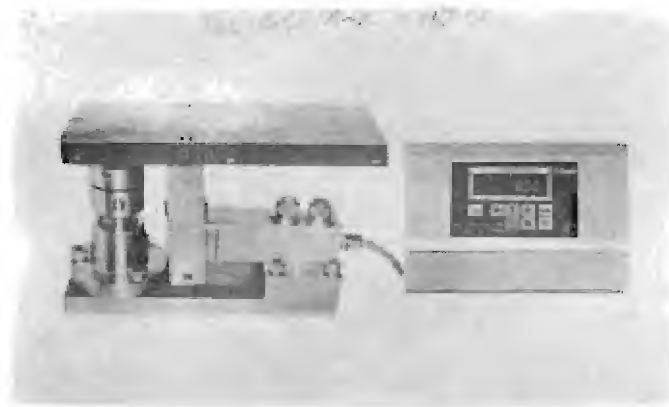
[F. No. WM-21(292)/2003]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 24 दिसम्बर, 2004

का०आ० 238.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स इसाए टेराका लिमिटेड, सं. 377/22, 6वीं फ़्लास, विल्सन गार्डन, बंगलौर-560027 कर्नाटक द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "डी एस-451" शृंखला के अस्वचालित अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (क्रेन प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "ई एस एस ए ई" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2004/252 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल विकृत गेज (स्ट्रेन गेज) प्रणाली पर लोड सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (क्रेन प्रकार) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 15000 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 40 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 5 कि. ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत-प्रतिशत व्यंकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रमाण निर्वात फ्लोरसैंट (पी एफ डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदान कर सकता है।

स्टॉपिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन व सतपूर्ण व्यवहार के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्द भी किया जाएगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे 5 टन से 30 टन की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन माप मान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक "ई" मान 1×10^{-3} , 2×10^{-3} या 5×10^{-3} , के हैं, जो घनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(292)/2003]

पी० ए० कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 24th December, 2004

S.O. 238.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below), is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Hopper Type) with digital indication of "DS-451" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "ESSAE" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Essae Teraoka Limited, No. 377/22, 6th Cross, Wilson Garden, Bangalore-560027, Karnataka and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2004/252:



The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Hopper type) with a maximum capacity of 15000 kg. and minimum capacity of 100kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 5kg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Vacuum Florescent Display (VFD) indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 5 tonne and up to 30 tonne with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(292)/2003]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 24 दिसम्बर, 2004

का०आ० 239.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स वे टेक, 1496/13, फुल्पुर, मधुपुरा, अहमदाबाद-380001, गुजरात द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले "डब्ल्यू आई" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टोप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "वे टेक" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन विह आई एन डी/09/2004/183 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृति गेज प्रकार का लोड सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (टेबल टोप प्रकार) का तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 2 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टॉपिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहार के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्द भी किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि.ग्रा. से 50 मि.ग्रा. तक "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में, सत्यापन मान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान अंतराल सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. तक अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^6 , 2×10^6 या 5×10^6 के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(39)/2003]

पी० ए० कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 24th December, 2004

S.O. 239.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below), is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table Top Type) with digital indication of “W1” series of high accuracy (Accuracy class-II) and with brand name “Way Tech” (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s Way Tech, 1496/13, Phulpura, Madhupura, Ahmedabad-380001, Gujarat and which is assigned the approval Mark IND/09/2004/183:



The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 30 kg. and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 2g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50Hz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 50,000 for ‘e’ value of 1mg to 50mg and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for ‘e’ value of 100 mg or more and with ‘e’ value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(39)/2003]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 24 दिसम्बर, 2004

का०आ० 240.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स 'वे टेक', 1496/13, फुल्पुर, मधुपुरा, अहमदाबाद-380001, गुजरात द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "डब्ल्यू आई" श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "वे टेक" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन विह्व आई एन डी/09/2004/184 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का लोड सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) का तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1000 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 100 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत-प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टॉपिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्ध भी किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में, सत्यापन मान अंतराल सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से 5000 कि. ग्रा. तक अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 , या 5×10^3 के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(39)/2003]

पी० ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप निदेश

New Delhi, the 24th December, 2004

S.O. 240.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform Type) with digital indication of "W1" series of medium accuracy (accuracy class-III) and with brand name "Way Tech" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s Way Tech, 1496/13, Phulpura, Madhupura, Ahmedabad-380001, Gujarat and which is assigned the approval Mark IND/09/2004/184;



The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 1000 kg. and minimum capacity of 2kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 100g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50Hz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg and upto 5000kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(39)/2003]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 24 दिसम्बर, 2004

का०आ० 241.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स एवरेडी स्केल इण्डिया, एफ-48, वैशाली नगर, जयपुर-302021 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "ए एस आई" श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचने सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टोप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "एवरेडी" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2004/198 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का लोड सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (टेबल टोप प्रकार) का तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत-प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टॉपिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्द भी किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि.ग्रा. से 2 ग्राम तक "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में, सत्यापन मान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान अंतराल सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$, या $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(121)/2003]

पी० ए० कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 24th December, 2004

S.O. 241.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below), is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top Type) with digital indication of "ASI" series of medium accuracy (accuracy class-III) and with brand name "Aveready" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Aveready Scale India, F-48, Vaishali Nagar, Jaipur-302021 and which is assigned the approval Mark IND/09/2004/198:



The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 30 kg. and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 5g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50Hz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100mg. to 2g. and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' 5g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(121)/2003]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 24 दिसम्बर, 2004

का०आ० 242.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स एवरेडी स्केल इण्डिया, एफ-48, वैशाली नगर, जयपुर-302021 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले “ए एस आई” श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम “एवरेडी” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2004/199 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का लोड सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) का तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1000 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मान अंतराल (ई) का मान 100 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत-प्रतिशत व्यकलात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टॉपिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्द भी किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में, सत्यापन मान अंतराल सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से 5000 कि.ग्रा. तक अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 , या 5×10^3 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(121)/2003]

पी० ए० कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 24th December, 2004.

S.O. 242.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below), is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform Type) with digital indication of "ASI" series of medium accuracy (accuracy class-III) and with brand name "Aveready" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Aveready Scale India, F-48, Vaishali Nagar, Jaipur-302021 and which is assigned the approval Mark IND/09/2004/199;



The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 1000 kg. and minimum capacity of 2kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 100g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50Hz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, scaling shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg and upto 5000kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(121)/2003]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 31 दिसम्बर, 2004

का०आ० 243.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स अरेना वेइंग एण्ड इंजीनियरिंग इंडस्ट्रीज, 80/2, स्वामी विवेकानन्द रोड, हावड़ा-711101 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "ए डब्ल्यू-801" श्रृंखला के सदृश सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (तोल सेतु-विषम भुज तुला प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "अरेना" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2004/163 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल विषम भुज तुला प्रकार का लीवर आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (तोल सेतु-विषम भुज तुला प्रकार का) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50,000 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 5 कि. ग्रा. है।

स्टॉपिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्द भी किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 कि. ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में, सत्यापन मापमान (एन) अंतराल सहित 5 टन से अधिकतम और 100 टन तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 , या 5×10^3 के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

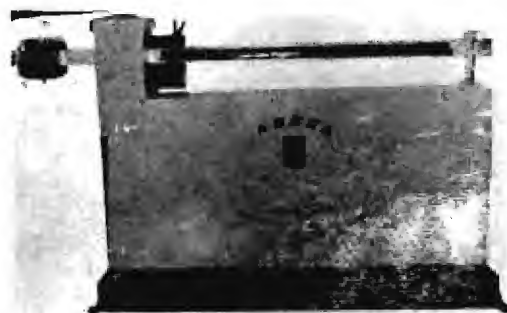
[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(57)/2003]

पी० ए० कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 31st December, 2004

S.O. 243.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below), is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of non-automatic weighing instrument (Weighbridge-Steelyard type) with analogue indication of "AW 801" series of medium accuracy (accuracy class-III) and with brand name "ARENA" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Arena Weighing and Engineering Industries, 80/2, Swami Vivekanand Road, Howrah-711101 and which is assigned the approval Mark IND/09/2004/163;



The said model is a steelyard type lever based non-automatic weighing instrument (Weigh bridge-Steelyard type) with a maximum capacity of 50,000 kg. and minimum capacity of 100kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 5kg.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 5 tonne and upto 100 tonne with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5kg or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(57)/2003]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 31 दिसम्बर, 2004

का०आ० 244.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स अरेना वेइंग एण्ड इंजीनियरिंग इंडस्ट्रीज, 80/2, स्वामी धियेकानन्द रोड, हावड़ा-711101 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले “ए डब्ल्यू-802” शृंखला के सदृश सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (तोल सेतु-डायल प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम “अरेना” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2004/164 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल विषम भुज तुला प्रकार का लीवर आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (तोल सेतु डायल प्रकार का) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50,000 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 400 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 20 कि. ग्रा. है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्द भी किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 कि. ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में, सत्यापन मापमान (एन) अंतराल सहित 5 टन से अधिक और 100 टन तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 , या 5×10^3 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(57)/2003]

पी० ए० कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप

New Delhi, the 31st December, 2004

S.O. 244.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below), is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of non-automatic weighing instrument (Weighbridge-Dial type) with analogue indication of "AW 802" series of medium accuracy (accuracy class-III) and with brand name "ARENA" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Arena Weighing and Engineering Industries, 80/2, Swami Vivekanand Road, Howrah-711101 and which is assigned the approval Mark IND/09/2004/164;



The said model is a steelyard type lever based non-automatic weighing instrument (Weighbridge-Dial type) with a maximum capacity of 50,000 kg. and minimum capacity of 400 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 20 kg.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 5 tonne and upto 100 tonne with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5 kg. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(57)/2003]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 31 दिसम्बर, 2004

का०आ० 245.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स अरेना वेइंग एण्ड इंजीनियरिंग इंडस्ट्रीज, 80/2, स्वामी विवेकानन्द रोड, हावड़ा-711101 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले “ए डब्ल्यू-201” शृंखला के सदृश सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म मशीन-विषम भुज तुला प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम “अरेना” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2004/165 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल विषम भुज तुला प्रकार लोड का लीवर आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म मशीन विषम भुज तुला प्रकार का) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 300 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 100 ग्रा. है।

स्टॉम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्द भी किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में, सत्यापन मापमान (एन) अंतराल सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से अधिक और 1000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$, या $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(57)/2003]

पी० ए० कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 31st December, 2004

S.O. 245 .—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below), is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform machine-Steelyard type) with analogue indication of "AW 201" series of medium accuracy (accuracy class-III) and with brand name "ARENA" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Arena Weighing and Engineering Industries, 80/2, Swami Vivekanand Road, Howrah-711101 and which is assigned the approval Mark IND/09/2004/165;



The said model is a steelyard type lever based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform machine-Steelyard type) with a maximum capacity of 300 kg. and minimum capacity of 2 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 100 g.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50 kg. and upto 1000 kg.; with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved model has been manufactured.

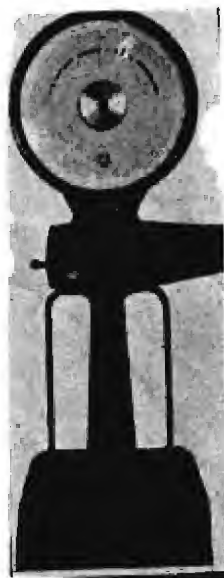
[F. No. WM-21(57)/2003]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 31 दिसम्बर, 2004

का०आ० 246.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए सैसर्स अरेना वेइंग एण्ड इंजीनियरिंग इंडस्ट्रीज, 80/2, स्वामी विवेकानन्द रोड, हावड़ा-711101 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले “ए डब्ल्यू-301” श्रृंखला के सदृश सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म मशीन-डायल प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम “अरेना” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2004/166 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल विषम भुज तुला प्रकार का लीवर आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म मशीन-डायल प्रकार का) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 300 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 10 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 500 ग्रा. है।

स्टॉपिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्द भी किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में, सत्यापन मापमान (एन) अंतराल सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से अधिक और 1000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 या 5×10^3 के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(57)/2003]

पी० ए० कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 31st December, 2004

S.O. 246.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below), is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform Machine-Dial type) with analogue indication of "AW 301" series of medium accuracy (accuracy class-III) and with brand name "ARENA" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Arena Weighing and Engineering Industries, 80/2, Swami Vivekanand Road, Howrah-711101 and which is assigned the approval Mark IND/09/2004/166;



The said model is a steelyard type level based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform Machine-Dial type) with a maximum capacity of 300 kg. and minimum capacity of 10kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 500g.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg. and upto 1000kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(57)/2003]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 12 जनवरी, 2005

का. आ. 247.—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय के का. आ. 528 दिनांक 26 फरवरी, 2004 द्वारा पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन अधिसूचना प्रकाशित कर सलाया-मथुरा पाइपलाइन प्रणाली के विरमगाम-कोयली सेक्शन की संवर्द्धन परियोजना हेतु अपरिष्कृत तेल का परिवहन करने के प्रयोजन के लिए, विरमगाम से कोयली तक पाइपलाइन बिछाने हेतु उक्त अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट की भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार के अर्जन के अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी।

और उक्त अधिसूचना की प्रतियाँ जनता को दिनांक 23-04-2004 तक उपलब्ध करा दी गई थी।

और उक्त अधिसूचना की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अनुसार में सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को अपना रिपोर्ट दे दी है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समर्थन ही मिला है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकारों का अर्जन किया जाना चाहिए।

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए घोषणा करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जन किया जाता है।

यह और केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने की बजाय सभी वित्तीयता से मुक्त होकर इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड में निहित होगा।

अनुसूची

तालुका : पेटलाद		जिल्ला : आनंद		राज्य : गुजरात	
क्षेत्रफल					
गांव का नाम	सर्वे संख्या	उप-खण्ड संख्या	हेक्टर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
बामरोली	857		0	01	48
संजाया	414		0	02	18
	420		0	09	01
रावली	497		0	01	92

[फा. सं. आर-25011/3/2002-ओआर-1]

रेणुका कुमार, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS

New Delhi, the 12th January, 2005

S.O. 247.—Whereas by the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas number S.O. 528 dated 26th February, 2004, issued under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), (herein after referred to as said Act) the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline for the transportation of Crude Oil from Viramgam to Koyli in the State of Gujarat, a pipeline should be laid by the Indian Oil Corporation Limited for implementing the Augmentation of Viramgam-Koyli Section of Salaya-Mathura Pipeline System;

And whereas, copies of the said notification were made available to the public on 23-04-2004;

And whereas, the Competent Authority has under sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act has submitted his report to the Central Government;

And whereas, the Central Government, after considering the said report is satisfied that the right of user in the land specified in the Schedule appended to this Notification should be acquired;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification area hereby acquired;

And further, in the exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs that the right of user in the said land shall instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest from the date of publication of this declaration, in the Indian Oil Corporation Limited free from all encumbrances.

SCHEDULE

Taluka : Petlad		District : Anand		State : Gujarat	
			Area		
Name of the Village	Survey No.	Sub-Division No.	Hectare	Are	Sq. Mir.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Bamroli	857		0	01	48
Sanjaya	414		0	02	18
	420		0	09	01
Ravli	497		0	01	92

[F. No. R-25011/3/2002-OR-1]

RENUKA KUMAR, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 12 जनवरी, 2005

New Delhi, the 12th January, 2005

का. आ. 248.—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय के का. आ. 603 दिनांक 8 मार्च, 2004 द्वारा पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन अधिसूचना प्रकाशित कर सलाया-मथुरा पाइपलाइन प्रणाली के विरमगाम-कोयली सेक्शन की संवर्द्धन परियोजना हेतु अपरिष्कृत तेल का परिवहन करने के प्रयोजन के लिए, विरमगाम से कोयली तक पाइपलाइन बिछाने हेतु उक्त अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट की भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार के अर्जन के अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी।

और उक्त अधिसूचना की प्रतियाँ जनता को दिनांक 25-06-2004 तक उपलब्ध करा दी गई थी।

और उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अनुसरण में सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार का उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाना चाहिए।

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए घोषणा करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि के उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जन किया जाता है।

यह और केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने की बजाय सभी विल्लंगमों से मुक्त होकर इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड में निहित होगा।

अनुसूची

तालुका : नडियाद		जिल्ला : खेडा		राज्य : गुजरात	
क्षेत्रफल					
गांव का नाम	सर्वे संख्या	उप-खण्ड संख्या	हेक्टर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
केरीयावी	748		0	03	70
	749		0	02	48
दंताली	280		0	07	45

[फा. सं. आर.-25011/4/2002-ओआर-1]

रेणुका कुमार, अवर सचिव

S.O. 248.—Whereas by the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas number S.O. 603 dated 8th March, 2004, issued under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), (herein after referred to as the said Act) the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline for the transportation of Crude Oil from Viramgam to Koyli in the State of Gujarat, a pipeline should be laid by the Indian Oil Corporation Limited for implementing the Augmentation of Viramgam-Koyli Section of Salaya-Mathura Pipeline System;

And whereas, copies of the said notification were made available to the public on 25-06-2004;

And whereas, the Competent Authority has under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act has submitted his report to the Central Government;

And whereas, the Central Government, after considering the said report is satisfied that the right of user in the land specified in the Schedule appended to this Notification should be acquired;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification area hereby acquired;

And further, in the exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs that the right of user in the said land shall instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest from the date of publication of this declaration, in the Indian Oil Corporation Limited free from all encumbrances.

SCHEDULE

Taluka : Nadiad		District : Kheda		State : Gujarat	
			Area		
Name of the Village	Survey No.	Sub-Division No.	Hectare	Are	Sq. Mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Kariavi	748		0	03	70
	749		0	02	48
Dantali	280		0	07	45

[F. No. R-25011/4/2002-OR-I]

RENUKA KUMAR, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 12 जनवरी, 2005

का. आ. 249.—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय के का. आ. 605 दिनांक 8 मार्च, 2004 द्वारा पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन अधिसूचना प्रकाशित कर सलाया-मथुरा पाइपलाइन प्रणाली के विरमगाम-कोयली सेक्शन की संवर्द्धन परियोजना हेतु अपरिष्कृत तेल का परिवहन करने के प्रयोजन के लिए, विरमगाम से कोयली तक पाइपलाइन बिछाने हेतु उक्त अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट की भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार के अर्जन के अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी।

और उक्त अधिसूचना की प्रतियाँ जनता को दिनांक 25-06-2004 तक उपलब्ध करा दी गई थी।

और उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अनुसरण में सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार का उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाना चाहिए।

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए घोषणा करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि के उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जन किया जाता है।

यह और केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने की बजाय सभी विल्लंगों से मुक्त होकर इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड में निहित होगा।

अनुसूची

तालुका : आनंद	जिला : आनंद	राज्य : गुजरात			
क्षेत्रफल					
गांव की नाम	सर्वे संख्या	उप-खण्ड संख्या	हेक्टर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
संदेसर	1473		0	06	67
	1476		0	01	21
गाना	212	1	0	03	57
	212	(2+3)	0	01	17
	220	2	0	02	23
मेधवा गाना	222		0	11	90

[फा. सं. आर. 25011/7/2002-ओ.आर.-1]

रेणुका कुमार, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 12th January, 2005

S.O. 249.—Whereas by the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas number S.O. 605 dated 8th March, 2004, issued under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), (herein after referred to as the said Act) the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline for the transportation of Crude Oil from Viramgam to Koyli in the State of Gujarat, a pipeline should be laid by the Indian Oil Corporation Limited for implementing the Augmentation of Viramgam—Koyli Section of Salaya-Mathura Pipeline System;

And whereas, copies of the said notification were made available to the public on 25-06-2004;

And whereas, the Competent Authority has under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act has submitted his report to the Central Government;

And whereas, the Central Government, after considering the said report is satisfied that the right of user in the land specified in the Schedule appended to this Notification should be acquired;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification area hereby acquired;

And further, in the exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs that the right of user in the said land shall instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest from the date of publication of this declaration, in the Indian Oil Corporation Limited free from all encumbrances.

SCHEDULE

Taluka : Anand		District : Anand		State : Gujarat	
Area					
Name of the Village	Survey No.	Sub-Division No.	Hectare	Are	Sq. Mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Sandesar	1473		0	06	67
	1476		0	01	21
Gana	212	1	0	03	57
	212	(2+3)	0	01	17
	220	2	0	02	23
Meghva	222		0	11	90
Gana					

[F. No. R. 25011/7/2002-OR-I]

RENUKA KUMAR, Under Secretary

नई दिल्ली, 12 जनवरी, 2005

का. आ. 250.—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय के का. आ. 606 दिनांक 8 मार्च, 2004 द्वारा पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन अधिसूचना प्रकाशित कर सलाया-मथुरा पाइपलाइन प्रणाली के विरमगाम-कोयली सेक्शन की संवर्द्धन परियोजना हेतु अपरिष्कृत तेल का परिवहन करने के प्रयोजन के लिए, विरमगाम से कोयली तक पाइपलाइन बिछाने हेतु उक्त अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट की भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार के अर्जन के अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी।

और उक्त अधिसूचना की प्रतियाँ जनता को दिनांक 25-06-2004 तक उपलब्ध करा दी गई थीं।

और उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अनुसरण में सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाना चाहिए।

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए घोषणा करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि के उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जन किया जाता है।

यह और केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने की बजाय सभी विल्लंगमों से मुक्त होकर इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड में निहित होगा।

अनुसूची

तालुका : बोरसद		जिला : आणंद		राज्य : गुजरात	
क्षेत्रफल					
गांव का नाम	सर्वे संख्या	उप-खण्ड संख्या	हेक्टर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
दहेमी	154		0	01	48
नामन	186		0	02	80
नापा तलपद	118	1	0	01	58
	174	3	0	01	32
	175		0	01	36
	158	1	0	06	79
	158	5	0	02	62

[फा. सं. आर. 25011/7/2002-ओ.आर.-I]

रेणुका कुमार, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 12th January, 2005

S.O. 250.—Whereas by the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas number S.O. 606 dated 8th March, 2004, issued under Sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), (hereinafter referred to as said Act) the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline for the transportation of Crude Oil from Viramgam to Koyli in the State of Gujarat, a pipeline should be laid by the Indian Oil Corporation Limited for implementing the Augmentation of Viramgam—Koyli Section of Salaya-Mathura Pipeline System;

And whereas, copies of the said notification were made available to the public on 25-06-2004;

And whereas, the Competent Authority has under Sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act has submitted his report to the Central Government;

And whereas, the Central Government, after considering the said report is satisfied that the right of user in the land specified in the Schedule appended to this Notification should be acquired;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification area hereby acquired;

And further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (4) of Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs that the right of user in the said land shall instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest from the date of publication of this declaration, in the Indian Oil Corporation Limited free from all encumbrances.

SCHEDULE

Taluka : Borsad		District : Anand		State : Gujarat	
			Area		
Name of the Village	Survey No.	Sub-Division No.	Hectare	Are	Sq. Mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Dehmi	154		0	01	48
Naman	186		0	02	80
Napa	118	1	0	01	58
Talpad	174	3	0	01	32
	175		0	01	36
	158	1	0	06	79
	158	5	0	02	62

[F. No. R. 25011/7/2002-OR-I]

RENUKA KUMAR, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 12 जनवरी, 2005

New Delhi, the 12th January, 2005

का. आ. 251.—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय के का. आ. 1434 दिनांक 14 जून, 2004 द्वारा पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन अधिसूचना प्रकाशित कर सलाया-मथुरा पाइपलाइन प्रणाली के विरमगाम-कोयली सेक्शन की संवर्द्धन परियोजना हेतु अपरिष्कृत तेल का परिवहन करने के प्रयोजन के लिए, विरमगाम से कोयली तक पाइपलाइन बिछाने हेतु उक्त अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट की भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार के अर्जन के अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी।

और उक्त अधिसूचना की प्रतियाँ जनता को दिनांक 21-08-2004 तक उपलब्ध करा दी गई थी।

और उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अनुसरण में सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाना चाहिए।

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए घोषणा करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि के उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जन किया जाता है।

यह और केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने की बजाय सभी विल्लंगमो से मुक्त होकर इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड में निहित होगा।

अनुसूची

तालुका : नडीयाद		जिल्ला : खेडा		राज्य : गुजरात	
क्षेत्रफल					
गांव का नाम	सर्वे संख्या	उप-खण्ड संख्या	हेक्टर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
दंताली	9		0	07	38
पीपलाता	66		0	02	59
	1637		0	04	52
केरीयावी	1363		0	01	01

[फा. सं. आर. 25011/4/2002-ओ.आर.-I]

रेणुका कुमार, अवर सचिव

S.O. 251.—Whereas by the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas number S.O. 1434 dated 14th June, 2004, issued under Sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), (hereinafter referred to as said Act) the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline for the transportation of Crude Oil from Viramgam to Koyli in the State of Gujarat, a pipeline should be laid by the Indian Oil Corporation Limited for implementing the Augmentation of Viramgam—Koyli Section of Salaya-Mathura Pipeline System;

And whereas, copies of the said notification were made available to the public on 21-08-2004;

And whereas, the Competent Authority has under Sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act has submitted his report to the Central Government;

And whereas, the Central Government, after considering the said report is satisfied that the right of user in the land specified in the Schedule appended to this Notification should be acquired;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification area hereby acquired;

And further, in the exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (4) of Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs that the right of user in the said land shall instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest from the date of publication of this declaration, in the Indian Oil Corporation Limited free from all encumbrances.

SCHEDULE

Taluka : Nadiad		District : Kheda		State : Gujarat	
			Area		
Name of the Village	Survey No.	Sub-Division No.	Hectare	Are	Sq. Mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Dantali	9		0	07	38
Piplata	66		0	02	59
	1637		0	04	52
Keriavi	1363		0	01	01

[F. No. R. 25011/4/2002-OR-I]

RENUKA KUMAR, Under Secy

नई दिल्ली, 12 जनवरी, 2005

New Delhi, the 12th January, 2005

का. आ. 252.—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय के का. आ. 1435 दिनांक 14 जून, 2004 द्वारा पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन अधिसूचना प्रकाशित कर सलाया-मथुरा पाइपलाइन प्रणाली के विरमगाम-कोयली सेक्शन की संवर्द्धन परियोजना हेतु अपरिष्कृत तेल का परिवहन करने के प्रयोजन के लिए, विरमगाम से कोयली तक पाइपलाइन बिछाने हेतु उक्त अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट की भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार के अर्जन के अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी।

और उक्त अधिसूचना की प्रतियाँ जनता को दिनांक 21-08-2004 तक उपलब्ध करा दी गई थी।

और उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अनुसरण में सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार का उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाना चाहिए।

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए घोषणा करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि के उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जन किया जाता है।

यह और केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने की बजाय सभी विल्लंगों से मुक्त होकर इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड में निहित होगा।

अनुसूची

तालुका : आणंद		जिला : आणंद		राज्य : गुजरात	
क्षेत्रफल					
गांव का नाम	सर्वे संख्या	उप-खण्ड संख्या	हेक्टर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
मेघवा गावा	196	5	0	10	92
	194	8/2	0	03	67
	193		0	06	47
संदेसर	1418		0	07	17
	1419		0	05	38

[फा. सं. आर. 25011/7/2002-ओ.आर.-1]

रेणुका कुमार, अवर सचिव

S.O. 252.—Whereas by the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas number S.O. 1435 dated 14th June, 2004, issued under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), (herein after referred to as the said Act) the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline for the transportation of Crude Oil from Viramgam to Koyli in the State of Gujarat, a pipeline should be laid by the Indian Oil Corporation Limited for implementing the Augmentation of Viramgam—Koyli Section of Salaya-Mathura Pipeline System;

And whereas, copies of the said notification were made available to the public on 21-08-2004;

And whereas, the Competent Authority has under Sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act has submitted his report to the Central Government;

And whereas, the Central Government, after considering the said report is satisfied that the right of user in the land specified in the Schedule appended to this Notification should be acquired;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by Sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification area hereby acquired;

And further, in the exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (4) of Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs that the right of user in the said land shall instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest from the date of publication of this declaration, in the Indian Oil Corporation Limited free from all encumbrances.

SCHEDULE

Taluka : Anand		District : Anand		State : Gujarat	
			Area		
Name of the Village	Survey No.	Sub-Division No.	Hectare	Are	Sq. Mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Meghya Gana	196	5	0	10	92
	194	8/2	0	03	67
	193		0	06	47
Sandesar	1418		0	07	17
	1419		0	05	38

[F. No. R. 25011/7/2002-OR-I]

RENUKA KUMAR, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 12 जनवरी, 2005

का. आ.253.—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय के का. आ. 1436 दिनांक 14 जून, 2004 द्वारा पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन अधिसूचना प्रकाशित कर सलाया-मथुरा पाइपलाइन प्रणाली के विरमगम-कोयली सेक्शन की संवर्द्धन परियोजना हेतु अपरिष्कृत तेल का परिवहन करने के प्रयोजन के लिए, विरमगम से कोयली तक पाइपलाइन बिछाने हेतु उक्त अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट की भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार के अर्जन के अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी।

और उक्त अधिसूचना की प्रतियाँ जनता को दिनांक 21-08-2004 तक उपलब्ध करा दी गई थी।

और उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अनुसारण में सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाना चाहिए।

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए घोषणा करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि के उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जन किया जाता है।

यह और केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने की बजाय सभी विल्लगमों से मुक्त होकर इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड में निहित होगा।

अनुसूची

तालुका : बोरसद		जिला : आनंद		राज्य : गुजरात	
क्षेत्रफल					
गांव का नाम	सर्वे संख्या	उप-खण्ड संख्या	हेक्टर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
नामन	220		0	12	53
देहमी	186		0	00	84
	187		0	01	36
	177		0	01	11
	189		0	01	11

[फा. सं. आर. 25011/7/2002-ओ.आर.-1]

रेणुका कुमार, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 12th January, 2005

S.O. 253.—Whereas by the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas number S.C. 1436 dated 14th June, 2004, issued under Sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), (hereinafter referred to as said Act) the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline for the transportation of Crude Oil from Viramgam to Koyli in the State of Gujarat, a pipeline should be laid by the Indian Oil Corporation Limited for implementing the Augmentation of Viramgam—Koyli Section of Salaya-Mathura Pipeline System;

And whereas, copies of the said notification were made available to the public on 20-08-2004;

And whereas, the Competent Authority has under Sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act has submitted his report to the Central Government;

And whereas, the Central Government, after considering the said report is satisfied that the right of user in the land specified in the Schedule appended to this Notification should be acquired;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification area hereby acquired;

And further, in the exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (4) of Section 6 of the said Act, the central Government hereby directs that the right of user in the said land shall instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest from the date of publication of this declaration, in the Indian Oil Corporation Limited free from all encumbrances.

SCHEDULE

Taluka : Borsad		District : Anand		State : Gujarat	
			Area		
Name of the Village	Survey No.	Sub-Division No.	Hectare	Are	Sq. Mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Naman	220		0	12	53
Dehmi	186		0	00	84
	187		0	01	36
	177		0	01	11
	189		0	01	11

[F. No. R. 25011/7/2002-OR-I]

RENUKA KUMAR, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 12 जनवरी, 2005

का. आ. 254.—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय के का. आ. 1437 दिनांक 14 जून, 2004 द्वारा पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन अधिसूचना प्रकाशित कर सलाया-मथुरा पाइपलाइन प्रणाली के विरमगाम-कोयली सेक्शन की संवर्द्धन परियोजना हेतु अपरिष्कृत तेल का परिवहन करने के प्रयोजन के लिए, विरमगाम से कोयली तक पाइपलाइन बिछाने हेतु उक्त अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट की भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार के अर्जन के अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी।

और उक्त अधिसूचना की प्रतियाँ जनता को दिनांक 20-08-2004 तक उपलब्ध करा दी गई थी।

और उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अनुसरण में सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाना चाहिए।

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए घोषणा करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि के उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जन किया जाता है।

यह और केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने की बजाय सभी विल्लंगमो से मुक्त होकर इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड में निहित होगा।

अनुसूची

तालुका : बोरसद		जिल्ला : आणंद		राज्य : गुजरात	
क्षेत्रफल					
गांव का नाम	सर्वे संख्या	उप-खण्ड संख्या	हेक्टर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
कसुम्बड	84		0	07	46

[फा. सं. आर. 25011/7/2002-ओ.आर.-1]

रेणुका कुमार, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 12th January, 2005

S.O. 254.—Whereas by the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas number S.O. 1437 dated 14th June, 2004, issued under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land)

Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), (hereinafter referred to as said Act) the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline for the transportation of Crude Oil from Viramgam to Koyli in the State of Gujarat, a pipeline should be laid by the Indian Oil Corporation Limited for implementing the Augmentation of Viramgam-Koyli Section of Salaya-Mathura Pipeline System;

And whereas, copies of the said notification were made available to the public on 20-08-2004;

And whereas, the Competent Authority has under sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act has submitted his report to the Central Government;

And whereas, the Central Government, after considering the said report is satisfied that the right of user in the land specified in the Schedule appended to this Notification should be acquired;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification area hereby acquired;

And further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs that the right of user in the said land shall instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest from the date of publication of this declaration, in the Indian Oil Corporation Limited free from all encumbrances.

SCHEDULE

Taluka : Borsad		District : Anand		State : Gujarat	
			Area		
Name of the Village	Survey No.	Sub-Division No.	Hectare	Are	Sq. Mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Kasumbad	84		0	07	46

[F. No. R. 25011/7/2002-OR-I]

RENUKA KUMAR, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 12 जनवरी, 2005

का. आ. 255.—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय के का. आ. 1438 दिनांक 14 जून, 2004 द्वारा पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन अधिसूचना प्रकाशित कर सलाया-मथुरा पाइपलाइन प्रणाली के विरमगाम-कोयली सेक्शन की संवर्द्धन परियोजना हेतु अपरिष्कृत तेल

का परिवहन करने के प्रयोजन के लिए, विरगम से कोयली तक पाइपलाइन बिछाने हेतु उक्त अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट की भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार के अर्जन के अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी।

और उक्त अधिसूचना की प्रतियाँ जनता को दिनांक 21-08-2004 तक उपलब्ध करा दी गई थी।

और उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अनुसार में सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाना चाहिए।

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए घोषणा करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि के उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जन किया जाता है।

यह और केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने की बजाय सभी विल्लिंगमो से मुक्त होकर इंडियन ऑइल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड में निहित होगा।

अनुसूची

तालुका : आणंद		जिल्ला : आणंद		राज्य : गुजरात	
क्षेत्रफल					
गांव का नाम	सर्वे संख्या	उप-खण्ड संख्या	हेक्टर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
मेधवा गाता	206	2	0	10	93
	206	6	0	01	43
	188	1	0	03	57
	189	4	0	05	00
	184		0	05	84
संदेसर	1651		0	02	55
	1420		0	04	19
	1421		0	01	00

[फा. सं. आर. 25011/7/2002-ओ.आर.-I]

रेणुका कुमार, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 12th January, 2005

S.O. 255.—Whereas by the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas number S.O. 1438 dated 14th June, 2004, issued

under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), (herein after referred to as said Act) the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline for the transportation of Crude Oil from Viramgam to Koyli in the State of Gujarat, a pipeline should be laid by the Indian Oil Corporation Limited for implementing the Augmentation of Viramgam-Koyli Section of Salaya-Mathura Pipeline System;

And whereas, copies of the said notification were made available to the public on 21-08-2004;

And whereas, the Competent Authority has under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act has submitted his report to the Central Government;

And whereas, the Central Government, after considering the said report is satisfied that the right of user in the land specified in the Schedule appended to this Notification should be acquired;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification area hereby acquired;

And further, in the exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs that the right of user in the said land shall instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest from the date of publication of this declaration, in the Indian Oil Corporation Limited free from all encumbrances.

SCHEDULE

Taluka : Anand		District : Anand		State : Gujarat	
Arca					
Name of the Village	Survey No.	Sub-Division No.	Hectare	Are	Sq. Mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Meghya Gana	206	2	0	10	93
	206	6	0	01	43
	188	1	0	03	57
	189	4	0	05	00
	184		0	05	84
Sanāesar	1651		0	02	55
	1420		0	04	19
	1421		0	01	00

[F.No. R. 25011/7/2002-OR-I]

RENUKA KUMAR, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 17 जनवरी, 2005

का. आ. 256 .—केन्द्रीय सरकार को लोकहित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि मुन्द्रा से दिल्ली तक पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के परिवहन के लिए हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉरपोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा एक पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को ऐसी पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी भूमि में, जो इससे उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित है, जिसमें उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने का इरादा है, उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उस भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है;

कोई व्यक्ति, जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध है, उस तारीख से जिसको इस अधिसूचना से युक्त भारत के राजपत्र की प्रतियाँ साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती हैं, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने के लिए उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार के अर्जन के सम्बन्ध में श्री शिवदत्त गौड़, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, मुन्द्रा-दिल्ली पेट्रोलियम उत्पाद पाइपलाइन परियोजना हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉरपोरेशन लिमिटेड, 16 कृष्णा विहार, नारायण निवास के पास, गोपालपुरा बाईपास रोड, जयपुर-302018 (राजस्थान) को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा।

अनुसूची

तहसील : आमेर		जिला : जयपुर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	असरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	झोराबीसल	521	0	17	10
		519	0	00	20
		520	0	13	67
		516	0	27	27
		517	0	00	33
		515/721	0	12	57
		515	0	02	38
		514	0	00	20
		514/720	0	12	41
		506	0	00	38
		513	0	01	17
		507	0	13	13
		511	0	02	19
		510	0	08	27
		554	0	00	60
		555	0	08	09
		555/719	0	01	47
		485	0	00	78
		484(जे.डी.ए.रास्ता)	0	00	81
		556(जे.डी.ए.रास्ता)	0	00	52
		483	0	20	88
		482	0	16	80
		480	0	00	48
		561/747	0	00	20
		561	0	19	29
		562	0	02	99
		478	0	00	20
		476	0	03	42
		475(जे.डी.ए.रास्ता)	0	02	52
		454	0	11	16
		438	0	29	88
		442	0	05	04
		441/918	0	02	16
		441	0	20	70

तहसील : आमेर		जिला : जयपुर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	खोराबीसल (जारी...)	399/906	0	01	44
		399	0	04	59
		395	0	17	55
		397	0	04	23
		396	0	05	58
		364(जे.डी.ए.रास्ता)	0	01	44
		354	0	16	29
		355	0	00	20
		351	0	13	05
		352	0	00	20
		349	0	27	54
		347(जे.डी.ए.रास्ता)	0	01	71
		346	0	09	90
		346/894(जे.डी.ए.)	0	01	89
		344/893(जे.डी.ए.)	0	00	20
		97	0	25	56
		98	0	07	56
		100	0	00	20
		101	0	28	26
		103(जे.डी.ए.रास्ता)	0	01	44
		101/709	0	00	20
		229/712	0	12	60
		229	0	03	28
		230	0	08	31
		230/694	0	00	90
		237	0	09	18
		235	0	00	20
		238/866	0	00	49
		238	0	07	44
		239	0	12	42
		242	0	11	33
		243	0	00	66
		241	0	00	20
		252	0	03	23
		246	0	30	04
		247	0	08	59

क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	खोराबीसल (जारी...)	208	0	04	67
		207	0	09	70
		206	0	22	32
		205	0	07	02
		199/849	0	01	08
		199	0	05	92
		259(जे.डी.ए.रास्ता)	0	06	20
		273	0	00	58
		272	0	05	18
		271	0	10	17
		269	0	14	04
		268	0	10	02
		267	0	01	37
2.	शुभरामपुरा	180	0	03	20
3.	बेनाड़मयदौलतपुरा	212	0	15	48
		211	0	14	40
		210	0	16	02
		209	0	06	64
		208	0	17	46
		205	0	04	14
		232(स.रास्ता)	0	02	07
		234	0	12	06
		237	0	06	66
		238	0	00	20
		167	0	12	06
		166	0	10	62
		169	0	14	76
		165	0	07	56
		171	0	06	66
		163	0	16	51
		174	0	11	70
		109	0	08	73
		25	0	01	35
		32	0	01	02
		104	0	14	64

तहसील : आमेर		जिला : जयपुर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	बेनाहमयदौलतपुरा (जारी...)	103	0	10	08
		90(स.रास्ता)	0	01	15
		68	0	00	57
		69	0	15	63
		70	0	00	20
		67	0	07	92
		55	0	06	66
		57	0	04	86
		58	0	02	09
		59	0	10	15
4.	नांगलसिरस	249(जे.डी.ए.चारागाह)	0	45	00
		250(रिल्वे)	0	05	76
		251(रिल्वे)	0	04	68
		804(जे.डी.ए.चारागाह)	0	16	34
		805(जे.डी.ए.चारागाह)	0	02	16
		806(जे.डी.ए.चारागाह)	0	28	89
		806/876(जे.डी.ए.)	0	00	20
		819	0	01	02
		815	0	42	80
		813	0	00	48
5.	मींदड़	167	0	00	61
		166	0	14	15
		165	0	01	17
		163	0	09	45
		162	0	03	78
		187	0	12	06
		188	0	10	89
		192	0	11	88
		191	0	10	63
		190/3433	0	00	20
		203	0	02	06
		204/3434	0	02	79
		204	0	03	42
		205	0	07	73
		208	0	00	20

तहसील : आमेर		जिला : जयपुर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	बीदिङ (जारी...)	207	0	03	80
		206	0	14	40
		152(जे.डी.ए.नाला)	0	05	76
		145	0	03	04
		146	0	00	20
		140	0	01	39
		144	0	00	26
		141	0	08	24
		142	0	00	26
		135	0	13	75
		136	0	11	59
		127	0	00	20
		125	0	08	55
		116	0	02	74
		116/3527	0	05	27
		275(जे.डी.ए.नाला)	0	01	08
		292	0	17	01
		291	0	07	02
		288	0	08	37
		287	0	07	46
		283	0	07	92
		338	0	09	00
		340	0	02	37
		341	0	11	07
		342	0	15	03
		351	0	00	20
		350	0	19	35
		354	0	01	60
		355	0	03	02
		356	0	04	86
		357	0	05	20
		358	0	05	51
		359	0	00	20
		412	0	07	90
		411	0	08	46
		567(जे.डी.ए.रास्ता)	0	02	99

तहसील : आमेर		जिला : जयपुर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	नींदड़ (जारी...)	408	0	07	64
		409	0	09	12
		407	0	00	20
		576	0	02	46
		574	0	21	21
		573	0	08	42
		569	0	00	20
		571	0	08	06
		570	0	11	16
		596	0	00	20
6.	राजावास	428	0	10	72
		427/887	0	02	02
		429	0	16	22
		431	0	04	09
		432	0	02	70
		441	0	00	24
		440	0	11	10
		439	0	03	87
		478	0	10	44
		476(स.चारागाह)	0	02	91
		477(स.चारागाह)	0	14	61
		474(स.चारागाह)	0	06	52
		484(स.चारागाह)	0	01	30
		473	0	01	08
		485	0	07	02
		486/903(स.चारागाह)	0	00	54
		487(स.चारागाह)	0	16	02
		655(पी.डब्ल्यू.डी.सड़क)	0	07	02
		771	0	10	44
		771/877	0	01	80
		770/832	0	09	36
		770	0	01	39
		768	0	21	96
		765/830	0	00	84
		774	0	00	20
		775	0	18	06

तहसील : आमेर		जिला : जयपुर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	राजावास (जारी...)	776	0	18	72
		757(पी.डब्ल्यू.डी.सड़क)	0	01	26
		756	0	16	74
		732	0	06	93
		733	0	04	30
		752	0	12	06
		753	0	04	32
		751	0	12	17
		749	0	04	23
		749/868	0	01	08
		748	0	01	26
7.	नांगलपुरोहित	58	0	00	96
		46	0	14	27
		45	0	05	40
		44	0	06	12
		43	0	06	12
		42	0	03	04
		38	0	00	20
		39	0	05	40
		41	0	00	20
		40	0	13	66
		36	0	02	54
		25	0	12	50
		26	0	01	98
		22	0	02	52
		21	0	21	96
		18	0	09	48
		17	0	00	96
		16(जे.डी.ए.चारागाह)	0	09	60
		15	0	01	56
		12(जे.डी.ए.चारागाह)	0	05	10
		70/1242(जे.डी.ए.चारागाह)	0	02	20
		114(जे.डी.ए.चारागाह)	0	06	02
		115(जे.डी.ए.नाला)	0	03	16
		116(जे.डी.ए.चारागाह)	0	09	00
		198/1298	0	05	55

तहसील : आमेर		जिला : जयपुर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	नांगलपुरोहित (जारी...)	113/1297	0	17	64
		111(जे.डी.ए.चारागाह)	0	10	32
		110	0	10	98
		201	0	20	17
		107	0	13	68
		105	0	23	76
		72(जे.डी.ए.चारागाह)	0	22	75
8.	छवरकावास	279(जे.डी.ए.चारागाह)	0	12	96
		278(जे.डी.ए.नाला)	0	11	16
		277(जे.डी.ए.चारागाह)	0	07	02
		263(जे.डी.ए.यस्ता)	0	00	25
		276	0	12	64
		271	0	08	46
		273	0	00	20
		264	0	00	33
		272	0	01	32
		273	0	00	20
		270	0	05	90
		269	0	14	58
		268	0	05	04
9.	चेतावाला	287	0	02	15
		286	0	10	72
		241	0	16	09
		282	0	00	20
		283	0	00	43
		242	0	09	71
		243	0	00	85
		238	0	11	34
		240	0	01	68
		133	0	02	94
		135	0	00	88
		136	0	09	36
		137	0	10	45
		139	0	14	07
		142	0	11	92
		141	0	01	04

तहसील : आमेर		जिला : जयपुर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
9. चेतावाला (जारी...)					
		143	0	07	56
		144	0	00	20
		145	0	15	28
		107	0	02	80
		106(स.रास्ता)	0	00	20
		105	0	03	20
		88	0	13	38
		87	0	08	56
		82	0	07	04
		85	0	00	20
		83	0	16	70
		158(स.रास्ता)	0	01	47
		159	0	00	70
		162	0	22	40
		161	0	00	50
		176(स.रास्ता)	0	01	44
		201	0	09	72
		200	0	14	04
		199	0	09	36
		182	0	00	20
		185	0	10	80
		184	0	10	80
		183	0	08	64
		188	0	03	36
10. बदनपुरा					
		196	0	27	00
		197	0	20	34
		199(स.रास्ता)	0	01	44
		213	0	37	62
		202	0	11	88
		205	0	32	58
		254	0	03	94
		253	0	00	64
		247	0	04	40
		252	0	00	20
		248	0	09	72
		250	0	03	40

तहसील : आमेर जिला : जयपुर राज्य : राजस्थान					
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	बदनपुरा (जारी...)	249	0	14	40
		243	0	01	81
		272/403	0	00	20
		275	0	00	20
		313	0	06	65
		312	0	10	44
		315	0	04	50
		311	0	06	84
		318	0	13	83
		310	0	18	36
		304	0	09	54
		305	0	16	92
		303	0	00	20
		301	0	09	36
11.	झोराश्यामदास	199(गा.पं.चारागाह)	0	15	12
		209/1841(गा.पं.चारागाह)	0	01	26
		209	0	11	52
		207	0	00	68
		210	0	00	20
		206	0	18	99
		121	0	01	04
		96	0	00	30
		98	0	22	77
		99	0	22	14
		63	0	06	12
		62	0	03	42
		53	0	13	23
		54	0	00	20
		51	0	04	26
		52	0	01	49
		45	0	08	01
		43	0	07	29
		44	0	11	16
		38	0	04	32
		37	0	15	21
		262(स.रास्ता)	0	01	98

तहसील : आमेर		जिला : जयपुर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	खोराश्यामदास (जारी...)	292	0	06	03
		293	0	10	44
		295	0	06	30
		296	0	06	74
		297	0	00	20
		298	0	10	88
		299	0	02	03
		300	0	01	30
		307	0	12	96
		308	0	01	20
		309	0	11	42
		310	}	12	87
		311			
		312	0	02	10
		313	0	00	20
		969	0	00	29
		970	0	10	89
		970/1810	0	02	52
		978	0	05	04
		974	0	05	76
		975	0	15	75
		977	0	00	20
		976	0	09	18
		990	0	05	04
		991	0	00	49
12.	देगडास	228	0	07	92
		229	0	08	28
		230(स.रास्ता)	0	01	12
		219	0	07	20
		218	0	06	00
		217	0	19	16
		216	0	06	12
		215	0	09	36
		214	0	00	20
13.	चौप	436	0	21	06
		438/2475	0	00	20

तहसील : आमेर		जिला : जयपुर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
13. चोप (जारी...)		438(स.चारागाह)	0	03	44
		437(स.चारागाह)	0	05	76
		439(स.चारागाह)	0	16	74
		475(स.चारागाह)	0	04	32
		441	0	32	76
		464	0	03	60
		465	0	12	78
		462	0	12	31
		461(स.रास्ता)	0	05	00
		582	0	01	00
		583	0	02	20
		584	0	06	40
		456	0	00	96
		456/2401	0	02	52
		455	0	06	49
		452	0	01	89
		370/2313	0	04	32
		586	0	02	10
		670(स.नाला)	0	02	16
		587	0	02	08
		588	0	02	88
		589/2332	0	01	35
		589	0	03	42
		590	0	03	78
		591	0	03	60
		592	0	03	24
		669	0	06	84
		668	0	04	05
		666	0	00	83
		667	0	04	12
		676	0	08	46
		677	0	08	19
		681	0	00	20
		680	0	00	20
		679	0	06	84
		715(स.रास्ता)	0	01	08

तहसील : आमेर		जिला : जयपुर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	चोप (जारी...)	245	0	13	68
		244/2275	0	00	90
		244	0	16	20
		168	0	13	14
		172	0	12	87
		175/2478	0	00	99
		188	0	15	84
		187	0	00	20
		186	0	11	52
		191	0	12	15
		94	0	18	72
		92	0	09	54
		93	0	07	76
		90	0	07	92
		89	0	13	68
		821(स.रास्ता)	0	01	26
		819	0	12	78
		820	0	13	68
		824	0	33	08
		833	0	07	30
		825	0	02	00
		828	0	00	20
		830	0	02	73
		852	0	27	17
		854/2182/2402	0	13	86
		854	0	00	63
		854/2182	0	00	20
		855/2183	0	00	48
		855	0	05	94
		855/2183/2403	0	15	08
		857	0	13	68
		859	0	05	94
		859/2377	0	04	68
		899	0	03	40
		898	0	29	61

तहसील : आमेर		जिला : जयपुर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
13. चोंप (जारी...)					
		894	0	04	82
		895	0	15	21
		892	0	02	88
		887	0	06	03
		886	0	00	20
		885	0	26	99
		923	0	00	58
		967(स.रास्ता)	0	06	66
		959	0	07	74
		958(स.चारागाह)	0	06	30
		952(स.चारागाह)	}	01	89
		952/2356			
		950(स.चारागाह)	0	01	35
		951	0	00	20
		934	0	11	70
14. ईशरावाला					
		678	0	08	82
		677	0	13	50
		679	0	08	73
		676(स.रास्ता)	0	02	70
		667	0	01	60
		666	0	22	56
		696	0	01	89
		663	0	00	30
		643	0	25	80
		640(स.भूमि)	0	03	32
		639	0	02	08
		583(स.नाला)	0	06	12
		582(स.भूमि)	0	03	58
		581	0	21	85
		491	0	14	69
		489(स.भूमि)	0	00	20
		490(स.भूमि)	0	01	51
		501	0	07	05
		503	0	02	51
		502	0	02	36

तहसील : आमेर		जिला : जयपुर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	इशरावाला (जारी...)	504	0	02	45
		505	0	02	63
		506	0	01	44
		507	0	09	81
		510	0	00	63
		511	0	00	77
		512	0	01	03
		509	0	01	62
		513	0	22	12
		514	0	15	55
		434/830(स.चारागाह)	0	07	74
		465	0	09	06
		462	0	00	96
		471	0	17	64
		664	0	07	50
		605	0	10	53
		606	0	11	43
		610	0	07	83
		600(स.रास्ता)	0	02	07
		2	0	05	13
		533	0	09	20
		536	0	09	27
15.	बिलोची	538	0	10	40
		537	0	03	20
		546	0	08	96
		547	0	04	06
		545	0	01	70
		548	0	01	26
		549	0	07	15
		544	0	06	28
		510(स.रास्ता)	0	00	90
		509	0	14	61
		508	0	00	20
		503	0	09	18
		502	0	01	58

तहसील : आमेर जिला : जयपुर राज्य : राजस्थान					
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	बिलोची (जारी...)	501	0	06	57
		499	0	12	24
		384(स.नाला)	0	01	08
		385	0	12	42
		390	0	34	20
		390/1755(स.भूमि)	0	00	34
		235(स.रास्ता)	0	02	34
16.	श्रीगोविन्दपुरा	254	0	06	84
		255	0	06	57
		259	0	07	83
		260	0	11	25
		260/492	0	05	22
		260/494	0	01	80
		260/493	0	06	75
		260/489	0	01	65
		262	0	00	20
		423	0	06	30
		432	0	10	26
		434	0	10	62
		435	0	14	22
		421(स.रास्ता)	0	02	52
		411(स.भूमि)	0	05	76
		411/496(स.भूमि)	0	02	43
		420(स.रास्ता)	0	01	68
		419(स.भूमि)	0	04	95
		415(स.भूमि)	0	12	78
		404/498	0	04	32
		403	0	29	70
		397/500	0	28	44
		390/501	0	09	74
		391	0	00	80
		385/503	0	00	20
		386/502	0	07	70
		390(स.भूमि)	0	00	20
		386(स.भूमि)	0	03	84

तहसील : आमेर		जिला : जयपुर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
1	2	3	हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
16.	श्रीगोविन्दपुरा (जारी...)	387(स.भूमि)	0	17	76
		378(स.भूमि)	0	22	86
		379(स.भूमि)	0	25	38
		371/560(स.रास्ता)	0	01	62
		370/559(स.चारागाह)	0	02	70
		370	0	11	70
		362	0	03	40
		365	0	02	88
		363	0	03	60
		367	0	00	20
		361	0	08	04
		360	0	04	77
		355/469	0	05	76
		355	0	66	70
17.	घट्याडा	860	0	19	26
		862	0	09	36
		863	0	07	83
		864(स.नाला)	0	01	17
		866	0	29	79
		874	0	27	63
		953/1191	0	03	33
		787/1201	0	09	07
		787/1183	0	00	74
		787/1183 ओर 787 के बीच में	0	01	62
		787	0	00	20
		787/1199(स.भूमि)	0	01	44
		786	0	13	95
		785	0	14	58
		781	0	34	02
		772(स.रास्ता)	0	02	43
		731	0	14	04
		730	0	07	47
		729	0	05	49
		725	0	11	16

तहसील : आमेर		जिला : जयपुर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
17. घटवाडा (जारी...)		724	0	10	80
		704/1164	0	05	94
		704	0	16	83
		712	0	00	20
		705	0	04	50
		710	0	06	93
		711	0	00	99
		709	0	11	34
		674(स.रास्ता)	0	02	70
		665	0	08	10
		668	0	09	83
		666	0	00	67
		667	0	05	29
		634(स.रास्ता)	0	03	15
		533	0	00	24
		534	0	10	80
		535	0	07	73
		537	0	02	87
		536(स.रास्ता)	0	13	49
		564	0	00	32
		539	0	02	26
		540	0	00	20
		560/998/1223	0	00	20
		539/1137(स.भूमि)	0	02	23
		560/998	0	01	44
		560	0	12	24
		544	0	14	40
		546	0	08	28
18. मानपुरामाचेडी		3004	0	07	75
		3008	0	05	21
		3006	0	13	32
		3000	0	02	16
		2999	0	07	92
		2998	0	06	37
		2995	0	01	98

तहसील : आमेर		जिला : जयपुर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	मानपुरामावेडी (जारी...)	2997	0	05	16
		2996	0	04	50
		3048	0	05	05
		3049	0	09	58
		3050	0	03	74
		3059(स.रास्ता)	0	01	22
		3100	0	02	22
		3099	0	09	66
		3098	0	01	80
		3097	0	08	64
		3096	0	09	24
		3086	0	07	92
		3085	0	05	62
		3087	0	00	50
		3084(स.भूमि)	0	00	60
		3083(स.भूमि)	0	00	67
		3074(स.रास्ता)	0	02	48
		3110(स.भूमि)	0	01	34
		3111	0	15	32
		3123	0	08	46
		3122	0	00	20
		3125	0	02	52
		3121	0	09	72
		3127	0	06	91
		3128	0	05	40
		3130	0	02	40
		3633(स.नाला)	0	03	36
		3616	0	03	18
		3617	0	20	16
		3619	0	10	08
		3620	0	02	86
		3622	0	00	20
		3584	0	01	76
		3585	0	00	36
		3580	0	07	79

तहसील : आमेर		जिला : जयपुर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	मानपुरामाचेडी (जारी...)	3579	0	05	40
		3577	0	10	80
		3578	0	07	20
		3573	0	11	16
		3555	0	00	72
		3572	0	08	24
		3562(स.चारागाह)	0	11	92
		3560	0	08	20
		3559(स.चारागाह)	0	02	66
		3518(स.चारागाह)	0	39	64
		3518/3703(स.चारागाह)	0	14	40
		3520	0	11	52
		3523	0	02	52
		3524	0	09	36
		3466	0	05	04
		3465	0	04	80
		3464	0	06	12
		3463	0	14	40
		3467	0	00	20
		3473(स.रास्ता)	0	00	72
19.	पुठ्काबास	1242(स.भूमि)	0	10	80
	उर्फ	1232	0	07	56
	चावा का बास	1233(स.नाला)	0	02	16
		57	0	09	00
		54	0	02	80
		55	0	04	86
		56	0	09	00
		72(स.रास्ता)	0	01	44
		73	0	04	68
		80	0	00	32
		79	0	07	24
		78	0	07	92
		78/1428	0	01	86
		76	0	01	80
		78/1430	0	00	20

तहसील : आमेर		जिला : जयपुर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	पुठकाबास	77	0	05	22
	उर्फ	77/1427	0	03	60
	चावा का बास (जारी...)	227(पी.डब्ल्यू.डी.सड़क)	0	02	66
		45(स.भूमि)	0	13	80
		44	0	00	60
		47	0	17	20
		42/1414	0	02	52
		42(स.भूमि)	0	24	00
		13(स.भूमि)	0	25	95
		13/1425	0	20	34
		13/1552	0	29	66
		13/1408	0	05	11
		8	0	05	76
		1982	0	89	24
		2	0	26	88
		3	0	08	72
		4(स.चारागाह)	0	01	68
20.	बीलपुरा	669	0	03	78
		668	0	02	52
		667/924	0	18	09
		670	0	00	20
		667	0	12	96
		666	0	05	31
		672	0	06	18
		673	0	00	20
		674	0	02	40
		665	0	00	30
		664	0	09	78
		661	0	08	08
		662	0	01	28
		623	0	09	18
		622	0	06	30
		616	0	29	61
		605	0	02	18
		603	0	10	38

तहसील : आमेर		जिला : जयपुर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	बीलपुरा (जारी...)	596	0	09	16
		534	0	02	32
		535	0	08	32
		595	0	00	72
		536	0	01	50
		537	0	05	84
		538	0	05	60
		581	}	0	09
		581/978(स.भूमि)			
		580(स.भूमि)	0	03	06
		539	0	00	93
		438	0	00	80
		438/976(स.भूमि)	0	00	66
		579	0	01	56
		539/977(स.नाला)	0	01	20
		437	0	01	18
		524	0	00	60
		579/986	0	04	41
		584	0	02	40
		578	0	00	48
		577	0	23	42
		572	0	01	62
		574	0	00	36
		571	0	08	64
		567/912	0	02	16
		567	0	16	20
		564	0	09	72
		562	0	07	57
		563	0	10	56
		555	0	01	47
		556	0	02	05
		376(स.नाला)	0	03	18
		369	0	19	98
		312	0	03	15
		313	0	01	96

तहसील : आमेर		जिला : जयपुर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	बीलपुरा (जारी...)	311	0	07	46
		310	0	00	20
		309	0	03	60
		308	0	03	24
		307	0	04	68
		305	0	06	62
		306(स.भूमि)	0	01	84
		318/859(स.रास्ता)	0	00	96
		318/860	0	00	20
		161/857	0	17	97
		161/858	0	00	39
		161	0	00	20
		287/949	0	03	20
		287(स.नाला)	0	01	12
		289	0	01	30
		288	0	06	18
		272(स.रास्ता)	0	04	14
		271	0	05	76
		267	0	15	48
		266	0	04	86
		268	0	02	16
		265	0	10	80
21.	सुन्दरपुरा	31	0	09	54
		30	0	10	08
		24	0	07	02
		23	0	05	22
		22	0	06	39
		21	0	09	54
		13	0	17	28
		12	0	12	39
		7	0	00	24
		2(स.चारागाह)	0	08	10
		35	0	00	40
		41	0	07	74
		42	0	10	98

तहसील : आमेर		जिला : जयपुर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	सुन्दरपुरा (जारी...)	44	0	06	04
		39	0	00	20
		45	0	05	40
		46	0	06	78
		49	0	01	68
		48	0	02	58
		55/748	0	01	89
		55	0	02	56
		54	0	09	54
		53(स.पहाड़)	0	00	20
		351	0	00	99
		353	0	01	90
		358	0	03	20
		357	0	12	27
		356	0	00	20
		359	0	11	80
		365	0	01	44
		368	0	11	28
		374	0	01	32
		370	0	02	04
		373	0	09	99
		372	0	01	08
		377	0	03	19
		376	0	06	21
		375	0	00	20
		380	0	07	28
		381	0	02	46
		382	0	01	86
		385	0	02	79
		384	0	02	79
		383	0	00	20
		386	0	01	98
		389	0	03	96
		387	0	03	52
		388	0	04	40

तहसील : आमेर		जिला : जयपुर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
1	2	3	हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
21.	सुन्दरपुरा (जारी...)	367	0	64	80
22.	लाम्यामेवाल	128(स.पहाड़)	0	19	13
		129(स.पहाड़)	0	18	85
		131	0	00	20
		123/554	0	00	20
		123	0	24	00
		121	0	16	26
		119	0	00	20
		109	0	06	30
		111	0	05	04
		112	0	04	68
		113	0	04	68
		101	0	03	42
		100	0	02	70
		97	0	03	60
		96	0	04	14
		95	0	03	96
		70	0	12	55
		71	0	00	20
		67	0	03	20
		68(स.नदी)	0	00	88
		69(स.भूमि)	0	00	90
		64(स.नदी)	0	04	86
		63	0	06	12
		60	0	14	76
		58	0	09	54
		55	0	04	50
		54	0	05	04
		53	0	09	72
		48	0	04	72
		47	0	02	84
		46	0	00	84
		45	0	04	71
		39	0	00	20
		40	0	14	94

तहसील : आमेर		जिला : जयपुर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
22. लाम्यामेवाल (जारी...)					
		37	0	00	20
		36	0	10	20
		28	0	07	94
		35	0	00	84
		31	0	02	38
		29	0	03	85
		30	0	05	59
		20	0	05	94
		17	0	00	20
		19	0	03	36
		18	0	00	96
		14	0	05	76
		11	0	07	09
		10	0	07	74
		4	0	07	38
		3	0	06	48
		2	0	06	12
23. देव का हरमाडा					
		796	0	08	10
		795	0	03	06
		794	0	06	84
		793	0	02	61
		792	0	03	60
		791	0	03	24
		802	0	00	20
		804	0	10	80
		790	0	00	20
		805	0	07	92
		806	0	04	90
		807	0	00	40
		428(स.रास्ता)	0	01	44
		422	0	09	90
		423	0	09	94
		299	0	01	68
		300	0	15	72
		298	0	03	00

तहसील : आमेर		जिला : जयपुर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
23.	देव का हरमाडा (जारी...)	301(स.चारागाह)	0	06	76
		297	0	05	86
		205	0	01	17
		419(स.चारागाह)	0	16	36
		204/1204(स.चारागाह)	0	00	36
		302	0	02	80
		325	0	20	24
		204/1397	0	04	08
		204/1396	0	03	40
		204/1391			
		200/1390	0	00	20
		185/1221	0	09	54
		174	0	11	57
		171	0	04	86
		170	0	07	11
		169	0	06	30
		340	0	06	84
		341	0	02	79
		120	0	01	12
		118	0	01	51
		117	0	05	76
		347	0	07	56
		348	0	08	28
		351	0	08	30
		352	0	02	07
		352/1279	0	05	04
		353/1280(स.खड़ा)	0	03	06
		353	0	02	10
		82	0	04	05
		81	0	02	82
		80	0	02	10
		84	0	16	47
		79	0	02	24
		75	0	10	88
		78	0	01	19
		77	0	01	94

तहसील : आमेर		जिला : जयपुर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
23.	देव का हरमाडा (जारी...)	77/1374	0	03	82
		22/1335	0	01	20
		17/1334	0	01	80
		21	0	18	36
		21/1359	0	08	10
		18	0	19	98
		17/1328	0	01	98
		17	0	07	09
		17/1372	0	04	86
		15	0	00	56
		16(स.नाला)	0	04	32
24.	लखेर	230(स.नाला)	0	10	44
		142	0	04	40
		141	0	40	30
		83	0	30	28
		82	0	00	77
		78	0	33	30
		72	0	04	50
		71	0	04	68
		67	0	19	23
		66	0	03	27
		44	0	11	16
		45	0	13	32
		37	0	15	48
		33	0	12	60
		24	0	00	42
		23	0	13	55
		22	0	00	79
		26	0	08	28
		27	0	08	29
		17	0	05	50
		19	0	00	20
		18	0	01	98
		285(पी.डब्ल्यू.डी.सड़क)	0	07	38
		291	0	66	96

तहसील : आमेर		जिला : जयपुर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
1	2	3	हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
24.	लखेर (जारी...)	290	0	00	64
		291/1295	0	01	56
		294/1296	}	24	48
		294/1296/1			
		294/1296/2			
		1 (स.नदी)	0	29	34
25.	चक मनोहरपुरा	457 (स.चारागाह)	0	00	72

[फा. सं. आर-31015/70/2004-ओ.आर-II]

हरीश कुमार, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 17th January, 2005

S. O. 256.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of petroleum products from Mundra to Delhi, a pipeline should be laid by Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited;

And whereas it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in land under which the said pipeline is proposed to be laid and which is described in the Schedule annexed hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Any person interested in the land described in the said Schedule may, within twenty one days from the date on which copies of the Gazette of India containing this notification are made available to the public, object in writing to the acquisition of the right of user therein for laying of the pipeline under the land to Shri Shivdutt Gaur, Competent Authority, Mundra-Delhi Petroleum Product Pipeline Project, Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited, 16 Krishna Vihar, Near Narayan Niwas, Gopalpura Bye-pass Road, Jaipur- 302018 (Rajasthan).

SCHEDULE

Tehsil : AMER		District : JAIPUR	State : RAJASTHAN		
Sr. No	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	KHORABISAL	521	0	17	10
		519	0	00	20
		520	0	13	67
		516	0	27	27
		517	0	00	33
		515/721	0	12	57
		515	0	02	38
		514	0	00	20
		514/720	0	12	41
		506	0	00	38
		513	0	01	17
		507	0	13	13
		511	0	02	19
		510	0	08	27
		554	0	00	60
		555	0	08	09
		555/719	0	01	47
		485	0	00	78
		484(J.D.A Cart Track)	0	00	81
		556(J.D.A Cart Track)	0	00	52
		483	0	20	88
		482	0	16	80
		480	0	00	48
		561/747	0	00	20
		561	0	19	29
		562	0	02	99
		478	0	00	20
		476	0	03	42
		475(J.D.A. Cart Track)	0	02	52
		454	0	11	16
		438	0	29	88
		442	0	05	04
		441/918	0	02	16
		441	0	20	70

Tehsil : AMER		District : JAIPUR	State : RAJASTHAN		
Sr. No	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	KHORABISAL (Contd...)	399/906	0	01	44
		399	0	04	59
		395	0	17	55
		397	0	04	23
		396	0	05	58
		364(J.D.A. Cart Track)	0	01	44
		354	0	16	29
		355	0	00	20
		351	0	13	05
		352	0	00	20
		349	0	27	54
		347(J.D.A Cart Track)	0	01	71
		346	0	09	90
		346/894(J.D.A)	0	01	89
		344/893(J.D.A)	0	00	20
		97	0	25	56
		98	0	07	56
		100	0	00	20
		101	0	28	26
		103(J.D.A Cart Track)	0	01	44
		101/709	0	00	20
		229/712	0	12	60
		229	0	03	28
		230	0	08	31
		230/694	0	00	90
		237	0	09	18
		235	0	00	20
		238/866	0	00	49
		238	0	07	44
		239	0	12	42
		242	0	11	33
		243	0	00	66
		241	0	00	20
		252	0	03	23
		246	0	30	04
		247	0	08	59

Tehsil : AMER		District : JAIPUR	State : RAJASTHAN						
Sr. No	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area						
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.				
1	2	3	4	5	6				
1.	KHORABISAL (Contd...)	208	0	04	67				
		207	0	09	70				
		206	0	22	32				
		205	0	07	02				
		199/849	0	01	08				
		199	0	05	92				
		259(J.D.A Cart Track)	0	06	20				
		273	0	00	58				
		272	0	05	18				
		271	0	10	17				
		269	0	14	04				
		268	0	10	02				
		267	0	01	37				
		2.	SHUBHRAMPURA	180	0	03	20		
				3.	BENARMAYDAULATPURA	212	0	15	48
						211	0	14	40
210	0					16	02		
209	0					06	64		
208	0					17	46		
205	0					04	14		
232 (G/LCart Track)	0					02	07		
234	0					12	06		
237	0					06	66		
238	0	00	20						
167	0	12	06						
166	0	10	62						
169	0	14	76						
165	0	07	56						
171	0	06	66						
163	0	16	51						
174	0	11	70						
109	0	08	73						
25	0	01	35						
32	0	01	02						
104	0	14	64						

Tehsil : AMER		District : JAIPUR	State : RAJASTHAN		
Sr. No	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	BENARMAYDAULATPURA (Contd...)	103	0	10	08
		90(G/L Cart Tarck)	0	01	15
		68	0	00	57
		69	0	15	63
		70	0	00	20
		67	0	07	92
		55	0	06	66
		57	0	04	86
		58	0	02	09
		59	0	10	15
4.	NANGALSIRAS	249(J.D.A.Pasture)	0	45	00
		250 (Railway)	0	05	76
		251(Railway)	0	04	68
		804(J.D.A. Pasture)	0	16	34
		805 (J.D.A. Pasture)	0	02	16
		806(J.D.A. Pasture)	0	28	89
		806/876(J.D.A.)	0	00	20
		819	0	01	02
		815	0	42	80
		813	0	00	48
5.	NINDAR	167	0	00	61
		166	0	14	15
		165	0	01	17
		163	0	09	45
		162	0	03	78
		187	0	12	06
		188	0	10	89
		192	0	11	88
		191	0	10	63
		190/3433	0	00	20
		203	0	02	06
		204/3434	0	02	79
		204	0	03	42
		205	0	07	73
		208	0	00	20

Tehsil : AMER		District : JAIPUR	State : RAJASTHAN		
Sr No	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	NINDAR (Contd...)	207	0	03	80
		206	0	14	40
		152(J.D.A Nala)	0	05	76
		145	0	03	04
		146	0	00	20
		140	0	01	39
		144	0	00	26
		141	0	08	24
		142	0	00	26
		135	0	13	75
		136	0	13	59
		127	0	00	20
		125	0	08	55
		116	0	02	74
		116/3527	0	05	27
		275 (J.D.A Nala)	0	01	08
		292	0	17	01
		291	0	07	02
		288	0	08	37
		287	0	07	46
		283	0	07	92
		338	0	09	00
		340	0	02	37
		341	0	11	07
		342	0	15	03
		351	0	00	20
		350	0	19	35
		354	0	01	60
		355	0	03	02
		356	0	04	86
		357	0	05	20
		358	0	05	51
		359	0	00	20
		412	0	07	90
		411	0	08	46
		567(J.D.A Cart Track)	0	02	99

Tehsil : AMER		District : JAIPUR	State : RAJASTHAN			
Sr. No	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area			
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
5. NINDAR (Contd...)		408	0	07	64	
		409	0	09	12	
		407	0	00	20	
		576	0	02	46	
		574	0	21	21	
		573	0	08	42	
		569	0	00	20	
		571	0	08	06	
		570	0	11	16	
		596	0	00	20	
	6. RAJAWAS		428	0	10	72
			427/887	0	02	02
			429	0	16	22
			431	0	04	09
		432	0	02	70	
		441	0	00	24	
		440	0	11	10	
		439	0	03	87	
		478	0	10	44	
		476(G/L Pasture)	0	02	91	
		477(G/L Pasture)	0	14	61	
		474(G/L Pasture)	0	06	62	
		484(G/L Pasture)	0	01	30	
		473	0	01	08	
		485	0	07	02	
		486/908(G/L Pasture)	0	00	54	
		487(G/L Pasture)	0	16	02	
		655 (P.W.D. Road)	0	07	02	
		771	0	10	44	
		771/877	0	01	80	
		770/832	0	09	36	
		770	0	01	39	
	768	0	21	96		
	765/830	0	00	84		
	774	0	00	20		
	775	0	18	06		

Tehsil : AMER		District : JAIPUR	State : RAJASTHAN		
Sr. No	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	RAJAWAS (Contd...)	776	0	18	72
		757 (P.W.D. Road)	0	01	26
		756	0	16	74
		732	0	06	93
		733	0	04	30
		752	0	12	06
		753	0	04	32
		751	0	12	17
		749	0	04	23
		749/868	0	01	08
		748	0	01	26
		58	0	00	96
		46	0	14	27
		45	0	05	40
		44	0	06	12
		43	0	06	12
7.	NANGALPUROHIT	42	0	03	04
		38	0	00	20
		39	0	05	40
		41	0	00	20
		40	0	13	66
		36	0	02	54
		25	0	12	50
		26	0	01	98
		22	0	02	52
		21	0	21	96
		18	0	09	48
		17	0	00	96
		16(J.D.A.Pasture)	0	09	60
		15	0	01	56
		12(J.D.A.Pasture)	0	05	10
		70/1242(J.D.A.Pasture)	0	02	20
114(J.D.A.Pasture)	0	06	02		
115 (J.D.A.Nala)	0	03	16		
116(J.D.A.Pasture)	0	09	00		
	198/1298	0	05	55	

Tehsil : AMER		District : JAIPUR	State : RAJASTHAN		
Sr. No	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	NANGALPUROHIT (Contd...)	113/1297	0	17	64
		111(J.D.A.Pasture)	0	10	32
		110	0	10	98
		201	0	20	17
		107	0	13	68
		105	0	23	76
		72(J.D.A.Pasture)	0	22	75
8.	CHHAWARKAWAS	279(J.D.A. Pasture)	0	12	96
		278(J.D.A. Nala)	0	11	16
		277(J.D.A. Pasture)	0	07	02
		263(J.D.A. Cart Track)	0	00	25
		276	0	12	64
		271	0	08	46
		273	0	00	20
		264	0	00	33
		272	0	01	32
		273	0	00	20
		270	0	05	90
		269	0	14	58
		268	0	05	04
9.	CHETAWALA	287	0	02	15
		286	0	10	72
		241	0	16	09
		282	0	00	20
		283	0	00	43
		242	0	09	71
		243	0	00	85
		238	0	11	34
		240	0	01	68
		133	0	02	94
		135	0	00	88
		136	0	09	36
		137	0	10	45
		139	0	14	07
		142	0	11	92
		141	0	01	04

Tehsil : AMER		District : JAIPUR	State : RAJASTHAN		
Sr. No	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	CHETAWALA (Contd...)	143	0	07	56
		144	0	00	20
		145	0	15	28
		107	0	02	80
		106(G/L Cart Track)	0	00	20
		105	0	03	20
		88	0	13	38
		87	0	08	56
		82	0	07	04
		85	0	00	20
		83	0	16	70
		158 (G/L Cart track)	0	01	47
		159	0	00	70
		162	0	22	40
		161	0	00	50
		176 (G/L Cart track)	0	01	44
		201	0	09	72
		200	0	14	04
		199	0	09	36
		182	0	00	20
		185	0	10	80
		184	0	10	80
		183	0	08	64
		188	0	03	36
		196	0	27	00
		197	0	20	34
		199 (G/L Cart Track)	0	01	44
		213	0	37	62
		202	0	11	88
		205	0	32	58
		254	0	03	94
		253	0	00	64
		247	0	04	40
		252	0	00	20
		248	0	09	72
		250	0	03	40
10.	BADANPURA				

Tehsil : AMER		District : JAIPUR	State : RAJASTHAN		
Sr. No	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
10. BADANPURA (Contd...)		249	0	14	40
		243	0	01	81
		272/403	0	00	20
		275	0	00	20
		313	0	06	65
		312	0	10	44
		315	0	04	50
		311	0	06	84
		318	0	13	83
		310	0	18	36
		304	0	09	54
		305	0	16	92
		303	0	00	20
		301	0	09	36
11. KHORASHYAMDAS		199(G/P Pasture)	0	15	12
		209/1841(G/P Pasture)	0	01	26
		209	0	11	52
		207	0	00	68
		210	0	00	20
		206	0	18	99
		121	0	01	04
		96	0	00	30
		98	0	22	77
		99	0	22	14
		63	0	06	12
		62	0	03	42
		53	0	13	23
		54	0	00	20
		51	0	04	26
		52	0	01	49
		45	0	08	01
		43	0	07	29
		44	0	11	16
		38	0	04	32
		37	0	15	21
		262 (G/L Cart Track)	0	01	98

Tehsil : AMER		District : JAIPUR	State : RAJASTHAN			
Sr. No	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area			
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
11. KHORASHYAMDAS (Contd...)		292	0	06	03	
		293	0	10	44	
		295	0	06	30	
		296	0	06	74	
		297	0	00	20	
		298	0	10	88	
		299	0	02	03	
		300	0	01	30	
		307	0	12	96	
		308	0	01	20	
		309	0	11	42	
		310	}	0	12	87
		311				
		312	0	02	10	
		313	0	00	20	
		969	0	00	29	
		970	0	10	89	
		970/1810	0	02	52	
		978	0	05	04	
		974	0	05	76	
		975	0	15	75	
		977	0	00	20	
		976	0	09	18	
		990	0	05	04	
		991	0	00	49	
12. DEGDAS		228	0	07	92	
		229	0	08	28	
		230 (G/L Cart Track)	0	01	12	
		219	0	07	20	
		218	0	06	00	
		217	0	19	16	
		216	0	06	12	
		215	0	09	36	
		214	0	00	20	
	13. CHONP		436	0	21	06
		438/2475	0	00	20	

Tehsil : AMER		District : JAIPUR	State : RAJASTHAN		
Sr. No	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	CHONP (Contd...)	438(G/L Pasture)	0	03	44
		437(G/L Pasture)	0	05	76
		439(G/L Pasture)	0	16	74
		475(G/L Pasture)	0	04	32
		441	0	32	76
		464	0	03	60
		465	0	12	78
		462	0	12	31
		461(G/L Cart Track)	0	05	00
		582	0	01	00
		583	0	02	20
		584	0	06	40
		456	0	00	96
		456/2401	0	02	52
		455	0	06	49
		452	0	01	89
		370/2313	0	04	32
		586	0	02	10
		670(G/L Nala)	0	02	16
		587	0	02	08
		588	0	02	88
		589/2332	0	01	35
		589	0	03	42
		590	0	03	78
		591	0	03	60
		592	0	03	24
		669	0	06	84
		668	0	04	05
		666	0	00	83
		667	0	04	12
		676	0	08	46
		677	0	08	19
		681	0	00	20
		680	0	00	20
		679	0	06	84
		715 (G/L Cart track)	0	01	08

Tehsil : AMER		District : JAIPUR	State : RAJASTHAN		
Sr. No	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
13. CHONP (Contd...)		245	0	13	68
		244/2275	0	00	90
		244	0	16	20
		168	0	13	14
		172	0	12	87
		175/2478	0	00	99
		188	0	15	84
		187	0	00	20
		186	0	11	52
		191	0	12	15
		94	0	18	72
		92	0	09	54
		93	0	07	76
		90	0	07	92
		89	0	13	68
		821(G/L Cart Track)	0	01	26
		819	0	12	78
		820	0	13	68
		824	0	33	08
		833	0	07	30
		825	0	02	00
		828	0	00	20
		830	0	02	73
		852	0	27	17
		854/2182/2402	0	13	86
		854	0	00	63
		854/2182	0	00	20
		855/2183	0	00	48
		855	0	05	94
		855/2183/2403	0	15	08
		857	0	13	68
		859	0	05	94
		859/2377	0	04	68
		899	0	03	40
	898	0	29	61	

Tehsil : AMER		District : JAIPUR	State : RAJASTHAN			
Sr. No	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area			
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
13. CHONP (Contd...)		894	0	04	82	
		895	0	15	21	
		892	0	02	88	
		887	0	06	03	
		886	0	00	20	
		885	0	26	99	
		923	0	00	58	
		967 (G/L Cart Track)	0	06	66	
		959	0	07	74	
		958(G/L Pasture)	0	06	30	
		952 (G/L Pasture)	}	01	89	
		952/2356				
		950 (G/L Pasture)	0	01	35	
		951	0	00	20	
		934	0	11	70	
	14. ISHARAWALA		678	0	08	82
			677	0	13	50
			679	0	08	73
			676(G/L Cart Track)	0	02	70
			667	0	01	60
		666	0	22	56	
		696	0	01	89	
		663	0	00	30	
		643	0	25	80	
		640(G/L)	0	03	32	
		639	0	02	08	
		583(G/L Nala)	0	06	12	
		582(G/L)	0	03	58	
		581	0	21	85	
		491	0	14	69	
		489(G/L)	0	00	20	
		490(G/L)	0	01	51	
		501	0	07	05	
		503	0	02	51	
		502	0	02	36	

Tehsil : AMER		District : JAIPUR	State : RAJASTHAN			
Sl. No	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area			
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
14. ISHARAWALA (Contd...)		504	0	02	45	
		505	0	02	63	
		506	0	01	44	
		507	0	09	81	
		510	0	00	63	
		511	0	00	77	
		512	0	01	03	
		509	0	01	62	
		513	0	22	12	
		514	0	15	55	
		434/830(G/L Pasture)	0	07	74	
		465	0	09	06	
		462	0	00	96	
		471	0	17	64	
		664	0	07	50	
	15. BILONCHI		605	0	10	53
			606	0	11	43
			610	0	07	83
			600(G/L Cart Track)	0	02	07
			2	0	05	13
		533	0	09	20	
		536	0	09	27	
		538	0	10	40	
		537	0	03	20	
		546	0	08	96	
		547	0	04	06	
		545	0	01	70	
		548	0	01	26	
		549	0	07	15	
		544	0	06	28	
	510 (G/L Cart Track)	0	00	90		
	509	0	14	61		
	508	0	00	20		
	503	0	09	18		
	502	0	01	58		

Tehsil : AMER		District : JAIPUR	State : RAJASTHAN		
Sr. No	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	BILONCHI (Contd...)	501	0	06	57
		499	0	12	24
		384(G/L Nala)	0	01	08
		385	0	12	42
		390	0	34	20
		390/1755(G/L)	0	00	34
		235 (G/L Cart Track)	0	02	34
16.	SHREEGOVINDPURA	254	0	06	84
		255	0	06	57
		259	0	07	83
		260	0	11	25
		260/492	0	05	22
		260/494	0	01	80
		260/493	0	06	75
		260/489	0	01	65
		262	0	00	20
		423	0	06	30
		432	0	10	26
		434	0	10	62
		435	0	14	22
		421 (G/L Cart Track)	0	02	52
		411(G/L)	0	05	76
		411/496(G/L)	0	02	43
		420(G/L Cart Track)	0	01	68
		419(G/L)	0	04	95
		415(G/L)	0	12	78
		404/498	0	04	32
		403	0	29	70
		397/500	0	28	44
		390/501	0	09	74
		391	0	00	80
		385/503	0	00	20
		386/502	0	07	70
		390(G/L)	0	00	20
386(G/L)	0	03	84		

Tehsil : AMER		District : JAIPUR	State : RAJASTHAN		
Sr. No	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
16. SHREEGOVINDPURA (Contd...)		387(G/L)	0	17	76
		378(G/L)	0	22	86
		379(G/L)	0	25	38
		371/560(G/L Cart Track)	0	01	62
		370/559(G/L Pasture)	0	02	70
		370	0	11	70
		362	0	03	40
		365	0	02	88
		363	0	03	60
		367	0	00	20
		361	0	08	04
		360	0	04	77
		355/469	0	05	76
		355	0	66	70
	17. GHATWADA		860	0	19
		862	0	09	36
		863	0	07	83
		864(G/L Nala)	0	01	17
		866	0	29	79
		874	0	27	63
		953/1191	0	03	33
		787/1201	0	09	07
		787/1183	0	00	74
		In Bet Svy No. 787/1183 & 787	0	01	62
		787	0	00	20
		787/1199(G/L)	0	01	44
		786	0	13	95
		785	0	14	58
		781	0	34	02
		772(G/L Cart Track)	0	02	43
		731	0	14	04
		730	0	07	47
		729	0	05	49
	725	0	11	16	

Tehsil : AMER		District : JAIPUR	State : RAJASTHAN			
Sr. No	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area			
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
17. GHATWADA (Contd...)		724	0	10	80	
		704/1164	0	05	94	
		704	0	16	83	
		712	0	00	20	
		705	0	04	50	
		710	0	06	93	
		711	0	00	99	
		709	0	11	34	
		674(G/L Cart Track)	0	02	70	
		665	0	08	10	
		668	0	09	83	
		666	0	00	67	
		667	0	05	29	
		634(G/L Cart Tack)	0	03	15	
		533	0	00	24	
		534	0	10	80	
		535	0	07	73	
		537	0	02	87	
		536(G/L Cart Track)	0	13	49	
		564	0	00	32	
		539	0	02	26	
		540	0	00	20	
		560/998/1223	0	00	20	
		539/1137(G/L)	0	02	23	
		560/998	0	01	44	
		560	0	12	24	
		544	0	14	40	
		546	0	08	28	
	18. MANPURAMACHEDI		3004	0	07	75
			3008	0	05	21
			3006	0	13	32
			3000	0	02	16
			2999	0	07	92
		2998	0	06	37	
		2995	0	01	98	

Tehsil : AMER		District : JAIPUR	State : RAJASTHAN		
Sr. No	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	MANPURAMACHEDI	2997	0	05	16
	(Contd...)	2996	0	04	50
		3048	0	05	05
		3049	0	09	58
		3050	0	03	74
		3059(G/L Cart Track)	0	01	22
		3100	0	02	22
		3099	0	09	66
		3098	0	01	80
		3097	0	08	64
		3096	0	09	24
		3086	0	07	92
		3085	0	05	62
		3087	0	00	50
		3084(G/L)	0	00	60
		3083(G/L)	0	00	67
		3074 (G/L Cart Track)	0	02	48
		3110(G/L)	0	01	34
		3111	0	15	32
		3123	0	08	46
		3122	0	00	20
		3125	0	02	52
		3121	0	09	72
		3127	0	06	91
		3128	0	05	40
		3130	0	02	40
		3633(G/L Nala)	0	03	36
		3616	0	03	18
		3617	0	20	16
		3619	0	10	08
		3620	0	02	86
		3622	0	00	20
		3584	0	01	76
		3585	0	00	36
		3580	0	07	79

Tehsil : AMER		District : JAIPUR	State : RAJASTHAN			
Sr. No.	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area			
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
18.	MANPURAMACHEDI	3579	0	05	40	
	(Contd...)	3577	0	10	80	
		3578	0	07	20	
		3573	0	11	16	
		3555	0	00	72	
		3572	0	08	24	
		3562(G/L Pasture)	0	11	92	
		3560	0	08	20	
		3559(G/L Pasture)	0	02	66	
		3518(G/L Pasture)	0	39	64	
		3518/3703(G/L Pasture)	0	14	40	
		3520	0	11	52	
		3523	0	02	52	
		3524	0	09	36	
		3466	0	05	04	
		3465	0	04	80	
		3464	0	06	12	
		3463	0	14	40	
		3467	0	00	20	
	19.	PUTHKABAS	3473(G/L Cart Track)	0	00	72
		URF	1242(G/L)	0	10	80
		CHAWA KA BAS	1232	0	07	56
			1233(G/L Nala)	0	02	16
		57	0	09	00	
		54	0	02	80	
		55	0	04	86	
		56	0	09	00	
		72(G/L Cart Track)	0	01	44	
		73	0	04	68	
		80	0	00	32	
		79	0	07	24	
		78	0	07	92	
		78/1428	0	01	86	
		76	0	01	80	
		78/1430	0	00	20	

Tehsil : AMER		District : JAIPUR	State : RAJASTHAN			
Sr. No.	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area			
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
19.	PUTHKABAS	77	0	05	22	
	URF	77/1427	0	03	60	
	CHAWA KA BAS(Contd...)	227(P.W.D Road)	0	02	66	
		45(G/L)	0	13	80	
		44	0	00	60	
		47	0	17	20	
		42/1414	0	02	52	
		42(G/L)	0	24	00	
		13(G/L)	0	25	95	
		13/1425	0	20	34	
		13/1552	0	29	66	
		13/1408	0	05	11	
		8	0	05	76	
		1982	0	89	24	
		2	0	26	88	
		3	0	08	72	
		4(G/L Pasture)	0	01	68	
	20.	BILPURA	669	0	03	78
			668	0	02	52
			667/924	0	18	09
		670	0	00	20	
		667	0	12	96	
		666	0	05	31	
		672	0	06	18	
		673	0	00	20	
		674	0	02	40	
		665	0	00	30	
		664	0	09	78	
		661	0	08	08	
		662	0	01	28	
		623	0	09	18	
		622	0	06	30	
		616	0	29	61	
		605	0	02	18	
		603	0	10	38	

Tehsil : AMER		District : JAIPUR	State : RAJASTHAN		
Sr. No	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	BILPURA (Contd...)	596	0	09	16
		534	0	02	32
		535	0	08	32
		595	0	00	72
		536	0	01	50
		537	0	05	84
		538	0	05	60
		581	0	09	72
		581/978(G/L)			
		580(G/L)	0	03	06
		539	0	00	93
		438	0	00	80
		438/976(G/L)	0	00	66
		579	0	01	56
		539/977(G/L Nala)	0	01	20
		437	0	01	18
		524	0	00	60
		579/986	0	04	41
		584	0	02	40
		578	0	00	48
		577	0	23	42
		572	0	01	62
		574	0	00	36
		571	0	08	64
		567/912	0	02	16
		567	0	16	20
		564	0	09	72
		562	0	07	57
		563	0	10	56
		555	0	01	47
		556	0	02	05
		376(G/L Nala)	0	03	18
		369	0	19	98
		312	0	03	15
		313	0	01	96

Tehsil : AMER		District : JAIPUR	State : RAJASTHAN			
Sr. No	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area			
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
20. BILPURA (Contd...)		311	0	07	46	
		310	0	00	20	
		309	0	03	60	
		308	0	03	24	
		307	0	04	68	
		305	0	06	62	
		306(G/L)	0	01	84	
		318/859(G/L Cart Track)	0	00	96	
		318/860	0	00	20	
		161/857	0	17	97	
		161/858	0	00	39	
		161	0	00	20	
		287/949	0	03	20	
		287(G/L Nala)	0	01	12	
		289	0	01	30	
		288	0	06	18	
		272(G/L Cart Track)	0	04	14	
		271	0	05	76	
		267	0	15	48	
		266	0	04	86	
		268	0	02	16	
		265	0	10	80	
	21. SUNDARPURA		31	0	09	54
			30	0	10	08
			24	0	07	02
			23	0	05	22
			22	0	06	39
		21	0	09	54	
		13	0	17	28	
		12	0	12	39	
		7	0	00	24	
		2(G/L Pasture)	0	08	10	
		35	0	00	40	
		41	0	07	74	
		42	0	10	98	

Tehsil : AMER		District : JAIPUR	State : RAJASTHAN		
Sr. No	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	SUNDARPURA (Contd...)	44	0	06	04
		39	0	00	20
		45	0	05	40
		46	0	06	78
		49	0	01	68
		48	0	02	58
		55/748	0	01	89
		55	0	02	56
		54	0	09	54
		53(G/L Pahad)	0	00	20
		351	0	00	99
		353	0	01	90
		358	0	03	20
		357	0	12	27
		356	0	00	20
		359	0	11	80
		365	0	01	44
		368	0	11	28
		374	0	01	32
		370	0	02	04
		373	0	09	99
		372	0	01	08
		377	0	03	19
		376	0	06	21
		375	0	00	20
		380	0	07	28
		381	0	02	46
		382	0	01	86
		385	0	02	79
		384	0	02	79
		383	0	00	20
		386	0	01	98
		389	0	03	96
		387	0	03	52
		388	0	04	40

Tehsil : AMER		District : JAIPUR	State : RAJASTHAN		
Sr. No	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	SUNDARPURA (Contd...)	367	0	64	80
22.	LAMYAMEWAL	128(G/L Pahad)	0	19	13
		129(G/L Pahad)	0	18	85
		131	0	00	20
		123/554	0	00	20
		123	0	24	00
		121	0	16	26
		119	0	00	20
		109	0	06	30
		111	0	05	04
		112	0	04	68
		113	0	04	68
		101	0	03	42
		100	0	02	70
		97	0	03	60
		96	0	04	14
		95	0	03	96
		70	0	12	55
		71	0	00	20
		67	0	03	20
		68(G/L River)	0	00	88
		69(G/L)	0	00	90
		64(G/L River)	0	04	86
		63	0	06	12
		60	0	14	76
		58	0	09	54
		55	0	04	50
		54	0	05	04
		53	0	09	72
		48	0	04	72
		47	0	02	84
		46	0	00	84
		45	0	04	71
		39	0	00	20
		40	0	14	94

Tehsil : AMER		District : JAIPUR	State : RAJASTHAN		
Sr. No	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
22. LAMYAMEWAL (Contd...)		37	0	00	20
		36	0	10	20
		28	0	07	94
		35	0	00	84
		31	0	02	38
		29	0	03	85
		30	0	05	59
		20	0	05	94
		17	0	00	20
		19	0	03	36
		18	0	00	96
		14	0	05	76
		11	0	07	09
		10	0	07	74
		4	0	07	38
		3	0	06	48
		2	0	06	12
23. DEV KA HARMADA		796	0	08	10
		795	0	03	06
		794	0	06	84
		793	0	02	61
		792	0	03	60
		791	0	03	24
		802	0	00	20
		804	0	10	80
		790	0	00	20
		805	0	07	92
		806	0	04	90
		807	0	00	40
		428 (G/L Cart Track)	0	01	44
		422	0	09	90
		423	0	09	94
		299	0	01	68
		300	0	15	72
	298	0	03	00	

Tehsil : AMER		District : JAIPUR	State : RAJASTHAN		
Sr. No	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
23.	DEV KA HARMADA (Contd...)	301(G/L Pasture)	0	06	76
		297	0	05	86
		205	0	01	17
		419(G/L Pasture)	0	16	36
		204/1204(G/L Pasture)	0	00	36
		302	0	02	80
		325	0	20	24
		204/1397	0	04	08
		204/1396	0	03	40
		204/1391			
		200/1390	0	00	20
		185/1221	0	09	54
		174	0	11	57
		171	0	04	86
		170	0	07	11
		169	0	06	30
		340	0	06	84
		341	0	02	79
		120	0	01	12
		118	0	01	51
		117	0	05	76
		347	0	07	56
		348	0	08	28
		351	0	08	30
		352	0	02	07
		352/1279	0	05	04
		353/1280(G/L Khadda)	0	03	06
		353	0	02	10
		82	0	04	05
		81	0	02	82
		80	0	02	10
		84	0	16	47
		79	0	02	24
		75	0	10	88
		78	0	01	19
		77	0	01	94

Tehsil : AMER		District : JAIPUR	State : RAJASTHAN			
Sr. No	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area			
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
23. DEV KA HARMADA (Contd...)		77/1374	0	03	82	
		22/1335	0	01	20	
		17/1334	0	01	80	
		21	0	18	36	
		21/1359	0	08	10	
		18	0	19	98	
		17/1328	0	01	98	
		17	0	07	09	
		17/1372	0	04	86	
		15	0	00	56	
		16(G/L Nala)	0	04	32	
	24. LAKHER		230 (G/L Nala)	0	10	44
			142	0	04	40
			141	0	40	30
			83	0	30	28
		82	0	00	77	
		78	0	33	30	
		72	0	04	50	
		71	0	04	68	
		67	0	19	23	
		66	0	03	27	
		44	0	11	16	
		45	0	13	32	
		37	0	15	48	
		33	0	12	60	
		24	0	00	42	
		23	0	13	55	
		22	0	00	79	
		26	0	08	28	
		27	0	08	29	
		17	0	05	50	
	19	0	00	20		
	18	0	01	98		
	285 (P.W.D Road)	0	07	38		
	291	0	66	96		

Tehsil : AMER		District : JAIPUR	State : RAJASTHAN		
Sr. No	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
24. LAKHER (Contd...)		290	0	00	64
		291/1295	0	01	56
		294/1296	}	24	48
		294/1296/1			
		294/1296/2			
	1(G/L River)	0	29	34	
25. CHAK MANOHARPURA		457(G/L Pasture)	0	00	72

[No. R-31015/70/2004-O.R.-II]
HARISH KUMAR, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 18 जनवरी, 2005

का. आ. 257.— केन्द्रीय सरकार को लोकहित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि मेसर्स गैस ट्रांसपोर्टेशन एंड इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर कम्पनी लिमिटेड की संप्रवर्तक कम्पनी मेसर्स रिलाएंस इंडस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड है, के काकिनाडा - हैदराबाद पाइपलाइन की ट्रंक लाइन से आंध्रप्रदेश राज्य में, पश्चिमी गोदावरी जिले के विभिन्न उपभोक्ताओं तक प्राकृतिक गैस के परिवहन के लिये मेसर्स गैस ट्रांसपोर्टेशन एंड इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर कम्पनी लिमिटेड द्वारा एक पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिये ;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि उस भूमि में, जिसके भीतर उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाई जाने का प्रस्ताव है और जो इस अधिसूचना से उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित है, उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए ;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा (3) की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषण करती है ;

कोई व्यक्ति, जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध है उस तारीख से जिस को उक्त अधिनियम की धारा (3) की उपधारा (1) के अधीन भारत के राजपत्र में यथा प्रकाशित इस अधिसूचना की प्रतियां साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती है, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने के लिए उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार के अर्जन के सम्बन्ध में श्री पी. बुच्चारेडडी, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, गैस ट्रांसपोर्टेशन एंड इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर कम्पनी लिमिटेड, पाइपलाइन परियोजना, 3-20-7/1, राम मोहन राजा नगर, अक्षरा स्कूल गेट के पास, काकिनाडा 533003, पूर्वी गोदावरी जिल्ला, आंध्रप्रदेश राज्य को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा ।

अनुसूची

मंडल : पेरवलि		जिल्हा : पश्चिमगोदावरी		राज्य : आंध्रप्रदेश	
गाँव का नाम	गट सं. । सब डिविजन सं.	जमीन का क्षेत्रफल (हेक्टर)			
		हेक्टर	एर	सि एर	
1	2	3	4	5	
1) कोरुपल्लि	25/6बि	00	12	30	
	25/6ए	00	10	15	
	26/5	00	11	15	
	26/4	00	01	50	
	25/1	00	04	15	
	27/2	00	14	45	
	27/1बि	00	11	20	
	18	(सि एल)	00	02	30
	17/4एफ	00	26	30	
	17/5	00	03	65	
	14/4सि	00	07	05	
	14/4बि	00	10	75	
	14/3सि	00	05	55	
	14/3बि	00	05	60	
	14/3ए	00	05	00	
	11/10	00	07	50	
	11/7	00	06	85	
	11/6	00	05	60	
	11/5	00	01	80	
	12/9	00	01	60	
	12/7	00	05	95	
	12/5डि	00	14	15	
	12/3	00	00	80	
	12/4	00	10	85	
	12/2	00	10	45	
	4/8	00	17	20	
	4/6	00	08	20	
	4/5	00	00	35	
	4/4	00	09	65	
	4/3बि	00	00	30	
	4/1बि	00	19	90	
	1	(सि एल)	00	06	75
मंडल : निडदवोलु		जिल्हा : पश्चिमगोदावरी		राज्य : आंध्रप्रदेश	
1) काल्वचेरला	260/2बि	00	03	05	
	260/2ए	00	30	25	

1	2	3	4	5
3) बंदलपरतु (निरंतर)	96/3सि	00	01	25
	96/2बि	(सि एल) 00	01	10
	96/3ए	00	00	90
	106/3ए	00	09	10
	106/2	00	14	85
	106/1ए	00	16	85
	105/7	00	15	65
	105/3बि	00	03	80
	105/1ए	00	01	15
	105/4बि	00	23	65
	104	(जि एल) 00	02	50
	78/3	00	08	85
	78/2	00	10	30
	78/4	00	04	55
	77/11	00	20	25
	77/10	00	00	15
	129/2	00	00	75
	129/1बि2	00	09	70
	129/1बि1	00	09	45
	129/1ए	(सि एल) 00	01	40
	131/2बि	(सि एल) 00	00	40
	72/8ए	00	10	85
	72/7	00	00	85
	131/2ए	00	06	75
	131/1	00	18	25
	131/4	00	01	55
	71	(सि एल) 00	04	95
	56/1	00	29	20
	50/2ए	00	09	85
	50/1डि	00	04	45
	50/1सि	00	03	65
	50/1बि	00	03	70
	50/1ए	00	00	20
	55/2	00	07	00
	55/1	00	12	65
	51/3	00	22	40
	45/1सि1	00	13	25
	45/1बि	(सि एल) 00	00	50
	45/1ए/2ए	00	00	55
	43/5सि	00	02	05
	43/5बि	(सि एल) 00	00	85
	43/5ए	00	01	20

1	2	3	4	5
3) बंदलपरु (निरंतर)	43/4बि	00	20	35
	43/1ए	(सि एल) 00	01	40
	44	(सि एल) 00	03	70
4) पुरुपोत्तमपल्लि	66/4	00	01	40
	66/2	00	19	95
	66/7	00	18	10
	67/7	00	08	30
	67/5	00	08	25
	67/4	00	07	20
	67/6	00	00	70
	67/3	00	03	30
	67/1	00	11	55
	35/9	00	02	15
	35/5	00	01	65
	70/5	00	04	70
	70/4	00	06	85
	70/6ए	00	11	35
	70/2	00	10	10
	70/1	00	00	15
	71	(सि एल) 00	04	90
	72/4बि	00	23	25
	72/3डि 2	00	00	05
	72/3बि	(जि एल) 00	04	05
	72/3ए 2बि	00	07	30
	72/3ए 2ए	00	07	55
	72/3ए 1	(सि एल) 00	00	60
	33/7	00	00	15
	33/2बि	00	02	35
	33/1ए	(जि एल) 00	00	65
	75/8	00	02	45
	75/4	00	05	85
	32/7	00	09	80
	32/6	00	00	95
	75/2	00	11	40
	75/1	00	05	50
	24/4	00	02	75
	76/4	00	04	25
	76/3	00	11	05
	76/1	00	16	45
	76/2	00	05	10
	78	(जि एल) 00	05	85

1	2	3	4	5	
5) विज्जेश्वराम	96/4	00	07	55	
	100/3	00	06	25	
	100/4	00	31	25	
	100/2	00	03	90	
	100/1	00	07	70	
	99/5	00	09	55	
	99/4	00	09	35	
	99/3	00	10	15	
	71	00	08	75	
	68/2	00	10	20	
	69/2सि	00	06	20	
	69/2बि	00	06	15	
	69/2ए	00	05	55	
	69/1	00	12	70	
	40/3	00	13	15	
	40/2	00	14	35	
	41/1	00	03	85	
	39	00	52	00	
	37/6बि	00	02	80	
	37/5डि	00	26	15	
	37/1सि	00	02	20	
	37/3ए	00	02	35	
	36	(सि एल)	00	04	75

मंडल : कोव्वुरु	जिल्हा : पश्चिमगोदावरी	राज्य : आंध्रप्रदेश
1) मददु	262/1ए	00 09 65
	261	00 29 30
	263/1	00 31 60
	257/1ए	00 17 25
	258/1	00 29 05
	246	(सि एल) 00 36 45
	244	(सि एल) 00 10 15
	245/1	00 00 15
	242/3	00 05 25
	242/2	00 06 85
	242/1	00 06 25
	241/9	00 12 40
	241/7	00 05 45
	241/6	00 06 15
	241/4	00 15 35
	241/5	00 16 10
	240/1ए	00 05 80

1	2	3	4	5
1.) गददु (निरंतर)	240/1सि	00	05	00
	240/1सि	00	04	20
	240/2	00	14	55
	239/1	00	20	50
	239/2	00	05	35
	239/3	(सि एल) 00	03	30

[फा. सं. एल-14014/45/2004-जी.पी.]

एस. बी. मण्डल, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 18th January, 2005

S. O. 257.— Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of the natural gas from the trunk line of Kakinada-Hyderabad Pipeline of M/s Gas Transportation and Infrastructure Company Limited, a company promoted by M/s Reliance Industries Limited, to the various consumers of West Godavari District in the state of Andhra Pradesh, a Pipeline should be laid by M/s Gas Transportation and Infrastructure Company Limited;

And whereas it appears to the Central Government that the purpose of laying the said Pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in land under which the said pipeline is proposed to be laid and which is described in the Schedule annexed to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section (3) of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962(50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Any person, interested in the land described in the said Schedule may, within twenty-one days from the date on which the copies of the notification as published in the Gazette of India under sub-section (1) of section (3) of the said Act, are made available to the general public, object in writing to the acquisition of the right of user therein for laying the pipeline under the land to Shri P. Butcha Reddy, Competent Authority, Gas Transportation and Infrastructure Company Limited, Pipeline Project, 3-20-7/1, Rama Mohana Raja Nagar, Near Akshara School Gate, Kakinada-533003, East Godavari Dist, Andhra Pradesh State.

Schedule

Mandal : PERAVALI		District : West Godavari		State : Andhra Pradesh	
Village	Survey No./Sub-Division No.	Area to be acquired for R.O.V.			
		Hectare	Are	C-Are	
1	2	3	4	5	
1) KORUPALLI	25/6B	00	12	30	
	25/6A	00	10	15	
	26/5	00	11	15	
	26/4	00	01	50	
	25/1	00	04	15	
	27/2	00	14	45	
	27/1B	00	11	20	
	18	(CL) 00	02	30	
	17/4F	00	26	30	
	17/5	00	03	65	
	14/4C	00	07	05	
	14/4B	00	10	75	
	14/3C	00	05	55	
	14/3B	00	05	60	
	14/3A	00	05	00	
	11/10	00	07	50	
	11/7	00	06	85	
	11/6	00	05	60	
	11/5	00	01	80	
	12/9	00	01	60	
	12/7	00	05	95	
	12/5D	00	14	15	
	12/3	00	00	80	
	12/4	00	10	85	
	12/2	00	10	45	
	4/8	00	17	20	
	4/6	00	08	20	
	4/5	00	00	35	
	4/4	00	09	65	
	4/3B	00	00	30	
	4/1B	00	19	90	
	1	(CL) 00	06	75	
Mandal : NIDADAVOLU		District : West Godavari		State : Andhra Pradesh	
1) KALAVECHERLA	260/2B	00	03	05	
	260/2A	00	30	25	
	257/1	00	19	95	

1	2	3	4	5
1) KALAVECHERLA (Contd....)	254/4A	00	09	70
	254/3B	00	06	20
	254/3A	00	04	75
	254/2	00	10	95
	254/1	00	08	80
	224/5	00	13	90
	224/4B/C	00	04	50
	224/4B/1B	00	06	35
	224/4B/1A	00	06	45
	224/2A	(GL) 00	01	30
	221	00	34	15
	222	(GL) 00	02	90
2) JEEDIGUNTA	11/3	00	06	25
	11/2A	00	00	50
	10/7	00	11	70
	10/4	00	11	50
	10/3	00	05	55
	10/2	00	05	50
	9/5A	00	12	25
	9/4	00	05	85
	9/2	00	04	40
	9/1	00	02	65
	8/3A	00	00	30
	8/2	00	27	60
	7	(CL) 00	02	15
	5/1	00	20	65
	4	00	48	75
	1	(GL) 00	03	15
	3/1A	00	00	45
3) PANDALPARRU	93/5C	00	09	00
	93/4	00	07	90
	93/3	00	05	70
	93/2	00	04	00
	95/2A	00	18	55
	95/1	(GL) 00	00	45
	95/2B	00	12	10
	96/5A	00	11	35
	96/5C	00	05	85
	96/4C3	00	00	05
	96/4C2	(GL) 00	00	35
	96/4A	00	15	65

1	2	3	4	5
3) PANDALPARRU (Contd....)	96/3C	00	01	25
	96/2B	(CL) 00	01	10
	96/3A	00	00	90
	106/3A	00	09	10
	106/2	00	14	85
	106/1A	00	16	85
	105/7	00	15	65
	105/3B	00	03	80
	105/1A	00	01	15
	105/4B	00	23	65
	104	(GL) 00	02	50
	78/3	00	08	85
	78/2	00	10	30
	78/4	00	04	55
	77/11	00	20	25
	77/10	00	00	15
	129/2	00	00	75
	129/1B2	00	09	70
	129/1B1	00	09	45
	129/1A	(CL) 00	01	40
	131/2B	(CL) 00	00	40
	72/8A	00	10	85
	72/7	00	00	85
	131/2A	00	06	75
	131/1	00	18	25
	131/4	00	01	55
	71	(CL) 00	04	95
	56/1	00	29	20
	50/2A	00	09	85
	50/1D	00	04	45
	50/1C	00	03	65
	50/1B	00	03	70
	50/1A	00	00	20
	55/2	00	07	00
	55/1	00	12	65
	51/3	00	22	40
	45/1C1	00	13	25
	45/1B	(CL) 00	00	50
	45/1A/2A	00	00	55
	43/5C	00	02	05
	43/5B	(CL) 00	00	85
	43/5A	00	01	20

1	2	3	4	5
3) PANDALPARRU (Contd....)	43/4B	00	20	35
	43/1A	(CL) 00	01	40
	44	(CL) 00	03	70
4) PURUSHOTTAMPALLI	66/4	00	01	40
	66/2	00	19	95
	66/7	00	18	10
	67/7	00	08	30
	67/5	00	08	25
	67/4	00	07	20
	67/6	00	00	70
	67/3	00	03	30
	67/1	00	11	55
	35/9	00	02	15
	35/5	00	01	65
	70/5	00	04	70
	70/4	00	06	85
	70/6A	00	11	35
	70/2	00	10	10
	70/1	00	00	15
	71	(CL) 00	04	90
	72/4B	00	23	25
	72/3D2	00	00	05
	72/3B	(GL) 00	04	05
	72/3A2B	00	07	30
	72/3A2A	00	07	55
	72/3A1	(CL) 00	00	60
	33/7	00	00	15
	33/2B	00	02	35
	33/1A	(GL) 00	00	65
	75/8	00	02	45
	75/4	00	05	85
	32/7	00	09	80
	32/6	00	00	95
	75/2	00	11	40
	75/1	00	05	50
	24/4	00	02	75
	76/4	00	04	25
	76/3	00	11	05
	76/1	00	16	45
	76/2	00	05	10
	78	(GL) 00	05	85

1	2	3	4	5
5) VIJJESHWARAM	96/4	00	07	55
	100/3	00	06	25
	100/4	00	31	25
	100/2	00	03	90
	100/1	00	07	70
	99/5	00	09	55
	99/4	00	09	35
	99/3	00	10	15
	71	00	08	75
	68/2	00	10	20
	69/2C	00	06	20
	69/2B	00	06	15
	69/2A	00	05	55
	69/1	00	12	70
	40/3	00	13	15
	40/2	00	14	35
	41/1	00	03	85
	39	00	52	00
	37/6B	00	02	80
	37/5D	00	26	15
	37/1C	00	02	20
	37/3A	00	02	35
	36	(CL) 00	04	75

Mandal : KOVVURU District : West Godavari State : Andhra Pradesh

1) MADDURU	262/1A	00	09	65
	261	00	29	30
	263/1	00	31	60
	257/1A	00	17	25
	258/1	00	29	05
	246	(CL) 00	36	45
	244	(CL) 00	10	15
	245/1	00	00	15
	242/3	00	05	25
	242/2	00	06	85
	242/1	00	06	25
	241/9	00	12	40
	241/7	00	05	45
	241/6	00	06	15
	241/4	00	15	35
	241/5	00	16	10
	240/1A	00	05	80

1	2	3	4	5
1) MADDURU (Contd....)	240/1B	00	05	00
	240/1C	00	04	20
	240/2	00	14	55
	239/1	00	20	50
	239/2	00	05	35
	239/3	(CL) 00	03	30

[F. No. L-14014/45/2004-G.P.]

S. B. MANDAL, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 18 जनवरी, 2005

का. आ. 258.— केन्द्रीय सरकार को लोकहित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि मेसर्स गैस ट्रांसपोर्टेशन एंड इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर कम्पनी लिमिटेड की संप्रवर्तक कम्पनी मेसर्स रिलाएंस इंडस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड है, के काकिनाडा - हैदराबाद पाइपलाइन की ट्रंक लाइन से आंध्रप्रदेश राज्य में, पूर्वी गोदावरी जिले के विभिन्न उपभोक्ताओं तक प्राकृतिक गैस के परिवहन के लिये मेसर्स गैस ट्रांसपोर्टेशन एंड इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर कम्पनी लिमिटेड द्वारा एक पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिये ;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि उस भूमि में, जिसके भीतर उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाई जाने का प्रस्ताव है और जो इस अधिसूचना से उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित है, उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए ;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा (3) की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषण करती है ;

कोई व्यक्ति, जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध है उस तारीख से जिस को उक्त अधिनियम की धारा (3) की उपधारा (1) के अधीन भारत के राजपत्र में यथा प्रकाशित इस अधिसूचना की प्रतियां साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती है, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने के लिए उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार के अर्जन के सम्बन्ध में श्री पी. बुच्चारेडडी, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, गैस ट्रांसपोर्टेशन एंड इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर कम्पनी लिमिटेड, पाइपलाइन परियोजना, 3-20-7/1, राम मोहन राजा नगर, अक्षरा स्कूल गेट के पास, काकिनाडा 533003, पूर्वी गोदावरी जिल्ला, आंध्रप्रदेश राज्य को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा ।

अनुसूची

मंडल : आत्रेयपुरम		जिल्हा : इस्ट गोदावरी	राज्य : आंध्रप्रदेश		
गाँव का नाम	गट सं. । सब डिविजन सं.	अंतर और डायरेक्शन के लिए			
		हेक्टर	ए	सि ए	
1	2	3	4	5	
1) कटदुंग	34	(जि एल)	00	02	45
	35/7		00	02	05
	35/6ए		00	08	50
	35/6बि	(जि एल)	00	00	80
	35/5		00	05	90
	35/10		00	02	90
	36/1बि1	(सि एल)	00	00	65
	36/1बि2		00	12	95
	36/2ए		00	04	75
	36/3ए		00	04	40
	36/4ए		00	04	25
	36/5ए		00	03	90
	45/3		00	10	05
	45/5ए		00	11	50
	46/2		00	07	35
	46/3ए		00	06	90
	46/4ए		00	00	90
	46/7		00	12	80
	49/4		00	02	70
	49/5		00	05	10
	49/7		00	06	80
	49/9		00	04	40
	49/11		00	09	95
	49/12		00	06	80
	50/2		00	13	70
	50/5		00	13	20
	42/2		00	13	15
	68		00	40	55
	67/2बि		00	06	55
	70/1		00	12	10
	70/3		00	15	25
	70/2		00	03	95
	71/1		00	01	40
	71/2		00	12	40
	71/3		00	11	50
	74/1		00	11	10
	74/2		00	28	75

1	2	3	4	5	
1) कटुंग (निरंतर)	91/1बि	(जि एल)	00	01	20
	91/7बि		00	02	20
	91/6		00	01	35
	77	(सि एल)	00	07	85
	85/5		00	13	85
	85/3		00	01	60
	85/4		00	00	20
	84/1ए		00	02	45
	84/1बि		00	00	80
	84/2		00	19	80
	84/5		00	06	20
	83/2		00	07	10
	83/6		00	07	05
	83/10ए		00	02	85
	86	(सि एल)	00	01	25
	174/1	(सि एल)	00	01	60
	174/2	(सि एल)	00	03	40
	180		00	24	80
	179		00	23	60
	181	(सि एल)	00	16	30
	183/1		00	20	80
	185/1	(सि एल)	00	03	15
2) लोल्ला	16/1		00	28	15
	17/1		00	14	05
	20/1ए	(सि एल)	00	00	80
	20/1बि		00	09	45
	20/2		00	00	55
	20/4बि		00	10	85
	20/5		00	08	55
	20/6		00	08	85
	20/7		00	06	65
	20/8		00	06	00
	21/1		00	28	75
	21/2		00	00	60
3) अंकमपालेय	8	(जि एल)	00	01	75
	7		00	07	75
	6/1		00	18	30
	6/2		00	00	45
	6/3		00	04	70
	6/4		00	13	25
	32/4		00	03	15
	32/3		00	00	05
	32/5		00	05	20

1	2	3	4	5
3) अंकमपालेम (निरंतर)	32/6	00	00	10
	32/7ए	00	08	45
	32/8ए	00	10	25
	32/18ए	00	13	95
	32/19	00	02	20
	32/16	(सि एल) 00	05	70
	31/1	00	00	35
	31/2	00	13	30
	48	00	28	35
	49/1	00	00	20
	49/4	00	03	45
	49/5	00	04	65
	50	00	25	60
	60	(सि एल) 00	04	20
	58/6ए	00	02	95
	61/1	00	48	90
	61/2	(सि एल) 00	02	30
	61/3	00	05	65
	58/8ए	00	02	15
	62/1	00	00	65
	57/2ए	00	13	25
	57/5ए	00	15	60
	89/4	00	04	45
	88/1ए	00	02	85
	88/2ए	00	06	35
	88/3ए	00	09	40
	88/4	00	12	10
	88/5	00	11	60
	88/6	00	10	00
	88/7	00	09	50
	86/2	00	18	70
	71/1	00	00	55
	85/1	00	03	80
	85/2	00	07	75
	85/3	00	20	45
	85/4ए	00	01	85
	86/4	00	00	60
	86/5	00	00	30
	84/4ए	00	24	35
	84/4बि	(सि एल) 00	02	25
	76/1	00	04	35
	80/1	00	20	75
	80/2	00	18	25

1	2	3	4	5
3) अन्नपालेव (निरंतर)	81	00	11	80
	79/5	00	08	50
4) यालि	50	(सि एल)	00	05
	55/1ए		00	40
	55/1बि	(सि एल)	00	00
	56/8		00	00
	56/9		00	03
	57/1बि		00	02
	57/3		00	06
	57/2बि		00	00
	57/7बि		00	09
	57/8		00	07
	57/10		00	08
	63/1		00	07
	63/6		00	04
	63/8		00	04
	63/11		00	08
	63/12		00	07
	63/15		00	00
	63/13		00	02
	63/14		00	04
	69/1ए	(सि एल)	00	00
	69/3बि2		00	12
	69/4		00	19
	68/2		00	69
	67/2	(सि एल)	00	01
	67/1	(जि एल)	00	00
	110/7		00	23
	110/5		00	06
	114/2ए		00	00
	114/4ए		00	03
	114/5ए		00	06
	111/11		00	01
	111/12		00	06
	111/13		00	07
	111/14ए		00	02
	111/15बि		00	14
	111/18ए		00	02
	112	(सि एल)	00	04
	99		00	54
	96		00	09
	95/5		00	15
	199	(सि एल)	00	04

1	2	3	4	5
4) खलि (निरंतर)	200	00	33	00
	202	00	00	15
	223/1खि	00	18	70
	223/1ए	(सि एल)	01	25
	223/2खि	00	13	70
	223/3	00	08	20
	222/2	00	13	00
	212/1खि	00	00	10
	222/1	00	03	10
	212/2	00	04	90
	212/3	00	08	70
	212/4	00	03	30
	211/16	00	00	05
	211/17	00	09	95
	211/18	00	00	95
	210	(सि एल)	03	55
	314/3	00	10	60
	314/4	00	04	75
	314/5	00	00	10
	312	00	58	05
	313/2	00	03	55
	316	(सि एल)	03	95
	317/1	00	08	70
	317/2	00	16	85
	318/2	00	00	40
	325/4	00	14	20
	325/3	00	01	95
	325/9ए	00	11	30
	325/10ए	00	10	90
	326/2ए2	00	18	85
	327	00	34	20
	328/3	00	13	35
	328/4	00	13	95
	345	(सि एल)	03	85
	346/4	00	01	25
	344/1	00	09	30
	344/3	00	02	40
	344/2	00	05	00
	344/4	00	11	30
	344/5	00	05	70
	344/6	00	10	60
	342/3	00	15	45
	343	(सि एल)	07	05

1	2	3	4	5	
4) यल्लि (निरंतर)	383	00	29	30	
	384/1	00	15	75	
	384/4	00	16	65	
	385/1	00	09	55	
	385/2	00	26	85	
मंडल : रावुलपालेम	जिल्हा : हूस्ट गोदावरी	राज्य : आंध्रप्रदेश			
1) लक्ष्मीपोलवराम	123	(जि एल)	00	03	35
	122		00	06	45
	124/1		00	21	30
	124/2		00	07	75
	124/3		00	14	75
	132/1		00	00	25
	125/3		00	05	30
	125/7		00	08	95
	125/4		00	06	10
	125/5		00	03	55
	125/10		00	03	90
	125/11		00	06	55
	126/3		00	02	25
	126/4		00	04	40
	126/5		00	07	25
	126/10		00	05	30
	126/11		00	08	65
	126/12		00	01	15
	128/5		00	05	65
	128/6		00	06	65
	128/7		00	21	75
	108/1		00	09	05
	107/1		00	08	65
	108/6		00	10	15
	106/6		00	09	55
	106/7		00	09	90
	105/2		00	24	00
	105/1		00	00	30
	105/4		00	00	15
	105/5		00	14	65
	102/1		00	26	75
	104/2		00	11	95
	104/3		00	19	50
	103	(सि एल)	00	03	60
	74/1		00	24	80
	74/3		00	00	60
	238	(जि एल)	00	03	30

1	2	3	4	5	
1) लक्ष्मीपोलवराम (निरंतर)	237/6	00	00	45	
	237/7	00	04	45	
	237/8	00	06	55	
	237/10	00	05	05	
	237/11	00	05	55	
	237/12	00	04	85	
	237/13	00	03	80	
	240	(सि एल)	00	01	95
	241/1	00	04	55	
	241/2	00	12	60	
	241/3	00	00	95	
	242/6	00	09	15	
	242/5	00	17	75	
	243/1	00	11	30	
	243/2	00	02	30	
	243/4	00	12	55	
	243/6	00	08	30	
	243/9	00	22	00	
	244/1	00	10	20	
	244/3	00	07	85	
	244/2	00	00	35	
	244/5	00	23	25	
	229/2	00	17	05	
	229/3	00	03	45	
	229/7	00	05	60	
	229/4	00	01	00	
	253/11	00	26	25	
	253/9	00	00	40	
	253/8	00	05	95	
	253/7	00	05	35	
	253/4	00	06	25	
	253/5	00	09	65	
	267	(जि एल)	00	03	95
	263	00	57	05	
	262	(सि एल)	00	02	90
	261/1ए	00	08	40	
	285/2	00	32	95	
	287	(जि एल)	00	02	00
2) वेदिरेश्वराम	62/2	00	23	80	
	63/1	00	17	25	
	72/1	00	21	20	
	71/1	00	03	15	
	72/3	00	07	40	

1	2	3	4	5
2) वेदिश्वरम (निरंतर)	71/2	00	07	50
	70/1	00	08	85
	70/2	00	00	05
	70/3	00	15	05
	70/5	(सि एल) 00	04	00
	70/6	00	11	80
	80	(सि एल) 00	04	10
	78/6	00	01	55
	79/1	00	08	70
	79/4	00	10	90
	79/5	00	08	95
	79/3	00	00	75
	81/1	00	42	80
	82/1	00	03	50
	82/2	00	11	15
	82/3	00	12	95
	109/1	00	04	55
	109/3	00	00	40
	109/4	00	16	40
	109/5	00	07	60
	134/1	00	10	80
	134/7	00	11	10
	134/5	00	02	40
	134/6	00	13	50
	134/9	00	18	10
	133/4	(सि एल) 00	04	90
	104	(सि एल) 00	00	60
	103/2	00	08	60
3) केतराजुपल्ले	106	(सि एल) 00	06	20
	111/1	00	00	05
	111/2	00	07	55
	111/3	00	02	25
	111/8	00	00	25
	111/10	00	10	35
	111/9	00	03	15
	111/11	00	03	30
	110/2	00	05	35
	110/7	00	05	45
	110/8	00	08	15
	110/9	00	07	70
	110/10	00	05	75
	110/2 2	00	00	70
	109/1	00	00	55

1	2	3	4	5
3) केदारपुर (निरंतर)	109/4	00	01	15
	109/5	00	05	50
	109/6	00	00	45
	108/8	00	13	80
4) देवापुर	151/4	00	19	55
	151/3	00	10	40
	152	(सि एल) 00	01	25
	153	(जि एल) 00	00	50
	139-1	00	06	70
	140-1	00	04	50
	140-2	00	00	05
	141-1	00	27	45
	141-2	00	21	05
	140-5	00	08	10
	150	(सि एल) 00	14	60
	17/3	(जि एल) 00	00	50

[फा. सं. एल-14014/46/2004-जी.पी.]

एस. बी. मण्डल, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 18th January, 2005

S. O. 258.— Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of the natural gas from the trunk line of Kakinada-Hyderabad Pipeline of M/s Gas Transportation and Infrastructure Company Limited, a company promoted by M/s Reliance Industries Limited, to the various consumers of East Godavari District in the state of Andhra Pradesh, a Pipeline should be laid by M/s Gas Transportation and Infrastructure Company Limited;

And whereas it appears to the Central Government that the purpose of laying the said Pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in land under which the said pipeline is proposed to be laid and which is described in the Schedule annexed to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section (3) of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962(50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Any person, interested in the land described in the said Schedule may, within twenty-one days from the date on which the copies of the notification as published in the Gazette of India under sub-section (1) of section (3) of the said Act, are made available to the general public, object in writing to the acquisition of the right of user therein for laying the pipeline under the land to Shri P. Butcha Reddy, Competent Authority, Gas Transportation and Infrastructure Company Limited, Pipeline Project, 3-20-7/1, Rama Mohana Raja Nagar, Near Akshara School Gate, Kakinada-533003, East Godavari Dist, Andhra Pradesh State.

Schedule

Mandal : ATREYA PURAM		District : East Godavari		State : Andhra Pradesh	
Village	Survey No./Sub-Division No.	Area to be acquired for R.O.D.			
1	2	Hectare	Are	C-Are	
1) KATTUNGA	34	(GL) 00	02	45	
	35/7	00	02	05	
	35/6A	00	08	50	
	35/6B	(GL) 00	00	80	
	35/5	00	05	90	
	35/10	00	02	90	
	36/1B1	(CL) 00	00	65	
	36/1B2	00	12	95	
	36/2A	00	04	75	
	36/3A	00	04	40	
	36/4A	00	04	25	
	36/5A	00	03	90	
	45/3	00	10	05	
	45/5A	00	11	50	
	46/2	00	07	35	
	46/3A	00	06	90	
	46/4A	00	00	90	
	46/7	00	12	80	
	49/4	00	02	70	
	49/5	00	05	10	
	49/7	00	06	80	
	49/9	00	04	40	
	49/11	00	09	95	
	49/12	00	06	80	
	50/2	00	13	70	
	50/5	00	13	20	
	42/2	00	13	15	
	68	00	40	55	
	67/2B	00	06	55	
	70/1	00	12	10	
	70/3	00	15	25	
	70/2	00	03	95	
	71/1	00	01	40	
	71/2	00	12	40	
	71/3	00	11	50	
	74/1	00	11	10	
	74/2	00	28	75	
	91/1B	(GL) 00	01	20	

1	2	3	4	5
1) KATTUNGA (Contd....)	91/7B	00	02	20
	91/6	00	01	35
	77	(CL) 00	07	85
	85/5	00	13	85
	85/3	00	01	60
	85/4	00	00	20
	84/1A	00	02	45
	84/1B	00	00	80
	84/2	00	19	80
	84/5	00	06	20
	83/2	00	07	10
	83/6	00	07	05
	83/10A	00	02	85
	86	(CL) 00	01	25
	174/1	(CL) 00	01	60
	174/2	(CL) 00	03	40
	180	00	24	80
	179	00	23	60
	181	(CL) 00	16	30
	183/1	00	20	80
	185/1	(CL) 00	03	15
2) LOLLA	16/1	00	28	15
	17/1	00	14	05
	20/1A	(CL) 00	00	80
	20/1B	00	09	45
	20/2	00	00	55
	20/4B	00	10	85
	20/5	00	08	55
	20/6	00	08	85
	20/7	00	06	65
	20/8	00	06	00
	21/1	00	28	75
	21/2	00	00	60
3) ANKAMPALEM	8	(GL) 00	01	75
	7	00	07	75
	6/1	00	18	30
	6/2	00	00	45
	6/3	00	04	70
	6/4	00	13	25
	32/4	00	03	15
	32/3	00	00	05
	32/5	00	05	20
	32/6	00	00	10

1	2	3	4	5
3) ANKAMPALEM (Contd....)	32/7A	00	08	45
	32/8A	00	10	25
	32/18A	00	13	95
	32/19	00	02	20
	32/16	(CL) 00	05	70
	31/1	00	00	35
	31/2	00	13	30
	48	00	28	35
	49/1	00	00	20
	49/4	00	03	45
	49/5	00	04	65
	50	00	25	60
	60	(CL) 00	04	20
	58/6A	00	02	95
	61/1	00	48	90
	61/2	(CL) 00	02	30
	61/3	00	05	65
	58/8A	00	02	15
	62/1	00	00	65
	57/2A	00	13	25
	57/5A	00	15	60
	89/4	00	04	45
	88/1A	00	02	85
	88/2A	00	06	35
	88/3A	00	09	40
	88/4	00	12	10
	88/5	00	11	60
	88/6	00	10	00
	88/7	00	09	50
	86/2	00	18	70
	71/1	00	00	55
	85/1	00	03	80
	85/2	00	07	75
	85/3	00	20	45
	85/4A	00	01	85
	86/4	00	00	60
	86/5	00	00	30
	84/4A	00	24	35
	84/4B	(CL) 00	02	25
	76/1	00	04	35
	80/1	00	20	75
	80/2	00	18	25
	81	00	11	80

1	2	3	4	5
3) ANKAMPALEM (Contd....)	79/5	00	08	50
4) RYALI	50	(CL) 00	05	45
	55/1A	00	40	30
	55/1B	(CL) 00	00	25
	56/8	00	00	55
	56/9	00	03	65
	57/1B	00	02	50
	57/3	00	06	75
	57/2B	00	00	05
	57/7B	00	09	85
	57/8	00	07	00
	57/10	00	08	60
	63/1	00	07	90
	63/6	00	04	30
	63/8	00	04	70
	63/11	00	08	85
	63/12	00	07	00
	63/15	00	00	50
	63/13	00	02	30
	63/14	00	04	90
	69/1A	(CL) 00	00	45
	69/3B2	00	12	65
	69/4	00	19	15
	68/2	00	69	30
	67/2	(CL) 00	01	75
	67/1	(GL) 00	00	80
	110/7	00	23	35
	110/5	00	06	35
	114/2A	00	00	45
	114/4A	00	03	15
	114/5A	00	06	85
	111/11	00	01	05
	111/12	00	06	30
	111/13	00	07	85
	111/14A	00	02	70
	111/15C	00	14	70
	111/18A	00	02	30
	112	(CL) 00	04	25
	99	00	54	00
	96	00	09	70
	95/5	00	15	10
	199	(CL) 00	04	55
	200	00	33	00

1	2	3	4	5
4) RYALI (Contd....)	202	00	00	15
	223/1B	00	18	70
	223/1A	(CL) 00	01	25
	223/2B	00	13	70
	223/3	00	08	20
	222/2	00	13	00
	212/1B	00	00	10
	222/1	00	03	10
	212/2	00	04	90
	212/3	00	08	70
	212/4	00	03	30
	211/16	00	00	05
	211/17	00	09	95
	211/18	00	00	95
	210	(CL) 00	03	55
	314/3	00	10	60
	314/4	00	04	75
	314/5	00	00	10
	312	00	58	05
	313/2	00	03	55
	316	(CL) 00	03	95
	317/1	00	08	70
	317/2	00	16	85
	318/2	00	00	40
	325/4	00	14	20
	325/3	00	01	95
	325/9A	00	11	30
	325/10A	00	10	90
	326/2A2	00	18	85
	327	00	34	20
	328/3	00	13	35
	328/4	00	13	95
	345	(CL) 00	03	85
	346/4	00	01	25
	344/1	00	09	30
	344/3	00	02	40
	344/2	00	05	00
	344/4	00	11	30
	344/5	00	05	70
	344/6	00	10	60
	342/3	00	15	45
	343	(CL) 00	07	05
	383	00	29	30

1	2	3	4	5
4) RYALI (Contd....)	384/1	00	15	75
	384/4	00	16	65
	385/1	00	09	55
	385/2	00	26	85

Mandal : RAVULAPALEM	District : East Godavari	State : Andhra Pradesh
1) LAXMIPOLAVARAM	123 (GL)	00 03 35
	122	00 06 45
	124/1	00 21 30
	124/2	00 07 75
	124/3	00 14 75
	132/1	00 00 25
	125/3	00 05 30
	125/7	00 08 95
	125/4	00 06 10
	125/5	00 03 55
	125/10	00 03 90
	125/11	00 06 55
	126/3	00 02 25
	126/4	00 04 40
	126/5	00 07 25
	126/10	00 05 30
	126/11	00 08 65
	126/12	00 01 15
	128/5	00 05 65
	128/6	00 06 65
	128/7	00 21 75
	108/1	00 09 05
	107/1	00 08 65
	108/6	00 10 15
	106/6	00 09 55
	106/7	00 09 90
	105/2	00 24 00
	105/1	00 00 30
	105/4	00 00 15
	105/5	00 14 65
	102/1	00 26 75
	104/2	00 11 95
	104/3	00 19 50
	103 (CL)	00 03 60
	74/1	00 24 80
	74/3	00 00 60
	238 (GL)	00 03 30
	237/6	00 00 45

1	2	3	4	5
1) LAXMIPOLAVARAM (Contd....)	237/7	00	04	45
	237/8	00	06	55
	237/10	00	05	05
	237/11	00	05	55
	237/12	00	04	85
	237/13	00	03	80
	240	(CL) 00	01	95
	241/1	00	04	55
	241/2	00	12	60
	241/3	00	00	95
	242/6	00	09	15
	242/5	00	17	75
	243/1	00	11	30
	243/2	00	02	30
	243/3	00	12	55
	243/6	00	08	30
	243/9	00	22	00
	244/1	00	10	20
	244/3	00	07	85
	244/2	00	00	35
	244/5	00	23	25
	229/2	00	17	05
	229/3	00	03	45
	229/7	00	05	60
	229/4	00	01	00
	253/11	00	26	25
	253/9	00	00	40
	253/8	00	05	95
	253/7	00	05	35
	253/4	00	06	25
	253/5	00	09	65
	267	(GL) 00	03	95
	263	00	57	05
	262	(CL) 00	02	90
	261/1A	00	08	40
	285/2	00	32	95
	287	(GL) 00	02	00
2) VEDIRESWARAM	62/2	00	23	80
	63/1	00	17	25
	72/1	00	21	20
	71/1	00	03	15
	72/3	00	07	40
	71/2	00	07	50

1	2	3	4	5
2) VEDIRESWARAM (Contd....)	70/1	00	08	85
	70/2	00	00	05
	70/3	00	15	05
	70/5	(CL) 00	04	00
	70/6	00	11	80
	80	(CL) 00	04	10
	78/6	00	01	55
	79/1	00	08	70
	79/4	00	10	90
	79/5	00	08	95
	79/3	00	00	75
	81/1	00	42	80
	82/1	00	03	50
	82/2	00	11	15
	82/3	00	12	95
	109/1	00	04	55
	109/3	00	00	40
	109/4	00	16	40
	109/5	00	07	60
	134/1	00	10	80
	134/7	00	11	10
	134/5	00	02	40
	134/6	00	13	50
	134/9	00	18	10
	133/4	(CL) 00	04	90
	104	(CL) 00	00	60
	103/2	00	08	60
3) KETARAJUPALLE	106	(CL) 00	06	20
	111/1	00	00	05
	111/2	00	07	55
	111/3	00	02	25
	111/8	00	00	25
	111/10	00	10	35
	111/9	00	03	15
	111/11	00	03	30
	110/2	00	05	35
	110/7	00	05	45
	110/8	00	08	15
	110/9	00	07	70
	110/10	00	05	75
	110/22	00	00	70
	109/1	00	00	55
	109/4	00	01	15

1	2	3	4	5
3) KETARAJUPALLE (Contd....)	109/5	00	05	50
	109/6	00	00	45
	108/8	00	13	80
4) DEVARAPALLE	151/4	00	19	55
	151/3	00	10	40
	152	(CL) 00	01	25
	153	(GL) 00	00	50
	139-1	00	06	70
	140-1	00	04	50
	140-2	00	00	05
	141-1	00	27	45
	141-2	00	21	05
	140-5	00	08	10
	150	(CL) 00	14	60
	17/3	(GL) 00	00	50

[F. No. L-14014/46/2004-G.P.]
S. B. MANDAL, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 18 जनवरी, 2005

का. आ. 259.— केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) का धारा 2 के खण्ड (क) के अनुसरण में और अधिसूचना सं. का.आ. 779 तारीख 7 मार्च 2003 को जो भारत के राजपत्र, भाग 2, खण्ड 3, उपखण्ड (ii) तारीख 8 मार्च 2003 में प्रकाशित की अधिकृत करते हुए नीचे दी गई सारणी के स्तंभ (1) में उल्लिखित व्यक्तियों को उक्त सारणी के स्तंभ (2) में उल्लिखित क्षेत्रों की बाबत महाराष्ट्र राज्य में अवस्थित विभिन्न उपभोक्ताओं तक वितरण के लिए गोवा के उत्तरी और दक्षिणी समुद्र तट और आन्ध्रप्रदेश की संरचनाओं में से मेसर्स गैस ट्रांसपोर्टेशन एंड इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर कम्पनी लिमिटेड (जी. टी.आई. सी. एल.) द्वारा जिसका रजिस्ट्रीकृत कार्यालय आर. पी. एल. ह्युस, तीसरा तल 15 बालचंद हीराचंद मार्ग, बालार्ड इस्टेट, मुम्बई - 400038 में है, उसकी संवर्धक कंपनी अर्थात् मेसर्स रिलाएंस इण्डस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड के खोज ब्लॉकों में उत्पादित प्राकृतिक गैस के परिवहन के लिए पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए उक्त अधिनियम के अधीन सक्षम प्राधिकारियों के कृत्यों का पालन करने के लिए सक्षम प्राधिकारी के रूप में प्राधिकृत करती है :

सारणी

	व्यक्तियों के नाम और पते (1)	अधिकारिता के क्षेत्र (2)
(1)	श्री एस. डी. भिसे, सेवानिवृत्त उपकलेक्टर, महाराष्ट्र राजस्व विभाग, महाराष्ट्र सरकार मार्फत मेसर्स गैस ट्रांसपोर्टेशन एंड इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर कंपनी, आर. पी. एल. हाउस, तीसरा तल 15 बालचंद हीराचंद मार्ग बालार्ड इस्टेट, मुम्बई-400038	महाराष्ट्र राज्य के सिन्धुदुर्ग, कोल्हापुर, शोलापुर और सांगली जिले और लातूर, बीड, धारशिव (पूर्वतर उस्मानाबाद) अहमदनगर, पुणे, सतारा, रायगढ़, रत्नागिरी और थाणे जिले ।
(2)	श्री डी. एस. धोत्रे, सेवानिवृत्त उपकलेक्टर, महाराष्ट्र राजस्व विभाग, महाराष्ट्र सरकार मार्फत मेसर्स गैस ट्रांसपोर्टेशन एंड इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर कंपनी, आर. पी. एल. हाउस, तीसरा तल 15 बालचंद हीराचंद मार्ग बालार्ड इस्टेट, मुम्बई-400038	महाराष्ट्र राज्य के सिन्धुदुर्ग, कोल्हापुर, शोलापुर और सांगली जिले और लातूर, बीड, धारशिव (पूर्वतर उस्मानाबाद) अहमदनगर, पुणे, सतारा, रायगढ़, रत्नागिरी और थाणे जिले ।

	1	2
3	श्री वी जी काम्बले, सेवानिवृत्त उपकलेक्टर, महाराष्ट्र राजस्व विभाग, महाराष्ट्र सरकार मार्फत मैसर्स गैस ट्रांसपोर्टेशन एण्ड इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर कंपनी, आर पी एल हाउस, तीसरा तल 15 वालचंद हीराचंद मार्ग बालार्ड इस्टेट, मुम्बई-400038	महाराष्ट्र राज्य के लातूर बीड, उस्मानाबाद शोलापुर, अहमदनगर, पुणे, सतारा, रायगड, रत्नागिरी और थाणे जिले ।
4	श्री एल आर गटारने, सेवानिवृत्त उपकलेक्टर, महाराष्ट्र राजस्व विभाग, महाराष्ट्र सरकार मार्फत मैसर्स गैस ट्रांसपोर्टेशन एण्ड इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर कंपनी, आर पी एल हाउस, तीसरा तल 15 वालचंद हीराचंद मार्ग बालार्ड इस्टेट, मुम्बई-400038	महाराष्ट्र राज्य के लातूर बीड, उस्मानाबाद, शोलापुर, अहमदनगर, पुणे, सतारा, रायगड, रत्नागिरी और थाणे जिले ।

[फा. सं. एल-14014/9/2004-जी.पी.]

एस. बी. मण्डल, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 18th January, 2005

S. O. 259 In pursuance of clause (a) of section 2 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) and in supersession of notification number S.O. 779, dated the 7th March, 2003, published in the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii) on the 8th March, 2003, the Central Government hereby authorizes the persons mentioned in column (1) of the Table below to perform the functions of the competent authority under the said Act for laying of the pipeline by M/S Gas Transportation and Infrastructure Company Limited (GTICL) having its Registered Office at R.P.L. House, 3rd floor, 15, Walchand Hirachand Marg, Ballard Estate, Mumbai-400038 for transportation of natural gas produced in the exploration blocks of its promoter company, namely, M/S Reliance Industries Limited in Northern and Southern Offshore of Goa and structures in Andhra Pradesh for distribution to various consumers located in the State of Maharashtra in respect of the persons mentioned in column (2) of the said Table:

Name and Address of the persons**Areas of jurisdiction**

(1)	(2)
1) Shri S.D.Bhise, Retired Deputy Collector of Maharashtra Revenue Department, Government of Maharashtra, C/o M/s Gas Transportation and Infrastructure Company, R.P.L. House, 3 rd floor, 15, Walchand Hirachand Marg, Ballard Estate, Mumbai 400038.	Districts of Sindhudurg, Kolhapur, Solapur, Sangli and Districts of Latur, Beed, Dharashiv (earlier Osmanabad), Ahmednagar, Pune, Satara, Raigad, Ratnagiri and Thane of State of Maharashtra
2) Shri D.S.Dhotre, Retired Deputy Collector of Maharashtra Revenue Department, Government of Maharashtra, C/o M/s Gas Transportation and Infrastructure Company, R.P.L. House, 3 rd floor, 15, Walchand Hirachand Marg, Ballard Estate, Mumbai-400038.	Districts of Sindhudurg, Kolhapur, Solapur, Sangli and Districts of Latur, Beed, Dharashiv (earlier Osmanabad), Ahmednagar, Pune, Satara, Raigad, Ratnagiri and Thane of State of Maharashtra
3) Shri V.G.Kamble, Retired Deputy Collector of Revenue and Forests Department, Government of Maharashtra, C/o M/s Gas Transportation and Infrastructure Company, R.P.L. House, 3 rd floor, Mumbai-400038.	Districts of Latur, Beed, Osmanabad, Solapur, Ahmednagar, Pune, Satara, Ratnagiri, Raigad and Thane of Maharashtra State.
4) Shri L.R.Gatarane, Retired Deputy Collector of Revenue and Forests Department, Government of Maharashtra, C/o M/s Gas Transportation and Infrastructure Company, R.P.L. House, 3 rd floor, 15, Walchand Hirachand Marg, Ballard Estate, Mumbai-400038.	Districts of Latur, Beed, Osmanabad, Solapur, Ahmednagar, Pune, Satara, Ratnagiri, Raigad and Thane of Maharashtra State.

[F. No. L-14014/9/2004-G.P.]

S. B. MANDAL, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 19 जनवरी, 2005

का. आ. 260.— केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पदार्थों (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम 1962 (1962 का 50) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधिन जरी की गई भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का. आ. 1647 तारीख 9 जून, 2003, द्वारा उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में मेसर्स गैस ट्रांसपोर्टेशन एंड इनफ्रास्ट्रक्चर कंपनी लिमिटेड की संप्रवर्क कंपनी मेसर्स रिलाएंस इण्डस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड के गोवा में उत्तरी/दक्षिणी अपट में खोज ब्लॉकों और आन्ध्रप्रदेश राज्य की संरचनाओं से गोवा राज्य में उत्तरी गोवा जिले के विभिन्न उपभोक्ताओं तक प्राकृतिक गैस के परिवहन के लिए गैस ट्रांसपोर्टेशन एंड इनफ्रास्ट्रक्चर कंपनी लिमिटेड द्वारा पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार के अर्जन के अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी;

और उक्त राजपत्र अधिसूचना की प्रतियाँ जनता को तारीख 2 जुलाई, 2003 को उपलब्ध करा दी गई थी;

और पाइपलाइन बिछाने के संबंध में जनता की ओर से प्राप्त आक्षेपों पर सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा विचार कर लिया गया है और अनुज्ञात कर दिया गया;

और सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन केन्द्रीय सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने, उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, और यह समाधान हो जाने पर कि उक्त भूमि पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए अपेक्षित है, उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने का विनिश्चय किया है;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाता है;

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमि में पाइपलाइन बिछाने के संबंध में उपयोग का अधिकार इस घोषणा के प्रकाशन की तारीख से केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने के बजाए, सभी किल्लिंगमों से मुक्त, गैस ट्रांसपोर्टेशन एंड इनफ्रास्ट्रक्चर कंपनी लिमिटेड में निहित होगा।

अनुसूची 6(1)						
तालुका - फोंडा		जिल्हा : उत्तर गोवा		राज्य : गोवा		
क्र. नं.	गांव का नाम	सर्वे नंबर	सबडिविजन नं.	अप. आ. भू. अर्जन करने के लिए क्षेत्रफल हेक्टर	ऐर	स्क्वे मी.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	कुळम	201	23	0	00	48
				0	00	48
2	भोगा	48	2	0	05	23
		48	3	0	03	30
				0	08	53
3	बडकोणा	73	38	0	05	10
		14	21	0	01	47
				0	06	57
4	झांझोळा	116	4	0	00	12
		111		0	10	50
		123	30	0	11	70
		123	29	0	09	90
				0	32	22

फा. नं. एल-14014/5/2003 ज. नं.

एस. बी. मण्डल, अकाउंटेंट

New Delhi, the 19th January, 2005

S. O. 260.—Whereas by notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas number S.O. 1647 dated 09th June, 2003, issued under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the land specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline for transportation of natural gas from exploration blocks in the Northern/Southern Offshore of Goa and structures in Andhra Pradesh of M/s. Reliance Industries Limited, the promoter company of M/s. Gas Transportation and Infrastructure Company Limited to various consumers of District North Goa in the State of Goa by Gas Transportation and Infrastructure Company Limited;

And whereas the copies of the said Gazette notification were made available to the public from 02nd July 2003;

And whereas the objections received from the public to the laying of the pipeline have been considered and disallowed by the Competent Authority;

And whereas the Competent Authority has under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Central Government;

And whereas the Central Government, after considering the said report and on being satisfied that the said land is required for laying pipeline, has decided to acquire the right of user therein;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the land specified in the Schedule appended to this notification is hereby acquired, for laying the pipeline;

And, further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs that the right of user in the said land for laying the pipeline shall, instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest, on this date of publication of the declaration, in Gas Transportation and Infrastructure Company Limited, free from all encumbrances.

SCHEDULE - 6(1)						
Taluka - Ponda		District - North Goa		State - Goa		
Sl. No	Village Name	Survey No.	Hissa No.	Area required for pipeline		
				Hectare	Are	Centiare
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Cundaim	201	23	0	00	48
				0	00	48
2	Bhoma	48	2	0	05	23
		48	3	0	03	30
				0	08	53

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3	Adcolna	73	38	0	05	10
		14	21	0	01	47
				0	06	57
4	Candola	116	4	0	00	12
		111		0	10	50
		123	30	0	11	70
		123	29	0	09	90
				0	32	22

[F. No. L-14014/51/2004-G.P.]
S. B. MANDAL, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 20 जनवरी, 2005

का. आ. 261.— केन्द्रीय सरकार को लोकहित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि मुन्दा से दिल्ली तक पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के परिवहन के लिए हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा एक पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए ;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को ऐसी पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी भूमि में जो इस से उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित है, जिसमें उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाई जाने का प्रस्ताव है, उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए ;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उस भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है ;

कोई व्यक्ति, जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध है, उस तारीख से जिसको इस अधिसूचना से युक्त भारत के राजपत्र की प्रतियाँ साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती हैं, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने के लिए उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार के अर्जन के सम्बन्ध में श्री शिवदत्त गौड़, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, मुन्दा-दिल्ली पेट्रोलियम उत्पाद पाइपलाइन परियोजना, हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, 16, कृष्णा विहार, नारायण निवास के पास, गोपालपुरा बाईपास रोड़, जयपुर - 302018 (राजस्थान) को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा।

अनुसूची

तहसील : मौजमाबाद		जिला : जयपुर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
सं.			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	रहलाना	2565/1	0	05	94
		2565/2			
		2565/3			
		2565/4			
		2565/5			
		2565/6			
		2565/7	0	04	73
		2564/1(स.भूमि)			
		2564/2			
		2563/1	0	62	46
		2563/3			
		2563/4			
		2563/2			
		2562(स.चारागाह)	0	62	19
		2576(स.चारागाह)	0	75	06
		2438(स.चारागाह)	0	49	77
		2389(स.चारागाह)	0	38	06
		2231/1	0	36	81
		2231/2			
		2233/1/1	0	02	64
		2233/1/2			
		2233/2			
		2248/1	0	77	98
		2248/2			
		2248/3			
		2248/4			
		2243	0	17	37
		2021	0	09	03
		2017	0	04	44
		176	0	31	90
		175(स.नाला)	0	04	96
		2015	0	05	08

तहसील : मौजमाबाद		जिला : जयपुर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम	गौव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
सं.			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	रहलाना (जारी...)	45	0	33	04
		46	0	26	64
	47/1(स.भूमि)	}	0	34	12
	47/2				
	48/1	}	0	19	62
	48/2				
	174/1	}	0	23	30
	174/2				
	174/3(स.नाला)	}	0	19	32
	56				
	168/1(स.भूमि)	}	0	02	70
	168/2				
	168/2/1				
	168/2/2				
	168/2/3	}	0	00	82
	167				
	166		0	08	69
	164		0	00	20
	163		0	09	87
	155		0	01	49
	159		0	03	36
	156		0	14	18
	151		0	01	85
	152		0	05	98
	384		0	09	59
	150		0	01	20
	385		0	06	66
	372		0	07	74
	369/1	}	0	02	16
	369/2				
	369/2/1	}	0	09	12
	387/1				
	387/2	}	0	04	20
	387/3(स.रास्ता)				
	388	}	0	04	20
	388/1				

तहसील : मौजमाबाद		जिला : जयपुर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
सं.			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	रहलाना (जारी...)	389	0	01	41
		390	0	10	82
		391	0	00	64
		393	0	01	40
		392	0	16	46
2.	बेनीखेडा	2437(स.चारागाह)	0	25	56
		2390(स.चारागाह)	0	63	63
		2435	0	74	34
		2392	0	44	82
		2396	0	04	41
		2397	0	03	60
		2403	0	01	26
		2363	0	03	75
		2375	0	07	56
		2376	0	02	52
		2374	0	21	61
		2373	0	00	42
		2372	0	17	27
		2371	0	12	96
		2370	0	00	90
		2367	0	00	61
		2364/1	}	0	00
		2364/2			
		2366	0	28	38
		2365/1	}	0	01
		2365/2			
		2365/3			
		2325	0	01	80
		2324	0	05	40
		2323	0	12	00
		2321	0	01	79
		2228	0	00	96
		2229	0	12	96
		2230/1	}	0	12
		2230/2			
		2250/2	}	0	45
		2250/1			

तहसील : मौजमाबाद		जिला : जयपुर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
सं.			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	केरियाबुजुर्ग	411	0	06	79
		413	0	01	14
		414	0	00	29
		415	0	00	66
		417	0	08	69
		419	0	00	20
		420/1	0	24	58
		420/2			
		425	0	06	30
		426	0	11	89
		427	0	04	27
		426/693	0	03	41
		432	0	07	50
		433/1 (स.खरडा)	0	02	13
		433/1/748			
		433/2			
		433/3			
		433/4	0	08	08
		353 (स.नाला)			
		352 (स.आबादी)			
		351 (स.रास्ता)			
		466/1 (स.खरडा)	0	12	67
		466/1262			
		466/1/749			
		466/1/754			
		466/1/751			
		466/750	0	17	15
		466/2			
		349 (स.खरडा)			
		348	0	05	39
		347	0	03	14
		345 (स.आबादी)	0	21	40
		467 (स.खरडा)	0	42	04

तहसील : मौजगाबाद		जिला : जयपुर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
सं.			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	कौरियाबुजुर्ग (जारी...)	544(स.रास्ता)	0	02	46
		543/733	0	57	07
		543/1(स.खरडा)			
		539/1	0	57	13
		539/2(स.चासगाह)			
		629/1	0	35	51
		629/2			
		629/3			
		629/4			
		538	0	00	49
		631	0	03	41
		634	0	11	72
		635	0	00	40
		632	0	01	76
		654	0	06	37
		651	0	12	84
		664	0	11	49
		667	0	03	65
		668	0	12	01
		675	0	06	95
		674	0	17	71
		673	0	00	20
		672	0	00	20
4.	मेगा	139/448	0	10	66
		139/449/1			
		139/449/2			
		139/449/3			
		139/449/4	0	58	68
		139/1			
		138/1			
		138/2			
		138/3	0	13	15
		136			
		135			
		114(स.रास्ता)			
		130	0	00	40
		102	0	22	00
		102/447			
		103	0	30	71

तहसील : मौजमाबाद		जिला : जयपुर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम	गोंव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
सं.			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	गेगा (जारीः)	41	0	16	48
		40	0	14	77
		39	0	08	45
		111	0	04	07
		38	0	12	32
		37	0	00	20
		21	0	28	08
		20	0	29	88
		19	0	26	80
5.	हरसोली	1527/1	}	0	19
		1527/2/1			
		1527/2/2			
		1523	0	08	72
		1522	0	31	15
		1520(स.रास्ता)	0	03	02
		1519(स.रास्ता)	0	02	25
		1517	0	36	77
		1517/2467	0	11	48
		1515/1(स.टिबा)	}	0	11
		1515/2			
		1515/2343			
		1515/2342	0	14	61
		1513	0	11	29
		1509	0	26	44
		1506	0	32	15
		1508	0	00	39
		1504	0	03	52
		1503	0	11	73
		1501	0	08	87
		1497/1/1	}	0	05
		1497/1/2			
		1497/2			
		1497/3			
		1497/4			

तहसील : मौजमाबाद		जिला : जयपुर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
सं.			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	हरसोली (जारी...)	1498	0	09	16
		1494/7	0	39	27
		1494/5	0	25	23
		1494/1327	0	25	44
		52/3	0	31	47
		52/2			
		52/1/1			
		52/1/2			
		52/1/3			
		52/1/4	0	06	27
		53/1			
		53/2			
		53/3	0	24	78
		54/5/1			
		54/5/2			
		54/5/3			
		54/5/4			
		54/6/1			
		54/6/2			
		54/6/3			
		54/6/4			
		54/1			
		54/2			
		54/3			
		54/4			
		6(स.रास्ता)	0	03	00
		5/2278(स.वायगाह)		04	97
		55(स.पाल)	0	01	50
		58/1	0	18	34
		58/2	0	11	18
		59	0	08	49
		60	0	06	29
		70			

तहसील : मौजमाबाद		जिला : जयपुर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम	गोंव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
सं.			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	हरसोली (जारी...)	69	0	05	02
		68	0	16	55
		73	0	00	20
		83	0	05	84
		82	0	00	69
		85	0	22	53
		81/1	0	11	08
		81/2			
		80/1			
		80/2	0	05	40
		79/1			
		79/2			
		79/3	0	29	30
		79/4			
		79/2302	0	02	41
		79/2301	0	15	41
		79/2303	0	16	36
		126	0	05	44
		123/2307	0	08	34
		123/2308	0	05	58
		123/2306	0	05	47
		113	0	08	66
		120	0	09	60
		150(स.रास्ता)	0	01	19
		153	0	06	20
		152/2	0	90	75
		152/1			
		151			
		158(स.रास्ता)	0	01	91
		159/1	0	55	17
		159/2			
		159/3			
		159/4			
6.	गोपीपुरा	320(स.चारागाह)	0	27	00
		326(स.चारागाह)	0	39	96

तहसील : मौजमाबाद		जिला : जयपुर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम	गोंव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
सं.			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	गोपीपुरा (जारी...)	328	0	06	84
		329	0	14	04
		330	0	07	06
		336	0	34	20
		335	0	02	23
		337(स.रास्ता)	0	00	72
		338	0	20	16
		339	0	34	00
		340	0	02	88
7.	श्रीरामनगर	129/1	0	02	93
		129/2			
		130/1	0	40	82
		130/2			
		140	0	06	88
		139/144	0	33	84
		139/144/1			
		46/1	0	11	60
		46/2(स.चायागाह)			
8.	घरासड़ा	14	0	40	87
		13	0	13	98
		15	0	33	47
		12	0	03	33
		16	0	10	06
		19	0	03	08
		20	0	27	59
		27	0	13	07
		22	0	21	51
		24	0	00	26
		53	0	04	44
		1(स.नाला)	0	04	34
9.	भोजपुर	377(स.नाला)	0	09	18
		247	0	16	26
		246	0	13	44
		245	0	01	85
		248	0	15	21

तहसील : मौजमाबाद		जिला : जयपुर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम	गोंव का नाम	असरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
सं.			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	भोजपुर (जारी...)	235(स.रास्ता)	0	01	53
		234/1(स.चारागाह)			
		234/2	0	40	77
		234/3			
		234/4			
		327	0	07	53
		332	0	02	10
		327/585	0	10	80
		330	0	01	32
		330/565	0	06	85
		329	0	09	72
		339	0	18	01
		231	0	01	48
		340(स.कुँआ)	0	00	95
		341	0	02	71
		342	0	26	18
		350	0	00	81
		352	0	08	79
		225(स.रास्ता)	0	02	25
		209/1(स.चारागाह)			
		209/2	0	82	44
		475(स.तलई)	0	01	92
		476(स.पाल)	0	03	69
		477/574/1			
		477/574/2			
		477/1/1	0	10	44
		477/1/2			
		477/2			
		483/1	0	43	20
		483/2			
		484/576	0	41	94
		484/577			
		494/596	0	09	00
		494/598	0	10	62
		493(स.नाला)	0	03	69
		488	0	02	21
		489	0	29	17
10.	दूह	4205	0	02	22
		4206	0	01	92

तहसील : मौजमाबाद		जिला : जयपुर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
सं.			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
10. दूह (जारी...)		4213	0	05	24
		4214	0	01	52
		4211	0	00	20
		4218	0	07	10
		4219(स.खरडा)	0	00	20
		4223	0	03	60
		4222	0	05	40
		4228	0	10	08
		4269	0	12	42
		4268	0	15	84
		4292	0	06	12
		4290	0	14	49
		4291	0	00	85
		4281	0	10	05
		4283	0	10	89
		4526	0	34	93
		4525	0	00	62
		4515/1	}	00	78
		4515/2			
		4524	0	07	14
		4523	0	11	34
		4522/1	}	20	34
		4522/2			
		4534	0	00	79
		4533	0	07	85
		4536(स.चारागाह)	0	39	69
		4537	0	00	96
		4538	0	17	94
		4539	0	06	84
		4546(स.चारागाह)	0	10	80
		4545(स.चारागाह)	0	06	39
		4542	0	01	11
		4544	0	32	80
		4476	0	03	42
		4663(स.रास्ता)	0	01	08

तहसील मौजमाबाद		जिला : जयपुर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
सं.			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
10. दूध (जारी...)		4664/2			
		4664/1/1			
		4664/1/2			
		4664/1/3			
		4664/1/4			
		4664/1/5			
		4664/1/6	0	58	32
		4664/2/1			
		4664/2/2			
		4664/3/1			
		4664/3/2			
		4664			
		4952(स.पट्टी)	0	01	44
		4951(स.सड़क)	0	00	72
		4950(स.पट्टी)	0	02	16
		4668	0	18	94
		4669	0	04	82
		4681	0	17	28
		4685	0	00	20
		4680	0	10	08
		4703/1			
		4703/2	0	15	30
		4704	0	06	48
		4942	0	12	38
		4941	0	17	46
		4939/1/1			
		4939/1/2			
		4939/1/3	0	13	44
		4939/2			
		4710	0	01	11
		4935/1			
		4935/2	0	22	10
		4934	0	66	96
		4931/1/1/2			
		4931/1/1/1	0	18	78
		4931/2			

तहसील : मौजमाबाद		जिला : जयपुर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम	गोंव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
सं.			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	दूहू (जारी...)	4932	0	02	79
		4929/1	}	02	07
		4929/2(स.सड़क)			
		4929/3			
		4930	0	32	04
		4925/1	0	14	04
		4925/2(स.रास्ता)	0	05	04
		4925/3	0	20	47
		492(स.रास्ता)	0	02	88
		4898	0	09	72
		4901	0	09	81
		4899/1	}	52	45
		4899/2			
		4899/3			
		4899/4			
		4900	0	40	65
		1097	0	00	82
		244	0	13	82
		243	0	15	52
		241	0	19	08
		240	0	11	05
		223	0	04	87
		238/1	}	26	10
		238/2			
		237	0	00	40
		236	0	16	95
		234	0	16	47
		235	0	00	20
		233	0	01	11
		232	0	18	72
		215(स.रास्ता)	0	04	32
		280	0	00	20
		290	0	26	14
		291	0	17	10
		289/1	}	03	75
		289/2			

11. बागेत

तहसील : मौजमाबाद		जिला : जयपुर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम	गोंव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
सं.			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
11. बागेत (जारी...)		292/1/1			
		292/1/2	0	21	99
		292/1/3			
		292/2			
		293/1	0	10	44
		293/2			
		293/3			
		294/1	0	00	20
		294/2			
		301	0	00	20
		300	0	15	51
		302/1	0	27	68
		302/2			
		302/3			
		302/4			
		302/5			
		302/6	0	17	20
		303/1			
		303/2			
		304/1	0	09	18
		304/2			
		311 (स.यस्ता)	0	10	89
		323	0	04	32
		322	0	08	37
		321	0	00	53
		324	0	04	34
		320	0	02	60
		325	0	02	45
		328	0	00	20
		326	0	01	71
		327	0	29	63
		330	0	00	20
		331	0	11	66
		332	0	00	20
		335	0	17	68

तहसील : मौजमाबाद		जिला : जयपुर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम	गौव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
सं.			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
11. बागेत (जारी...)		336	0	01	89
		337(स.रास्ता)	0	05	13
		346/1	}	00	31
		346/2			
		346/3			
		345	0	15	84
		344	0	04	68
		414	0	15	74
		413	0	02	39
		412	0	00	20
		410(स.रास्ता)	0	04	05
		416	0	09	63
		527/1	}	07	29
		527/2			
		527/3			
		526	0	05	31
		525	0	14	04
		524/1	}	10	44
		524/2			
		533	0	11	49
		502	0	08	80
		497	0	19	33
		495	0	22	89
		494	0	11	65
		493	0	00	20
		488	0	17	36
		489	0	17	08
12. गुढसायपुरा		55(स.चारागाह)	0	13	77
		54/1	0	09	72
		53/493	0	04	02
		53/2	0	00	20
		53/3	0	10	80
		53/4	0	08	76
		51/499/4	0	00	96
		53/5	0	00	79

तहसील : मौजमाबाद		ज़िला : जयपुर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम	गौव का नाम	असरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
सं.			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	गुळसायपुरा (जारी...)	51/499/9	0	03	31
		51/499/8	0	11	88
		51/499/7	0	01	79
		51/1/2/5	0	01	35
		51/1/2/6	0	03	11
		51/1/2/4	0	11	34
		51/1/2/3	0	09	81
		51/1/2/2	0	10	62
		51/1/2/1	0	07	45
		51	0	00	20
		45/1	}	77	23
		45/2			
		45/3			
		50	0	02	68
		49	0	01	08
		44	0	22	10
		43/489	0	14	30
		43	0	15	12
		33	0	13	47
		34	0	00	20
13.	चकमहेशपुरा	8/1	}	53	81
		8/2			
		7	0	33	16
		6	0	06	47
		1/1 (स.चारागाह)	0	13	29
		1/1/3	0	14	22
		1/2	0	20	88
		1/3	0	16	51
		2	0	29	52
		3/1/2	0	18	48
		20 (सिं.वि.नहर)	0	01	62
		21	0	10	08
14.	चाँदरमूल	428	0	09	74
		420	0	03	50
		421	0	20	02

तहसील : मौजमाबाद		जिला : जयपुर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम	गौव का नाम	असरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
सं.			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	चाँदरमूल (जारी...)	426	0	31	91
		425	0	02	08
		432	0	16	24
		433	0	07	52
		441	0	28	50
		436	0	16	12
		437	0	32	10
		334/1/1	0	05	89
		334/1/2			
		334/2			
		334/3			
		334/456/1			
		334/456/2/1 (स.भूमि)			
		334/456/2			
		334/453			
		418	0	42	02
		416 (स.रास्ता)	0	00	27
		415	0	00	20
15.	महेशपुरा	18	0	02	02
		17 (स.रास्ता)	0	01	76
		15/2	0	14	40
		15/1	0	07	48
		13	0	13	78
		16	0	19	20
		73 (स.चारागाह)	0	09	82
		74	0	25	52
		80	0	15	20
		77	0	04	90
		78	0	08	75
		79	0	08	64
		83	0	01	92
		326	0	26	80
		327	0	02	36
		328	0	07	30
		312	0	08	38

तहसील : मौजमाबाद		जिला : जयपुर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम	गौव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
सं.			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	महेशपुरा (जारी...)	166/1	0	05	80
		166/2			
		167/1	0	00	60
		167/2			
		168	0	01	60
		165	0	13	40
		163			
		163/1	0	18	40
		163/2			
16.	मानपुरा	55	0	03	75
		11	0	12	62
		12	0	00	70
		10	0	19	50
		16	0	00	20
		17	0	10	49
		21/1			
		21/2	0	10	81
		21/3			
		19			
		19/1	0	05	67
		19/2			
		20/1	0	07	70
		20/2			
		23/1	0	09	52
		23/2			
		30	0	01	85
		25/1	0	05	00
		25/2			
		26/1	0	27	89
		26/2			
		37	0	00	20
17.	असैपुरा	1404/1/1			
		1404/1/2			
		1404/2	0	83	69
		1404/3			
		1404/4			

तहसील : मौजमाबाद		जिला : जयपुर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम	गौव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
सं.			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
17.	अखैपुरा (जरी...)	1403/1			
		1403/2	0	09	37
		1403/3			
		691/1/4			
		691/1/2	0	50	70
		691/1/3			
		691/1			
		691/2	0	45	78
		1402/1			
		1402/2			
		1401(स.घासागाह)	0	11	33
		1394/1	0	27	25
		1394/2			
		1394/3			
		1392	0	00	20
		1393	0	09	13
		1390	0	17	09
		1414(स.यस्ता)	0	01	46
		1144/1(स.भूमि)	0	03	10
		1144/2(स.आबादी)			
		1128	0	18	93
		1140	0	08	48
		1136	0	14	75
		1129	0	00	20
		1135	0	03	15
		1133	0	01	71
		1134	0	06	72
		1100	0	16	10
		1098	0	03	27
		1101	0	04	41
		1097	0	06	32
		1080	0	10	94
		1079	0	55	51
		1076(स.यस्ता)	0	01	35
		1075	0	02	70

तहसील : मौजमाबाद		जिला : जयपुर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम	गाँव का नाम	असरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
सं.			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
17.	अखैपुरा (जरी...)	1069	0	03	09
		1065	0	09	01
		1064(स.रास्ता)	0	01	92
		1063	0	16	98
18.	गंगातीसुर्द	9(स.चारागाह)	0	38	38
		8(स.रास्ता)	0	01	58
		7(स.चारागाह)	0	07	40
		17(स.नाला)	0	01	97
		30(स.चारागाह)	0	52	28
		29(स.रास्ता)	0	01	57
		18(स.चारागाह)	0	31	69
		24	0	00	25
		19	0	16	93
		20	0	18	34
		21/1	}	0	03
		21/2			
		110(स.रास्ता)	0	00	77
		141/1	}	0	03
		141/2			
		141/3			
		141/4			
19.	गंगातीकलाँ	946	0	08	87
		945	0	01	40
		952	0	05	76
		953	0	07	94
		954	0	00	24
		955	0	00	20
		956	0	00	32
		951	0	01	79
		972	0	01	89
		968	0	05	67
		969	0	05	04
		970	0	08	64

तहसील : मौजमाबाद जिला : जयपुर राज्य : राजस्थान					
क्रम	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
सं.			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	गंगातीकला (जारी...)	1005	0	00	48
		1006	0	02	40
		1007	0	01	92
		966	0	01	20
		1008	0	07	02
		1004	0	00	20
		1009	0	01	53
		1011	0	05	54
		1012	0	00	30
		1010	0	03	63
		994	0	01	92
		993	0	02	25
		992/1	}	11	16
		992/2			
		1018	0	02	79
		991	0	00	20
		1022	0	03	23
		1021	0	18	63
		1020	0	07	29
		1029	0	13	59
		892(स.रास्ता)	0	00	20
		898(स.घारागाढ)	0	42	30
		858	0	04	05
		897	0	06	37
		895	0	12	45
		893(सिं.वि.नाली)	0	02	61
		892	0	32	04
		891/1	}	37	08
		891/2			
		1075/1155	0	15	48
		1075	0	23	40
		1074	0	19	08
		1073	0	04	59
		1071(स.टिबा)	0	03	78

तहसील : मौजमाबाद		जिला : जयपुर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम	गाँव का नाम	असरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
सं.			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	गंगातीकला (जारी...)	1072	0	29	88
		1064	0	00	32
		1083/1	0	06	03
		1083/2			
		1088(सिं.वि.नहर)	0	03	87
		1110/1	0	12	60
		1110/2			
		1109	0	21	60
		1105	0	33	21
		1104	0	00	20
		1106	0	00	68
		1101	0	31	82
		1102	0	01	71
		1100	0	11	16
20.	अटवाड़	130	0	00	20
		130/1215	0	24	50
		105	0	26	39
		129	0	03	93
		106	0	11	67
		107	0	09	59
		110	0	27	76
		109	0	04	25
		112	0	14	63
		115	0	14	68
		116	0	04	88
		97/1207	0	23	82
		97	0	16	86
		139(सिं.वि.नहर)	0	02	10
		172	0	19	90
		177	0	16	17
		176	0	02	43
		182	0	17	40

तहसील : मौजमाबाद		जिला : जयपुर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम	गोंव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
सं.			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	खट्वाड़ (जारी...)	179	0	18	26
		183	0	18	37
		198	0	05	66
		196(स.रास्ता)	0	01	17
		195	0	02	54
		194	0	14	37
		193	0	36	52
		462(स.चारागाह)	0	05	66
		412/1268	0	04	46
		462/1270	0	03	05
		462/1269	0	24	50
		462/1273	0	06	14
		465/1265	0	15	23
		455(स.चारागाह)	0	06	28
		463(स.चारागाह)	0	27	02
		678/1	}	0	29
		678/2			
		678/1313	0	09	93
		681/1	}	0	02
		681/2			
		677/1	}	0	10
		677/2			
		677/3			
		673	}	0	00
		673/1			
		674	0	05	89
		667	0	00	20
		666	0	10	93
		656/1	}	0	16
		656/2			
		656/3			
		657	0	07	95

तहसील : मौजमाबाद		जिला : जयपुर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम	गोंव का नाम	असरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
सं.			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	अट्वाड़ (जारी...)	658	0	01	21
	642/2				
	642/1/1 (स.अरका)				
	642/1/2				
	642/1/3				
	642/1/4				
	642/1/5				
	642/1/6		0	68	48
	642/1/7				
	642/1307				
	642/1308				
	642/1309				
	642/1310				
	627		0	01	73
	641/1		0	03	93
	641/2				
	640		0	14	85
	604		0	02	40
	708 (स.रास्ता)		0	01	67
	709 (स.अरका)		0	00	20
	714		0	13	15
	713		0	04	43
	717/1362		0	16	68
	718 (स.सुतीया)		0	02	16
	735/1		0	17	83
	737		0	04	08
	738		0	05	06
	761		0	17	18
	760		0	00	20
	739		0	23	47
	756		0	10	09
	752		0	05	49

तहसील : मौजमाबाद		जिला : जयपुर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
सं.			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	खट्वाड़ (जारी...)	753	0	15	67
		750/1	0	56	58
		750/2			

[फा. सं. आर-31015/72/2004-ओ.आर-II]

हरीश कुमार, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 20th January, 2005

S. O. 261.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of petroleum products from Mundra to Delhi, a pipeline should be laid by Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited;

And whereas it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in land under which the said pipeline is proposed to be laid and which is described in the Schedule annexed hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Any person interested in the land described in the said Schedule may, within twenty one days from the date on which copies of the Gazette of India containing this notification are made available to the public, object in writing to the acquisition of the right of user therein for laying of the pipeline under the land to Shri Shivdutt Gaur, Competent Authority, Mundra-Delhi Petroleum Product Pipeline Project, Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited, 16 Krishna Vihar, Near Narayan Niwas, Gopalpura Bye-pass Road, Jaipur- 302018 (Rajasthan).

SCHEDULE

Tehsil : MOUZAMABAD		District : JAIPUR	State : RAJASTHAN		
Sr. No.	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	RAHALANA	2565/1	0	05	94
		2565/2			
		2565/3			
		2565/4			
		2565/5			
		2565/6			
		2565/7			
		2564/1(G/L)	0	04	73
		2564/2			
		2563/1	0	62	46
		2563/3			
		2563/4			
		2563/2			
		2562(G/L Pasture)	0	62	19
		2576(G/L Pasture)	0	75	06
		2438(G/L Pasture)	0	49	77
		2389(G/L Pasture)	0	38	06
		2231/1	0	36	81
		2231/2			
		2233/1/1	0	02	64
		2233/1/2			
		2233/2			
		2248/1	0	77	98
		2248/2			
		2248/3			
		2248/4			
		2243	0	17	37
2021	0	09	03		
2017	0	04	44		
176	0	31	90		
175(G/L Nala)	0	04	96		
2015	0	05	08		

Tehsil : MOUZAMABAD		District : JAIPUR		State : RAJASTHAN	
Sr. No.	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	RAHALANA (Contd...)	45	0	33	04
		46	0	26	64
		47/1(G/L)	0	34	12
		47/2			
		48/1	0	19	62
		48/2			
		174/1	0	23	30
		174/2			
		174/3(G/L Nala)			
		56	0	19	32
		168/1(G/L)	0	02	70
		168/2			
		168/2/1			
		168/2/2			
		168/2/3			
		167	0	00	82
		166	0	08	69
		164	0	00	20
		163	0	09	87
		155	0	01	49
		159	0	03	36
		156	0	14	18
		151	0	01	85
		152	0	05	98
		384	0	09	59
		150	0	01	20
		385	0	06	66
		372	0	07	74
		369/1	0	02	16
		369/2			
		369/2/1			
		387/1	0	09	12
		387/2			
387/3(G/L Cart Track)					
388	0	04	20		
388/1					

Tehsil : MOUZAMABAD		District : JAIPUR	State : RAJASTHAN			
No.	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area			
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1.	RAHALANA (Contd...)	389	0	01	41	
		390	0	10	82	
		391	0	00	64	
		393	0	01	40	
		392	0	16	46	
2.	BENIKHEDA	2437(G/L Pasture)	0	25	56	
		2390(G/L Pasture)	0	63	63	
		2435	0	74	34	
		2392	0	44	82	
		2396	0	04	41	
		2397	0	03	60	
		2403	0	01	26	
		2363	0	03	75	
		2375	0	07	56	
		2376	0	02	52	
		2374	0	21	61	
		2373	0	00	42	
		2372	0	17	27	
		2371	0	12	96	
		2370	0	00	90	
		2367	0	00	61	
		2364/1	}	0	00	20
		2364/2				
		2366	0	28	38	
		2365/1	}	0	01	12
		2365/2				
		2365/3				
		2325	0	01	80	
		2324	0	05	40	
		2323	0	12	00	
		2321	0	01	79	
		2228	0	00	96	
		2229	0	12	96	
		2230/1	}	0	12	06
2230/2						
2250/2	}	0	45	64		
2250/1						

Tehsil : MOUZAMABAD		District : JAIPUR		State : RAJASTHAN	
Sr. No.	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	KERIYABUJURG	411	0	06	79
		413	0	01	14
		414	0	00	29
		415	0	00	66
		417	0	08	69
		419	0	00	20
		420/1	0	24	58
		420/2			
		425	0	06	30
		426	0	11	89
		427	0	04	27
		426/693	0	03	41
		432	0	07	50
		433/1(G/L Kharda)	0	02	13
		433/1/748			
		433/2			
		433/3			
		433/4			
		353(G/L Nala)	0	08	08
		352(G/L Abadi)	0	17	15
		351(G/L Cart Track)	0	02	95
		466/1(G/L Kharda)	0	12	67
		466/1262			
		466/1/749			
		466/1/754			
		466/1/751			
		466/750			
		466/2			
		349(G/L Kharda)	0	17	15
		348	0	05	39
		347	0	03	14
		345(G/L Abadi)	0	21	40
		467(G/L Kharda)	0	42	04

Tehsil : MOUZAMABAD		District : JAIPUR	State : RAJASTHAN		
Sr. No.	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	KERIYABUJURG (Contd...)	544(G/L Cart Track)	0	02	46
		543/733	0	57	07
		543/1(G/L Kharda)			
		539/1	0	57	13
		539/2(G/L Pasture)			
		629/1	0	35	51
		629/2			
		629/3			
		629/4			
		538	0	00	49
		631	0	03	41
		634	0	11	72
		635	0	00	40
		632	0	01	76
		654	0	06	37
		651	0	12	84
		664	0	11	49
		667	0	03	65
		668	0	12	01
		675	0	06	95
		674	0	17	71
		673	0	00	20
		672	0	00	20
4.	GEGA	139/448	0	10	66
		139/449/1			
		139/449/2			
		139/449/3			
		139/449/4			
		139/1	0	58	68
		138/1			
		138/2			
		138/3			
		136	0	13	15
		135	0	18	09
		114(G/L Cart Track)	0	02	35
		130	0	00	40
		102	0	22	00
		102/447			
		103	0	30	71

Tehsil : MOUZAMABAD		District : JAIPUR		State : RAJASTHAN	
Sr No	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
4	GEGA (Contd...)	41	0	16	48
		40	0	14	77
		39	0	08	45
		111	0	04	07
		38	0	12	32
		37	0	00	20
		21	0	28	08
		20	0	29	88
		19	0	26	80
5.	HARSOLI	1527/1	0	19	02
		1527/2/1			
		1527/2/2			
		1523	0	08	72
		1522	0	31	15
		1520(G/L Cart Track)	0	03	02
		1519(G/L Cart Track)	0	02	25
		1517	0	36	77
		1517/2467	0	11	48
		1515/1(G/L Tiba)	0	11	01
		1515/2			
		1515/2343	0	14	61
		1515/2342	0	14	61
		1513	0	11	29
		1509	0	26	44
		1506	0	32	15
		1508	0	00	39
		1504	0	03	52
		1503	0	11	73
		1501	0	08	37
		1497/1/1	0	05	26
		1497/1/2			
		1497/2			
		1497/3			
		1497/4			

Tehsil : MOUZAMABAD		District : JAIPUR	State : RAJASTHAN		
Sr. No.	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	HARSOLI (Contd...)	1498	0	09	16
		1494/7	0	39	27
		1494/5	0	25	23
		1494/1327	0	25	44
		52/3	0	31	47
		52/2			
		52/1/1			
		52/1/2			
		52/1/3			
		52/1/4	0	06	27
		53/1			
		53/2			
		53/3	0	24	78
		54/5/1			
		54/5/2			
		54/5/3			
		54/5/4			
		54/6/1			
		54/6/2			
		54/6/3			
		54/6/4			
		54/1			
		54/2			
		54/3			
		54/4			
		6(G/L Cart Track)	0	03	00
		5/2278(G/L Pasture)	0	04	97
		55(G/L Pal)	0	01	50
		58/1	0	18	34
		58/2			
		59	0	11	18
		60	0	08	49
		70	0	06	29

Tehsil : MOUZAMABAD		District : JAIPUR	State : RAJASTHAN			
Sr. No.	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area			
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
5.	HARSOLI (Contd...)	69	0	05	02	
		68	0	16	55	
		73	0	00	20	
		83	0	05	84	
		82	0	00	69	
		85	0	22	53	
		81/1	}	0	11	08
		81/2				
		80/1	}	0	05	40
		80/2				
		79/1	}	0	29	30
		79/2				
		79/3				
		79/4				
		79/2302	0	02	41	
		79/2301	0	15	41	
		79/2303	0	16	36	
		126	0	05	44	
		123/2307	0	08	34	
		123/2308	0	05	58	
		123/2306	0	05	47	
		113	0	08	66	
		120	0	09	60	
		150(G/L Cart Track)	0	01	19	
		153	0	06	20	
		152/2	}	0	90	75
		152/1				
		151	0	09	59	
		158(G/L Cart Track)	0	01	91	
		159/1	}	0	55	17
		159/2				
		159/3				
		159/4				
6.	GOPIPURA	320(G/L Pasture)	0	27	00	
		326(G/L Pasture)	0	39	96	

Tehsil : MOUZAMABAD		District : JAIPUR		State : RAJASTHAN		
Sr. No.	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area			
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
6. GOPIPURA (Contd...)		328	0	06	84	
		329	0	14	04	
		330	0	07	06	
		336	0	34	20	
		335	0	02	23	
		337(G/L Cart Track)	0	00	72	
		338	0	20	16	
		339	0	34	00	
		340	0	02	88	
	7. SHRIRAMNAGAR	129/1	}	0	02	93
		129/2				
130/1		}	0	40	82	
130/2						
140		0	06	88		
139/144		}	0	33	84	
139/144/1						
46/1		}	0	11	60	
46/2(G/L Pasture)						
8. CHARASARA		14	0	40	87	
		13	0	13	98	
	15	0	33	47		
	12	0	03	33		
	16	0	10	06		
	19	0	03	08		
	20	0	27	59		
	27	0	13	07		
	22	0	21	51		
	24	0	00	26		
	53	0	04	44		
	1(G/L Nala)	0	04	34		
	377(G/L Nala)	0	09	18		
	247	0	16	26		
246	0	13	44			
245	0	01	85			
248	0	15	21			

Tehsil : MOUZAMABAD		District : JAIPUR	State : RAJASTHAN		
Sr. No.	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	BHOJPUR (Contd...)	235(G/L Cart Track)	0	01	53
		234/1(G/L Pasture)			
		234/2	}	40	77
		234/3			
		234/4			
		327			
		332	0	07	53
		327/585	0	02	10
		330	0	10	80
		330/565	0	01	32
		329	0	06	85
		339	0	09	72
		231	0	18	01
		340(G/L Well)	0	01	48
		341	0	00	95
		342	0	02	71
		350	0	26	18
		352	0	00	81
		225(G/L Cart Track)	0	08	79
		209/1(G/L Pasture)	0	02	25
		209/2	}	82	44
		475(G/L Talai)			
		476(G/L Pal)			
		477/574/1			
		477/574/2	}	10	44
		477/1/1			
		477/1/2			
		477/2			
		483/1	}	43	20
		483/2			
		484/576			
		484/577			
		494/596	0	41	94
		494/598	0	09	00
		493(G/L Nala)	0	10	62
		488	0	03	69
		489	0	02	21
		4205	0	29	17
		4206	0	02	22
			0	01	92
10.	DUDU				

Tehsil : MOUZAMABAD		District : JAIPUR	State : RAJASTHAN			
Sr. No.	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area			
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
10. DUDU (Contd..)		4213	0	05	24	
		4214	0	01	52	
		4211	0	00	20	
		4218	0	07	10	
		4219(G/L Kharda)	0	00	20	
		4223	0	03	60	
		4222	0	05	40	
		4228	0	10	08	
		4269	0	12	42	
		4268	0	15	84	
		4292	0	06	12	
		4290	0	14	49	
		4291	0	00	85	
		4281	0	10	05	
		4283	0	10	89	
		4526	0	34	93	
		4525	0	00	62	
		4515/1	}	0	00	78
		4515/2				
		4524	0	07	14	
		4523	0	11	34	
		4522/1	}	0	20	34
		4522/2				
		4534	0	00	79	
		4533	0	07	85	
		4536(G/L Pasture)	0	39	69	
		4537	0	00	96	
		4538	0	17	94	
		4539	0	06	84	
		4546(G/L Pasture)	0	10	80	
		4545(G/L Pasture)	0	06	39	
		4542	0	01	11	
		4544	0	32	80	
	4476	0	03	42		
	4663(G/L Cart Track)	0	01	08		

Tehsil : MOUZAMABAD		District : JAIPUR	State : RAJASTHAN		
Sr. No.	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
10. DUDU (Contd..)		4664/2			
		4664/1/1			
		4664/1/2			
		4664/1/3			
		4664/1/4			
		4664/1/5			
		4664/1/6	0	58	32
		4664/2/1			
		4664/2/2			
		4664/3/1			
		4664/3/2			
		4664			
		4952(G/L Patri)	0	01	44
		4951(G/L Road)	0	00	72
		4950(G/L Patri)	0	02	16
		4668	0	18	94
		4669	0	04	82
		4681	0	17	28
		4685	0	00	20
		4680	0	10	08
		4703/1			
		4703/2	0	15	30
		4704	0	06	48
		4942	0	12	38
		4941	0	17	46
		4939/1/1			
		4939/1/2			
		4939/1/3	0	13	44
		4939/2			
		4710	0	01	11
		4935/1			
		4935/2	0	22	10
		4934	0	66	96
		4931/1/1/2			
		4931/1/1/1	0	18	78
		4931/2			

Tehsil : MOUZAMABAD		District : JAIPUR	State : RAJASTHAN			
Sr. No.	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area			
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
10. DUDU (Contd..)		4932	0	02	79	
		4929/1	}	02	07	
		4929/2(G/L Road)				
		4929/3				
		4930	0	32	04	
		4925/1	0	14	04	
		4925/2(G/L Cart Track)	0	05	04	
		4925/3	0	20	47	
		492(G/L Cart Track)	0	02	88	
		4898	0	09	72	
		4901	0	09	81	
		4899/1	}	52	45	
		4899/2				
		4899/3				
		4899/4				
		4900	0	40	65	
		1097	0	00	82	
	11. BAGET		244	0	13	82
			243	0	15	52
			241	0	19	08
		240	0	11	05	
		223	0	04	87	
		238/1	}	26	10	
		238/2				
		237	0	00	40	
		236	0	16	95	
		234	0	16	47	
		235	0	00	20	
		233	0	01	11	
		232	0	18	72	
		215(G/L Cart Track)	0	04	32	
		280	0	00	20	
		290	0	26	14	
		291	0	17	10	
		289/1	}	03	75	
	289/2					

Tehsil : MOUZAMABAD		District : JAIPUR	State : RAJASTHAN		
Sr. No.	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
11. BAGET (Contd...)		292/1/1			
		292/1/2	0	21	99
		292/1/3			
		292/2			
		293/1	0	10	44
		293/2			
		293/3			
		294/1	0	00	20
		294/2			
		301	0	00	20
		300	0	15	51
		302/1	0	27	68
		302/2			
		302/3			
		302/4			
		302/5			
		302/6	0	17	20
		303/1			
		303/2			
		304/1	0	09	18
		304/2			
		311(G/L Cart Track)	0	10	89
		323	0	04	32
		322	0	08	37
		321	0	00	53
		324	0	04	34
		320	0	02	60
		325	0	02	45
		328	0	00	20
		326	0	01	71
		327	0	29	63
		330	0	00	20
		331	0	11	66
		332	0	00	20
		335	0	17	64

Tehsil : MOUZAMABAD		District : JAIPUR	State : RAJASTHAN		
Sr. No.	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
11. BAGET (Contd...)		336	0	01	89
		337(G/L Cart Track)	0	05	13
		346/1	0	00	31
		346/2			
		346/3			
		345	0	15	84
		344	0	04	68
		414	0	15	74
		413	0	02	39
		412	0	00	20
		410(G/L Cart Track)	0	04	05
		416	0	09	63
		527/1	0	07	29
		527/2			
		527/3			
		526	0	05	31
		525	0	14	04
		524/1	0	10	44
		524/2			
		533	0	11	49
		502	0	08	80
		497	0	19	33
		495	0	22	89
		494	0	11	65
		493	0	00	20
		488	0	17	36
		489	0	17	08
12. GUDHASAYPURA		55(G/L Pasture)	0	13	77
		54/1	0	09	72
		53/493	0	04	02
		53/2	0	00	20
		53/3	0	10	80
		53/4	0	08	76
		51/499/4	0	00	96
	53/5	0	00	79	

Tehsil : MOUZAMABAD		District : JAIPUR	State : RAJASTHAN				
Sr. No.	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area				
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.		
1	2	3	4	5	6		
12. GUDHASAYPURA (Contd...)		51/499/9	0	03	31		
		51/499/8	0	11	88		
		51/499/7	0	01	79		
		51/1/2/5	0	01	35		
		51/1/2/6	0	03	11		
		51/1/2/4	0	11	34		
		51/1/2/3	0	09	81		
		51/1/2/2	0	10	62		
		51/1/2/1	0	07	45		
		51	0	00	20		
		45/1	}	0	77	23	
		45/2					
		45/3					
		50	0	02	68		
		49	0	01	08		
		44	0	22	10		
		43/489	0	14	30		
		43	0	15	12		
		33	0	13	47		
		34	0	00	20		
	13. CHAKMAHESHPURA		8/1	}	0	53	81
			8/2				
			7	0	33	16	
			6	0	06	47	
			1/1(G/L Pasture)	0	13	29	
			1/1/3	0	14	22	
		1/2	0	20	88		
		1/3	0	16	51		
		2	0	29	52		
		3/1/2	0	18	48		
		20(Irrig.Deptt.Canal)	0	01	62		
		21	0	10	08		
14. CHANDARMOOL			428	0	09	74	
			420	0	03	50	
		421	0	20	02		

Tehsil : MOUZAMABAD		District : JAIPUR	State : RAJASTHAN			
Sr. No.	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area			
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
14. CHANDARMOOL (Contd...)		426	0	31	91	
		425	0	02	08	
		432	0	16	24	
		433	0	07	52	
		441	0	28	50	
		436	0	16	12	
		437	0	32	10	
		334/1/1	0	05	89	
		334/1/2				
		334/2				
		334/3				
		- 334/456/1				
		334/456/2/1(G/L)				
		334/456/2				
		334/453				
		418	0	42	02	
		416(G/L Cart Track)	0	00	27	
		415	0	00	20	
	15. MAHESHPURA		18	0	02	02
			17(G/L Cart Track)	0	01	76
			15/2	0	14	40
			15/1	0	07	48
			13	0	13	78
		16	0	19	20	
		73(G/L Pasture)	0	09	82	
		74	0	25	52	
		80	0	15	20	
		77	0	04	90	
		78	0	08	75	
		79	0	08	64	
		83	0	01	92	
		326	0	26	80	
		327	0	02	36	
		328	0	07	30	
		312	0	08	38	

Tehsil : MOUZAMABAD			District : JAIPUR		State : RAJASTHAN	
Sr. No.	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area			
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
15. MAHESHPURA (Contd...)		166/1	0	05	80	
		166/2				
		167/1				
		167/2	0	00	60	
		168				
		165	0	13	40	
		163				
		163/1	0	18	40	
		163/2				
16. MANPURA		55	0	03	75	
		11	0	12	62	
		12	0	00	70	
		10	0	19	50	
		16	0	00	20	
		17	0	10	49	
		21/1	0	10	81	
		21/2				
		21/3				
		19	0	06	67	
		19/1				
		19/2				
		20/1	0	07	70	
		20/2				
		23/1	0	09	52	
		23/2				
		30	0	01	85	
		25/1	0	05	00	
		25/2				
		26/1	0	27	89	
		26/2				
		37	0	00	20	
17. AKHAIPURA		1404/1/1	0	83	69	
		1404/1/2				
		1404/2				
		1404/3				
		1404/4				

Tehsil : MOUZAMABAD		District : JAIPUR		State : RAJASTHAN		
Sr. No.	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area			
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
17. AKHAIPURA (Contd...)		1403/1				
		1403/2	}	0	09	37
		1403/3				
		691/1/4				
		691/1/2	}	0	50	70
		691/1/3				
		691/1				
		691/2	}	0	45	78
		1402/1				
		1402/2				
		1401(G/L Pasture)		0	11	33
		1394/1	}	0	27	25
		1394/2				
		1394/3				
		1392		0	00	20
		1393		0	09	13
		1390		0	17	09
		1414(G/L Cart Track)		0	01	46
		1144/1(G/L)	}	0	03	10
		1144/2(G/L Abadi)				
		1128		0	18	93
		1140		0	08	48
		1136		0	14	75
		1129		0	00	20
		1135		0	03	15
		1133		0	01	71
		1134		0	06	72
		1100		0	16	10
		1098		0	03	27
		1101		0	04	41
		1097		0	06	32
		1080		0	10	94
	1079		0	55	51	
	1076(G/L Cart Track)		0	01	35	
	1075		0	02	70	

Tehsil : MOUZAMABAD		District : JAIPUR	State : RAJASTHAN			
Sr. No.	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area			
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
17.	AKHAIPURA (Contd...)	1069	0	03	09	
		1065	0	09	01	
		1064(G/L Cart Track)	0	01	92	
		1063	0	16	98	
18.	GANGATIKHURD	9(G/L Pasture)	0	38	38	
		8(G/L Cart Track)	0	01	58	
		7(G/L Pasture)	0	07	40	
		17(G/L Nala)	0	01	97	
		30(G/L Pasture)	0	52	28	
		29(G/L Cart Track)	0	01	57	
		18(G/L Pasture)	0	31	69	
		24	0	00	25	
		19	0	16	93	
		20	0	18	34	
		21/1	}	0	03	38
		21/2				
		110(G/L Cart Track)	0	00	77	
		141/1	}	0	03	45
		141/2				
		141/3				
141/4						
19.	GANGATIKALAN	946	0	08	87	
		945	0	01	40	
		952	0	05	76	
		953	0	07	94	
		954	0	00	24	
		955	0	00	20	
		956	0	00	32	
		951	0	01	79	
		972	0	01	89	
		968	0	05	67	
		969	0	05	04	
		970	0	08	64	

Tehsil : MOUZAMABAD		District : JAIPUR	State : RAJASTHAN			
Sr. No.	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area			
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
19. GANGATIKALAN (Contd...)		1005	0	00	48	
		1006	0	02	40	
		1007	0	01	92	
		966	0	01	20	
		1008	0	07	02	
		1004	0	00	20	
		1009	0	01	53	
		1011	0	05	54	
		1012	0	00	30	
		1010	0	03	63	
		994	0	01	92	
		993	0	02	25	
		992/1	}	0	11	16
		992/2				
		1018	0	02	79	
		991	0	00	20	
		1022	0	03	23	
		1021	0	18	63	
		1020	0	07	29	
		1029	0	13	59	
		899(G/L Cart Track)	0	00	20	
		898(G/L Pasture)	0	42	30	
		858	0	04	05	
		897	0	06	37	
		895	0	12	45	
		893(Irrig.Deptt.Nali)	0	02	61	
		892	0	32	04	
		891/1	}	0	37	08
		891/2				
		1075/1155	0	15	48	
		1075	0	23	40	
		1074	0	19	08	
		1073	0	04	59	
	1071(G/L Tiba)	0	03	78		

Tehsil : MOUZAMABAD		District : JAIPUR	State : RAJASTHAN			
Sr No.	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area			
			Hectare	Are	Sq mtr	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
19. GANGATIKALAN (Contd...)		1072	0	29	88	
		1064	0	00	32	
		1083/1	0	06	03	
		1083/2				
		1088(Irrig.Deptt.Canal)	0	03	87	
		1110/1	0	12	60	
		1110/2				
		1109	0	21	60	
		1105	0	33	21	
		1104	0	00	20	
		1106	0	00	68	
		1101	0	31	82	
		1102	0	01	71	
		1100	0	11	16	
	20. KHATWAR		130	0	00	20
			130/1215	0	24	50
			105	0	26	39
			129	0	03	93
			106	0	11	67
		107	0	09	59	
		110	0	27	76	
		109	0	04	25	
		112	0	14	63	
		115	0	14	68	
		116	0	04	88	
		97/1207	0	23	82	
		97	0	16	86	
		139(Irrig.Deptt.Canal)	0	02	10	
		172	0	19	90	
		177	0	16	17	
		176	0	02	43	
		182	0	17	40	

Tehsil : MOUZAMABAD		District : JAIPUR	State : RAJASTHAN			
Sr. No.	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area			
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
20. KHATWAR (Contd...)		179	0	18	26	
		183	0	18	37	
		198	0	05	66	
		196(G/L Cart Track)	0	01	17	
		195	0	02	54	
		194	0	14	37	
		193	0	36	52	
		462(G/L Pasture)	0	05	66	
		412/1268	0	04	46	
		462/1270	0	03	05	
		462/1269	0	24	50	
		462/1273	0	06	14	
		465/1265	0	15	23	
		455(G/L Pasture)	0	06	28	
		463(G/L Pasture)	0	27	02	
		678/1	}	0	29	48
		678/2				
		678/1313	0	09	93	
		681/1	}	0	02	40
		681/2				
		677/1	}	0	10	90
		677/2				
		677/3				
		673	}	0	00	20
		673/1				
		674	0	05	89	
		667	0	00	20	
		666	0	10	93	
		656/1	}	0	16	22
		656/2				
	656/3					
	657	0	07	95		

Tehsil : MOUZAMABAD		District : JAIPUR	State : RAJASTHAN		
Sr. No.	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr
1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	KHATWAR (Contd...)	658	0	01	21
		642/2	}	0	68
		642/1/1(G/L Kharda)			
		642/1/2			
		642/1/3			
		642/1/4			
		642/1/5			
		642/1/6			
		642/1/7			
		642/1307			
		642/1308			
		642/1309	}	0	01
		642/1310			
		627			
		641/1			
		641/2			
		640			
		604			
		708(G/L Cart Track)			
		709(G/L Kharda)			
		714			
		713	}	0	13
		717/1362			
		718(G/L Sutya)			
		735/1			
		737			
		738			
		761			
		760			
		739			
		756			
		752	}	0	05

Tehsil : MOUZAMABAD		District : JAIPUR	State : RAJASTHAN		
Sr. No.	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	KHATWAR (Contd...)	753	0	15	67
		750/1	}	56	58
		750/2			

[No. R-31015/72/2004-O.R.-II]
HARISH KUMAR, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 20 जनवरी, 2005

का.आ. 262.— केन्द्रीय सरकार को लोकहित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि मध्यप्रदेश राज्य में मांगल्या (इंदौर) संस्थापन से हरियाणा राज्य में पियाला तथा दिल्ली राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र में बिजवासन तक पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के परिवहन के लिए भारत पेट्रोलियम कार्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा एक विस्तार पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को ऐसी पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी भूमि में, जो इससे उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित है, जिसमें उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है, उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उस भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है;

कोई व्यक्ति, जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध है, उस तारीख से जिसको इस अधिसूचना से युक्त भारत के राजपत्र की प्रतियाँ साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती हैं, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने के लिए उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार के अर्जन के सम्बन्ध में श्री **वी.पी.पाठक**, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, मुम्बई - मांगल्या पाइपलाइन विस्तार परियोजना, भारत पेट्रोलियम कार्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, एम. बी.-7, महाश्वेता नगर, महेन्द्र भटनागर मार्ग, उज्जैन - 456010 (मध्यप्रदेश) को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा।

अनुसूची

तहसील : बड़ोद		जिला : शाजापुर	राज्य : मध्यप्रदेश
क्र०	ग्राम का नाम	सर्वे नंबर	क्षेत्रफल हेक्टेयर में
1	2	3	4
1	मंगवालिया	87	0.2336
		88(शा० भूमि)	0.0305
		89	0.1174
		91	0.0239
		90	0.1021
		93(शा० नाला)	0.0100
		96	0.2230
		102	0.0136
		103	0.0179
		104(शा० भूमि)	0.0188
		105	0.1042
		106	0.0348
		107	0.0133
		112	0.0633
		116	0.1737
		114(शा० भूमि)	0.0319
		138(शा० रास्ता)	0.0306
		141	0.0997
		145	0.0874
		147	0.2244
		466	0.1576
		461	0.0565
		464	0.0564
		465	0.2477
		463	0.0530
		546	0.0293
		574(शा० वन)	0.4547
		460	0.0117
		113(शा० नाला)	0.0144
		146	0.0864
		143	0.0180
		467(शा० वन)	0.1980
		115(शा०भूमि)	0.0100
		148	0.0100

क्र०	ग्राम का नाम	सर्वे नंबर	क्षेत्रफल हेक्टेयर में
1	2	3	4
2	पिपलिया घाटा	895(शा० वन)	0.2996
		883	0.3365
		880(शा०भूमि)	0.1651
		877	0.1941
		867	0.1828
		851	0.0922
		852	0.0510
		853	0.0439
		855	0.0847
		854	0.0950
		826(शा०भूमि)	0.0658
		825(शा०नाला)	0.0190
		824	0.0626
		808	0.0348
		809	0.0858
		817	0.1091
		815	0.1167
		775	0.0514
		774	0.0107
		773	0.0143
		772	0.0140
		771	0.1070
		770	0.0651
		767	0.0387
		769	0.0645
		971	0.1043
		749	0.0438
		748	0.0668
		747	0.1564
		750	0.0182
		745	0.2216
		716(शा० रास्ता)	0.0245
		713	0.1415
		984(शा० भूमि)	0.0144
		712	0.1451
		981	0.0728
		709(शा० भूमि)	0.0444
		708(शा० भूमि)	0.0519
3	बरदा बरखेड़ा	268(शा० भूमि)	0.2312

क्र०	ग्राम का नाम	सर्वे नंबर	क्षेत्रफल हैक्टेयर में
1	2	3	4
4	माहूरुण्डी	89	0.2861
		90	0.0171
		402	0.0459
		401	0.1185
		398	0.1194
		397	0.1310
		419	0.1808
		439	0.8489
		438	0.3205
		440	0.1399
5	सारंगाखोरे	3(शा० वन)	0.0496
		4(शा० वन)	0.0215
		5(शा० वन)	0.4833
		6(शा० नाला)	0.0152
		7(शा० वन)	0.9212
		71(शा० रास्ता)	0.0218
		65	0.1744
		62	0.1462
		61(शा० नाला)	0.0936
		60	0.0412
		59	0.0919
		54	0.0153
		55	0.1696
		52	0.1503
		268(शा० रास्ता)	0.0285
		291	0.0841
		269	0.0488
		270	0.0429
		271	0.0663
		272	0.0611
		273	0.0639
		274	0.0297
		275	0.0230
		276	0.0143
		181(शा० रास्ता)	0.0303
		354	0.0199
		353	0.0612
		352	0.1087
		458	0.0400

जारी.....5

क्र०	ग्राम का नाम	सर्वे नंबर	क्षेत्रफल हेक्टेयर में
1	2	3	4
5	सारंगाखेड़ी (जारी.....)	459	0.1440
		457	0.0900
		455	0.0144
		464	0.1240
		465	0.0464
		466	0.0580
		482(शा० भूमि)	0.0130
		483	0.0100
		481	0.1369
		501	0.0238
		502	0.0353
		503	0.0307
		504	0.0146
		500	0.1148
		495	0.0248
		499	0.0235
		496	0.0267
		498	0.0404
		497	0.0274
		518(शा० नाला)	0.0350
		292	0.0100
		460	0.0200
6	श्यामगढ़	26(शा० वन)	1.8987
		60(शा० वन)	0.0866
		59	0.0100
		69(शा० नाला)	0.0244
		68	0.0335
		572	0.0169
		67(शा० वन)	0.2798
		66(शा० वन)	0.3031
		576(शा० नाला)	0.0154
		588(शा० रास्ता)	0.0124

क्र०	ग्राम का नाम	सर्वे नंबर	क्षेत्रफल हैक्टेयर में
1	2	3	4
6	श्यामगढ़ (जारी.....)	57	0.0200
		58	0.0200

[फा. सं. आर-31015/69/2004-ओ.आर-II]

हरीश कुमार, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 20th January, 2005

S. O. 262.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of petroleum products from Manglya (Indore) terminal in the State of Madhya Pradesh, an extension pipeline to Piyala in the State of Haryana and Bijwasan in the NCT of Delhi should be laid by Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited;

And whereas it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying such pipeline it is necessary to acquire the right of user in land under which the said pipeline is proposed to be laid and which is described in the Schedule annexed hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Any person, interested in the land described in the said Schedule may within twenty one days from the date on which copies of the Gazette of India containing this notification are made available to the public, object in writing to the acquisition of the right of user therein for laying of the pipeline under the land to Shri V.P. Pathak, Competent Authority, Mumbai-Manglya Pipeline Extension Project, Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited, MB-7, Mahashweta Nagar, Mahendra Bhatnagar Marg, Ujjain-456 010 (Madhya Pradesh)

SCHEDULE

TEHSIL : BAROD		DISTRICT : SHAJAPUR		STATE : MADHYA PRADESH	
S.No.	NAME OF VILLAGE	SURVEY NO.		AREA IN HECTARE	
1	2	3		4	
1	MANGAWALIYA	87		0.2336	
		88(Govt.Land)		0.0305	
		89		0.1174	
		91		0.0239	
		90		0.1021	
		93(Govt.nale)		0.0100	
		96		0.2230	
		102		0.0136	
		103		0.0179	
		104(Govt. Land)		0.0188	
		105		0.1042	
		106		0.0348	
		107		0.0133	
		112		0.0633	
		116		0.1737	
		114(Govt.Land)		0.0319	
		138(Govt.Rasta)		0.0306	
		141		0.0997	
		145		0.0874	
		147		0.2244	
		466		0.1576	
		461		0.0565	
		464		0.0564	
		465		0.2477	
		463		0.0530	
		546		0.0293	
		574(Govt.Forest)		0.4547	
		460		0.0117	
		113(Govt. Nala)		0.0144	
		146		0.0864	
		143		0.0180	
		467(Govt.Forest)		0.1980	
		115(Govt.Land)		0.0100	
		148		0.0100	

S.No.	NAME OF VILLAGE	SURVEY NO.	AREA IN HECTARE
1	2	3	4
2	PIPLIYA GHATA	895(Govt.Forest)	0.2996
		883	0.3365
		880(Govt.Land)	0.1651
		877	0.1941
		867	0.1828
		851	0.0922
		852	0.0510
		853	0.0439
		855	0.0847
		854	0.0950
		826(Govt.Land)	0.0658
		825(Govt.Nala)	0.0190
		824	0.0626
		808	0.0348
		809	0.0858
		817	0.1091
		815	0.1167
		775	0.0514
		774	0.0107
		773	0.0143
		772	0.0140
		771	0.1070
		770	0.0651
		767	0.0387
		769	0.0645
		971	0.1043
		749	0.0438
		748	0.0668
		747	0.1564
		750	0.0182
		745	0.2216
		716(Govt.Rasta)	0.0245
		713	0.1415
		984(Govt.Land)	0.0144
		712	0.1451
		981	0.0728
		709(Govt.Land)	0.0444
		708(Govt.Land)	0.0519
3	BARDA BARKHERA	268(Govt.Land)	0.2312

S.No.	NAME OF VILLAGE	SURVEY NO.	AREA IN HECTARE
1	2	3	4
4	MAHURUNDI	89	0.2861
		90	0.0171
		402	0.0459
		401	0.1185
		398	0.1194
		397	0.1310
		419	0.1808
		439	0.8489
		438	0.3205
		440	0.1399
5	SARANGAKHERI	3(Govt.Forest)	0.0496
		4(Govt.Forest)	0.0215
		5(Govt.Forest)	0.4833
		6(Govt.Nala)	0.0152
		7(Govt.Forest)	0.9212
		71(Govt.Rasta)	0.0218
		65	0.1744
		62	0.1462
		61(Govt.Nala)	0.0936
		60	0.0412
		59	0.0919
		54	0.0153
		55	0.1696
		52	0.1503
		268(Govt.Rasta)	0.0285
		291	0.0841
		269	0.0488
		270	0.0429
		271	0.0663
		272	0.0611
		273	0.0639
		274	0.0297
		275	0.0230
		276	0.0143
		181(Govt.Rasta)	0.0303
		354	0.0199
		353	0.0612
		352	0.1087
		458	0.0400

S.No.	NAME OF VILLAGE	SURVEY NO.	AREA IN HECTARE
1	2	3	4
5	SARANGAKHERI (Contd.....)	459	0.1440
		457	0.0900
		455	0.0144
		464	0.1240
		465	0.0464
		466	0.0580
		482(Govt.Land)	0.0130
		483	0.0100
		481	0.1369
		501	0.0238
		502	0.0353
		503	0.0307
		504	0.0146
		500	0.1148
		495	0.0248
		499	0.0235
		496	0.0267
		498	0.0404
		497	0.0274
		518(Govt.Nala)	0.0350
		292	0.0100
		460	0.0200
6	SHYAMGARH	26(Govt.Forest)	1.8987
		60(Govt.Forest)	0.0866
		59	0.0100
		69(Govt.Nala)	0.0244
		68	0.0335
		572	0.0169
		67(Govt.Forest)	0.2798
		66(Govt.Forest)	0.3031
		576(Govt.Nala)	0.0154
		588(Govt.Rasta)	0.0124

S.No.	NAME OF VILLAGE	SURVEY NO.	AREA IN HECTARE
1	2	3	4
6	SHYAMGARH (Contd.....)	57	0.0200
		58	0.0200

[No. R-31015/69/2004-O.R.-II]
HARISH KUMAR, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 20 जनवरी, 2005

का. आ. 263.— केन्द्र सरकार, एतद्वारा भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचनाओं सं० का०आ० 831 तारीख 01 अप्रैल, 2004 और का०आ० 1442 तारीख 17 जून, 2004 का आशोधन करते हुए, तथा पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 2 के खंड (क) के अनुसरण में, उक्त अधिनियम के अधीन, गुजरात राज्य के राज्यक्षेत्र के भीतर, हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड की मुंद्रा-दिल्ली पेट्रोलियम उत्पाद पाइपलाइन के लिए सक्षम प्राधिकारी के कृत्यों का निर्वहन करने के लिए श्री एफ.ए.बाबी, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, मुंद्रा-बठिंडा पाइपलाइन परियोजना को, उनके अपने कार्यभार के साथ-साथ, प्राधिकृत करती है।

[फा. सं. आर-31015/6/2004-ओ.आर.-II]
हरीश कुमार, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 20th January, 2005

S. O. 263.— In modification of notifications of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas S.O. 831 dated the 1st April, 2004 and S.O. 1442 dated the 17th June, 2004, and in pursuance of clause (a) of section 2 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) the Central Government hereby authorizes Shri F.A. Babi, Competent Authority, Mundra-Bathinda Pipeline Project to perform the functions of the competent authority for Mundra-Delhi Petroleum Product Pipeline of Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited, in addition to his own duties, under the said Act, within the territory of State of Gujarat.

[No. R-31015/6/2004-O.R.-II]
HARISH KUMAR, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 20 जनवरी, 2005

अधिसूचना

का. आ. 264.— केन्द्र सरकार, एतद्वारा पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार के का.आ. 1598 दिनांक 06 जुलाई, 2004 का आशोधन करते हुए तथा पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 2 के खंड (क) के अनुसरण में, उक्त अधिनियम के अधीन, हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड की मुंबई-पुणे पाइपलाइन और हाजारवाडी के रास्ते लोनी से पकनी तक मुंबई-पुणे पाइपलाइन विस्तार

परियोजना के लिए, सक्षम प्राधिकारी के कृत्यों का पालन करने के लिए निम्नलिखित अनुसूची के कॉलम (1) में कथित व्यक्तियों को अनुसूची के क्रमशः कॉलम 2क, 2ख तथा 3 में तदनुरूपी प्रविष्टियों में उल्लिखित क्षेत्र, प्रादेशिक अधिकारिता तथा उक्त अधिनियम की प्रयोज्यता के भीतर, प्राधिकृत करती है।

अनुसूची

सक्षम प्राधिकृत का नाम व पता (1)	महाराष्ट्र राज्य में प्रादेशिक अधिकारिता (2क)	(2ख)	अधिनियम के लागू खंड (3)
श्री एम वी चिटनिस, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, मुंबई-पुणे पाइपलाइन, हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, मेगा सेंटर, मागारपट्टा-एमएण्डएन विंग, हादापसर-411028 (जिला - पुणे)	मुंबई-पुणे पाइपलाइन हाजारवाडी के रास्ते लोनी से पकनी तक मुंबई-पुणे पाइपलाइन विस्तार परियोजना	महाराष्ट्र राज्य जिला पुणे जिला सतारा	सभी खण्ड खण्ड 10 व 11 के अतिरिक्त सभी खण्ड
श्री एस एन. कुन्देत्कर, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, मुंबई-पुणे पाइपलाइन विस्तार परियोजना, मेगा सेंटर, मागारपट्टा- एम एण्ड एन विंग, हादापसर - 411028 (जिला पुणे)	हाजारवाडी के रास्ते लोनी से पकनी तक मुंबई-पुणे पाइपलाइन विस्तार परियोजना	जिला पुणे जिला सतारा जिला सांगली जिला सोलापुर	खण्ड 10 व 11 सभी खण्ड

[फा. सं. आर-31015/7/2004-ओ.आर-II]

हरीश कुमार, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 20th January, 2005

S. O. 264.—

In modification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas number S.O. 1598 dated the 6th July, 2004 and in pursuance of clause (a) of section 2 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby authorizes the persons mentioned in column (1) of the Schedule below to perform the functions of the competent authority, under the said Act, within the area, territorial jurisdiction and applicability of said Act mentioned in the corresponding entries in Column 2A, 2B and 3 respectively of the Schedule for Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited's Mumbai-Pune Pipeline and Mumbai-Pune Pipeline Extension Project from Loni to Pakni via Hazarwadi.

SCHEDULE

Competent Authority's Name and Address	Territorial Jurisdiction in the State of Maharashtra		Applicable Sections of the Act
[1]	[2A]	[2B]	[3]
Shri M.V. Chitnis Competent Authority, Mumbai-Pune Pipeline, Hindustan Petroleum Corp. Ltd. Mega Center, Magarpatta - M&N Wing, Hadapsar- 411028 (Pune District)	Mumbai-Pune Pipeline	State of Maharashtra	All Sections
	Mumbai-Pune Pipeline Extension Project from Loni to Pakni via Hazarwadi	Pune District Satara District	All sections except sections 10 and 11
Shri S.N. Kundetkar Competent Authority, Mumbai-Pune Pipeline Extension Project, Hindustan Petroleum Corp. Ltd., Mega Center, Magarpatta- M&N Wing, Hadapsar-411028 (Pune District)	Mumbai-Pune Pipeline Extension Project from Loni to Pakni via Hazarwadi	Pune District	Sections 10 and 11
		Satara District	
		Sangli District	All Sections
		Solapur District	

[No. R-31015/7/2004-O.R.-II]

HARISH KUMAR, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 20 जनवरी, 2005

का. आ. 265.—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय के का. आ. 2788 दिनांक 26 अक्टूबर, 2004 द्वारा पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन्स (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (1) के अधीन अधिसूचना प्रकाशित कर, पारादीप हल्दीया पाइपलाइन प्रणाली परियोजना हेतु कच्चे तेल का परिवहन करने के प्रयोजन के लिये उड़ीसा राज्य के पारादीप से पश्चिम बंगाल के हल्दीया तक पाइपलाइन बिछाने हेतु उक्त अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट तहसील : बासुदेवपुर, जिला: भद्रक, उड़ीसा की भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार के अर्जन के अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी;

और उक्त अधिसूचना की प्रतियाँ जनता को दिनांक 25-11-2004 तक उपलब्ध करा दी गई थी;

और उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (1) के अनुसरण में सक्षम प्राधिकारी, उड़ीसा, ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है;

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् इस अधिसूचना से उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का विनिश्चय किया है;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुये घोषणा करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में पाइपलाइन बिछाने के उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित किया जाता है;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुये यह निदेश देती है कि उक्त भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने की बजाय सभी विल्लंगमों से मुक्त होकर इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड में निहित होगा ।

अनुसूची

जिला : भद्रक

राज्य : उड़ीसा

तहसील का नाम	गाँव का नाम	खसरा संख्या	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
बासुदेवपुर	बागदाबिनायकपुर	1678	0	04	88
		1677	0	00	56
		1675	0	05	28
		1659	0	02	34
		1660	0	03	03
		1662	0	00	39
		1661	0	01	28
		1657	0	02	60
		1653	0	00	84

1	2	3	4	5	6
		1654	0	01	12
		1655	0	10	06
		1656	0	00	22
		1642	0	10	65
		1643	0	00	59
		1641	0	03	41
	साबरपुर	282	0	00	83
		277	0	05	47
		278	0	01	58
		281	0	01	91
		279	0	09	33
		835	0	00	24
		299	0	04	51
		302	0	02	24
		301	0	02	34
		305	0	00	10
		303	0	04	16
		304	0	00	31
		267	0	07	62
		236	0	00	38
		235	0	00	10
		237	0	04	36
		239	0	01	03
		238	0	06	53
		130	0	00	21
		138	0	08	44
		137	0	01	52
		136	0	10	17
		847	0	02	84
		140	0	04	78
		141	0	06	37
		150	0	03	50
		155	0	00	39
		151	0	03	22
		154	0	01	09
		152	0	02	30
		153	0	03	23
	कलासिया	162	0	12	04
		163	0	00	20
		167	0	00	10

1	2	3	4	5	6	
		142	0	00	51	
		172	0	00	62	
		87	0	00	91	
		85	0	06	86	
		84	0	05	75	
		175	0	01	25	
		176	0	00	20	
		82	0	00	11	
		177	0	12	52	
		179	0	00	41	
		178	0	01	47	
		51	0	00	45	
		52	0	05	50	
		59	0	00	10	
		53	0	08	98	
		58	0	00	98	
		56	0	00	20	
		57	0	10	23	
	अरतुंग	320	0	03	24	

[फ़ा. सं. आर-25011/11/2004-ओ.आर-1]

रेणुका कुमार, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 20th January, 2005

S. O. 265.—Whereas by the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas number S.O. 2788 dated the 26 October, 2004 issued under sub section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), (hereinafter referred to as the said Act) the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the land in Tehsil: Basudevpur, District: Bhadrak, in Orissa State, specified in the schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline for the transportation of Crude Oil from Paradip in the State of Orissa to Haldia in the State of West Bengal by the Indian Oil Corporation Limited for implementing the Paradip Haldia Crude Oil Pipeline Project.

And whereas, copies of the said notification were made available to the public on 25.11.2004;

And whereas, the Competent Authority, has under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, submitted his report to the Central Government;

And whereas, the Central Government after considering the said report is satisfied that the right of user in the land specified in the Schedule appended to this Notification should be acquired;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the land specified in the Schedule appended to this notification is hereby acquired;

And further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs that the right of user in the said land shall instead of vesting in the Central Government, vests from the date of publication of this declaration, in the Indian Oil Corporation Limited free from all encumbrances.

Schedule

District : Bhadrak

State : Orissa

Name of Tehsil	Name of Village	Khasra No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq. mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Basudevpur	Bagadabinayakpur	1678	0	04	88
		1677	0	00	56
		1675	0	05	28
		1659	0	02	34
		1660	0	03	03
		1662	0	00	39
		1661	0	01	28
		1657	0	02	60
		1653	0	00	84
		1654	0	01	12
		1655	0	10	06
		1656	0	00	22
		1642	0	10	65
		1643	0	00	59
		1641	0	03	41
	Sabarpur	282	0	00	83
		277	0	05	47
		278	0	01	58
		281	0	01	91
		279	0	09	33
		835	0	00	24
		299	0	04	51
		302	0	02	24
		301	0	02	34
		305	0	00	10
		303	0	04	16

1	2	3	4	5	6
		304	0	00	31
		267	0	07	62
		236	0	00	38
		235	0	00	10
		237	0	04	36
		239	0	01	03
		238	0	06	53
		130	0	00	21
		138	0	08	44
		137	0	01	52
		136	0	10	17
		847	0	02	84
		140	0	04	78
		141	0	06	37
		150	0	03	50
		155	0	00	39
		151	0	03	22
		154	0	01	09
		152	0	02	30
		153	0	03	23
	Kalasia	162	0	12	04
		163	0	00	20
		167	0	00	10
		142	0	00	51
		172	0	00	62
		87	0	00	91
		85	0	06	86
		84	0	05	75
		175	0	01	25
		176	0	00	20
		82	0	00	11
		177	0	12	52
		179	0	00	41
		178	0	01	47
		51	0	00	45
		52	0	05	50
		59	0	00	10
		53	0	08	98
		58	0	00	98
		56	0	00	20
		57	0	10	23
	Artung	320	0	03	24

श्रम मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 23 दिसम्बर, 2004

का०आ० 266.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार इंडियन ओवरसीज बैंक के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय नं.-2, नई दिल्ली के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 60/98) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 23-12-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12012/373/97-आई० आर० (बी. II)]

सी० गंगाधरण, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

New Delhi, the 23rd December, 2004

S.O. 266.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref No. 60/98) of the Central Govt. Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, New Delhi No. II as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the management of Indian Overseas Bank and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 23-12-2004.

[No. L-12012/373/97-IR(B-II)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE THE PRESIDING OFFICER: CENTRAL
GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-
LABOUR COURT-II, NEW DELHI**

Presiding Officer : R. N. Rai.

I.D. No. 60/98

In The Matter of :—

Sh. Suraj Mal S/o Sh. Kalu Ram,
R/o F-140, Maidan Garhi,
New Delhi-110068.

VERSUS

The Regional Manager,
Indian Overseas Bank,
Rajendra Place, Pusa Road,
New Delhi-110008.

AWARD

The Ministry of Labour by its letter No. L-12012/373/97-IR-(B-II) Central Government Dt. 26-02-1998 has referred the following point for adjudication.

The point runs as hereunder:—

“Whether the action of the Management of Indian Overseas Bank in terminating the services of Sh. Suraj Mal, Messenger, w.e.f. 19-02-1997 is legal and justified? If not, to what relief the said workman is entitled”.

The workman has filed statement of claim. In his statement of claim, it has been stated that the above noted workman was appointed as a messenger on temporary basis, though he was told that his capacity of workman will be permanent, w.e.f. 03-09-1991 by the Indian Overseas Bank, Defence Colony, Branch. The salary of the above noted workman was fixed at Rs. 1,450 per month including all the benefits, letter dt. 30-11-1992 issued by the Manager, Indian Overseas Bank, Defence Colony is attached herewith as Annexure-A through which the workman was appointed with the above noted bank. That since the appointment the above noted workman has been doing his work very sincerely, faithfully and has never given any chance of complaint from Management/employer on his efficiency conduct on his part in discharging duties assigned to the workman.

That the workman has been working regularly without any break till 19-02-1997 since his appointment i.e. 03-09-1991. It is pertinent to mention here that there is not even a day break in the services of the workman from the inception of his employment till his illegal termination by the management. The workman had been serving the above noted bank, Defence Colony, Branch with his best capabilities. That on 19-02-1997 the above noted branch of Indian Overseas Bank, Defence Colony, has terminated the services of the workman without giving any notice and without assigning any cause for the above said illegal and unjustified termination. That on 19-02-1997, the time of termination the workman was drawing Rs. 2,710 per month as his wages including all the other allowances and some other payments, he was getting in terms of extra works-wages.

That the poor workman who has to carry out the family responsibilities was fully dependent on the above noted employment and has no other means of income, has come on the street in the absence of his employment and has no other means of income hence he is forced to seek helps from different sources but in vain. The workman is at edge of starvation.

That the bank has terminated the services of the workman verbally and has not given any letter for the same. The workman had requested the officer of the bank not to terminate the services of the poor workman but in vain, and also the employer bank has not given any reason for the termination. The workman was asked to go flatly despite his six years long association with the bank. That the action of the termination of the services of the workman is illegal and unjustified and with sheer/absolute contravention of the labour laws on the part of the management/bank.

The management has filed written statement. In the written statement, it has been stated that the claim of the workman is not maintainable either in law as well as in facts. That claim petition is totally misconceived, untenable, against the law laid down by the Hon'ble

Supreme Court as reported in 1996 6 SCC 216 and 1998 2 L.L.J. 627 and contrary to the Employment Exchange [Compulsory notification of vacancies] Act, 1959 and against the Banking Service Recruitment Rules and Regulations and the Government Guidelines.

As per the law laid down by the above mentioned judgements, the management, being a nationalized bank is under legal obligation to give wide publicity through media notifying the each and every vacancy arising with them and recruit the candidates for permanent vacancies. Whereas the service of Sh. Suraj Mal was utilized by the bank purely as unapproved candidate whose engagement was on temporary basis which will not give him the right to have any lien over permanent employment. If an irregular employment is regularised contrary to law and is approved by a judicial decision not only those persons who are the beneficiaries of the irregular appointment could get undue advantage over the regular appointments made as per rules but would also frustrate and defeat the object of the Employment Exchange [Compulsory Notification of vacancies] Act, 1959.

For the above raised preliminary objection the claim petition is liable to be rejected by this Hon'ble Court.

That the above noted workman was appointed as a messenger on temporary basis, but it is denied that he was told that his capacity of workman will be permanent w.e.f. 03-09-1991 by the Indian Overseas Bank, Defence Colony Branch. It is not correct that the salary of the workman was fixed Rs. 1450.00 p.m. including all the benefits. The manager of the Branch is not an appointing authority. The letter dated 30-11-1992 issued by the bank manager is not appointment letter at all as claimed by the workman.

The service of the workman is utilized only by the Defence Colony branch of the management, whenever temporary vacancy arose purely on daily wages basis. It is not true and correct that he has worked from 03-09-1991 to 19-02-1997 without any break. He was paid minimum wages for those days his services were utilized by the bank. It is denied that the workman has been terminated without any notice and without assigning any cause of the termination. In fact the services of the workman were dispensed with by the Defence Colony branch from 17-07-1997 onwards as his services were no more required, by the branch.

It is not correct that on 19-02-1997, the time of termination the workman was drawing Rs. 2710.00 per month as his wages including all other allowances and some other payments which he was getting in terms of extra-work-wages. The workman was paid minimum wages in cash for those days he worked in the Bank. The workman is put to strict proof how he has arrived at the sum of Rs. 2710.00 as his last drawn wage from the bank. It is not true and correct that the workman has served the bank for

more than 6 years without even a single break. The workman is put to strict proof of the same.

It is denied that the workman was not given any reason/answer for his termination by; the bank officers, on 19-02-1997 when the officer of the Bank informed the workman that his services are not required any further. The management being a nationalized bank could not act contrary to the provisions of the employment exchange act and the rules relating to selection of temporary messengers by the Board of officials hence the service of the workman was dispensed with from 19-02-1997.

Since the workman was neither sponsored by the Employment Exchange nor included in the approved panel of the temporary messenger therefore the management bank could not continue with the temporary/ substitute service of the workman. It is denied that the action of the termination of the services of the workman is illegal and unjustified and with sheer/absolute contravention of the labour laws as alleged. It is true that the workman has opened an account No. 1746/3 in the branch. The workman is paid by cash for those days he was engaged in the Defence Colony branch. It is denied that the workman has six years long association with the bank without any single break.

It is true that on 14-03-1997, workman served the legal/demand notice through his advocate was received by branch management as well as regional office. Since the engagement of the workman in the branch as of substitute as purely temporary in nature his name was not included in the approved panel of the temporary messenger and the claimant was well aware of these facts hence management had not sent any reply to his notice. It is respectfully submitted that the workman was engaged by the Defence Colony Branch of the management purely as a substitute. The question of payment of any amount towards his dispensing with his further service does not arise.

It is denied that the termination of workman had been made without observing the law prevailing in India. The action of the employer is justified and it is in consonance with the judgement of the Hon'ble Supreme Court and the Employment Exchange Act and compliance with the guidelines issued by the Government and followed throughout the country. It is denied that the employer has terminated the services of the workman w.e.f. 19-02-1997 without assigning any reason for the same and the same amounts to victimization. It is wrong to say that the termination of the workman is illegal, unjustified, unfair and consequently no question of reinstatement of the workman with back wages arises. Moreover utilization of his services any further, would be against the legislative intend, Government guidelines and against the spirit of the decision laid down by Hon'ble Supreme Court.

It is denied that the bank has violated the prescribed provisions of Industrial Disputes Act, 1997. No specific

provisions is stated and the claim of the workman is based on surmises, conjectures and inadmissible in law.

The management has denied almost all the paras of the statement of claim.

The claimant has filed rejoinder. In his rejoinder, he has stated that he worked continuously w.e.f. 3-9-1991 to 19-02-1997 and he got payment every month by voucher. He was a temporary employee and it has been mentioned on the vouchers that he is a temporary employee.

Heard arguments from both the sides and perused the papers on the record. It was submitted from the side of the workman that it is admitted by the management that he has worked from 03-09-1991 to 19-02-1997. The management has stated in the written statement that it is not correct that he has worked without break but the management has not filed any paper to show the break in his service. On every payment cheque, temporary employee has been written. He has not been given appointment letter for a fixed term appointment or for adhoc appointment so the workman applicant is not daily rated workman. He is not a workman for a fixed period and he is not an adhoc employee. He has worked for more than 240 days and almost for 6 years. The bank prepared a panel for temporary messenger but his name was not included as his name was not sponsored by the employment exchange. It was submitted from the side of the management that the appointment is against the rules of recruitment. The Manager is not the competent authority to appoint the workman applicant. His name was not sent from employment exchange. He is a substitute and a purely temporary employee. It has been admitted by the bank that the workman worked for the aforesaid period as a temporary employee.

So far as the competency of the Branch Manager is concerned, even if the Branch Manager is not the competent authority and the appointment is illegal and invalid even then, the workman is entitled to compensation otherwise 25(F) will be attracted in view of the judgement of the Hon'ble High Court of M.P., 1994 LLJ-II-320. As such, there is no force in the arguments of the management that he was appointed by the Branch Manager and the Branch Manager is not the competent authority. In view of the law laid down by the Hon'ble Court, he is entitled to compensation. He has not been paid any compensation, as such, Section 25(F) of the ID Act is attracted.

The other point raised by the management is that his name was not sponsored by the employment exchange. The management is not bound to employ every person being sponsored by the employment exchange. It is the duty of the management to call for names from the employment exchange and those who were found fit and have not been sponsored by the employment exchange can also be appointed. There is no illegality in it. It has further been submitted that the workman applicant worked

as a substitute but no name has been given against which employee, he has worked. There was no other messenger from 3-9-1991 to 19-02-1997 in the Branch. He was the sole messenger or the workman in the Branch and he performed all the duties of the Branch and he was treated in writing as temporary employee. So, the plea of the management is that he worked as a substitute is not tenable.

My attention was drawn to 1998 S. C. cases-258. The Hon'ble Supreme Court has held that in case the appointment is based on political consideration, and the services are terminated, and Govt. have issued notification for reducing expenditure and the Government has prohibited to fill up the vacant posts and the creation of new posts including regularisation, in such circumstances, regularisation is not permissible, contrary to the administrative directions. In the instant case, there is no administrative direction and the workman applicant was not appointed on political considerations so the law cited is not applicable.

My attention was drawn to 1997 (1) Hon'ble SC Cases, 350, the judgement of the High Court is regarding adhoc appointees and the appointing authority is the Public Service Commission so it was held that it was not permissible. In this connection, no process of recruitment has been bypassed and the appointment is not adhoc appointment so the law cited by the management is not applicable in the facts and circumstances of the case.

My attention was drawn to 1994(2) Hon'ble SC Cases, 630, the Hon'ble SC has held that in case, there is an ad-hoc appointment, in violation of statutory rules, in such cases the ad-hoc appointment cannot be regularised. This law of the Hon'ble SC is not also applicable in the facts and circumstances of the case.

My attention was drawn to 1996 (2) Hon'ble SC cases 562 this case is about Asstt. Development Officers, where as the workman applicant is a class-4 employee so this law of the Hon'ble SC is also not applicable. My attention was drawn to 1998 (A) Hon'ble SC cases 258, the judgement of the Hon'ble SC is about daily rated muster roll casual labour so this judgement of the Hon'ble SC is not applicable in the facts and circumstances of this case. It is clear that the workman served the bank as temporary employee for almost 6 years and it is also admitted that the management prepared a panel of temporary messengers. In the circumstances the workman applicant should have been given preference. It is settled law pronounced by the Hon'ble Supreme Court that last cum first go should be followed in the cases of temporary employees. The workman applicant was a temporary employee. As such, he should be given preference and his name should be included in the list of panel of temporary messengers prepared but the bank has given no concessions to the workman applicant who served the bank continuously for 6 years. Section 25(F) of the ID Act in such cases is attracted. He was a temporary employee. As such, when

his services were terminated, he should have been given compensation and he should also have been given the benefit of 25(G) and (H). The post of a messenger is purely a post of unskilled worker or a peon. Only 8th class pass qualification is required. The appointment is not political or ad-hoc but he was appointed in view of the necessity of the work and he worked for long six years. Such employees should be regularised and their name should be included while preparing a panel for temporary employees. No rules of recruitment has been followed and it has not been shown by the bank as to what rules of appointment have been followed. The management has filed no recruitment rules. The law cited by the management is not applicable in the facts and circumstances of the case. The workman applicant should have been regularised or absorbed in view of long unblemished service. The management has not followed 25(f) and 25(g) of the ID Act. The workman applicant deserves to be regularised. He is a manual worker so he must be doing some work. So 20% back wages is sufficient in the facts and circumstances of the case.

The reference is replied thus:—

The action of the management of the Indian Overseas Bank in terminating the services of Sh. Suraj Mal, Messenger, w.e.f. 19-02-1997 is neither legal and nor justified. The workman applicant deserves to be reinstated w.e.f. 19-02-1997 with 20% back wages. The management is directed to reinstate the workman and pay him the wages that have accrued within one month from the date of the publication of the award. In case of default, the workman applicant will be entitled to 12% interest per annum on the entire back wages.

The award is given accordingly.

Dt. 17-12-2004

R. N. RAI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 23 दिसम्बर, 2004

का.आ. 267.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार यूको बैंक के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय नं.-2, नई दिल्ली के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 213/98) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 23-12-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12012/33/1998-आई. आर. (बी. II)]

सी. गंगाधरण, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 23rd December, 2004

S.O. 267.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 213/98) of the Cent. Govt. Indus. Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, New

Delhi No. II as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the management of UCO Bank and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 23-12-2004.

[No. L-12012/33/1998-IR(B-II)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE THE PRESIDING OFFICER: CENTRAL
GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL : CUM-
LABOUR COURT-II, NEW DELHI**

Presiding Officer : R. N. Rai.

I.D. No. 213/98

In The Matter of :—

Sh. Gordhan Lal Phogat
S/o Kanwar Singh, R/o Lachman Colony
Ballabgarh
Faridabad.

Versus

UCO Bank
The Zonal Manager, UCO Bank,
Zonal Office, S.C.O. 1092-93,
Sector 22-B,
Chandigarh 160022

AWARD

The Ministry of Labour by its letter No. L-12012/33/98-IR(B-II) Central Government Dt. 20-10-1998 has referred the following point for adjudication.

The point runs as hereunder :—

“Whether the action of the management of UCO Bank in treating Sh. Gordhan Lal Phogat, Gunman/ Armed Guard as Voluntarily retired from Bank Services w.e.f. 3-4-95 is just and legal? If not, what relief is the workman entitled to”.

The claimant has filed statement of claim. In the statement of claim, it has been stated that the above named workman joined respondent as Gun man/Armed guard w.e.f. 17-12-84. His provident fund No. is 39438. He was drawing Rs. 2500/- per month at the time of his illegal termination. That the workman came to resume his duties after the death of his wife, he was not permitted to do so by the respondent without assigning any reason. Several representations were made to the respondent by the workman directly and through UCO Bank employees union registered but of no avail. Respondent had not permitted the workman to resume his duties though his services have not been terminated at all which is evident from the letters of Divisional Manager of respondent. Respondent have always kept on prolonging the matter by informing the workman that his matter was under consideration and he would soon be taken back on duty.

That it is pertinent to mention here that due to certain unavoidable circumstances i.e. serious illness of workman's wife he was unable to attend to his duties w.e.f.

7-1-992. the workman tried his level best to provide every possible treatment to his wife but she finally died. It is mentioned here that during her illness the workman kept on informing the respondent about his inability to attend duties.

That when it became absolutely impossible for the workman to wait further as he had already reached starving point he had issued a legal notice dated 18/20-8-96 to the respondent. However instead of allowing him to assume his duties and or to impart any information, the respondent kept on sleeping over the matter. In those circumstances a reminder dated 12-9-96 was also issued to the respondent in continuation with the aforesaid legal notice. Only thereafter respondent replied to earlier legal notice dated 12-8-96 vide his letter dated 4-10-96 whereby respondent disclosed for the first time that since the workman remained absent without any application for leave he was deemed to be voluntarily retired from bank services w.e.f. 3-4-95 since then he failed to resume his duties despite notice dated 4-3-95. It was further mentioned therein that the aforesaid notice was sent as per clause of Bipartite settlement dated 8-9-93. The workman did not join his duties inspite of notice.

That the workman came to know for the first time that on the receipt of the aforesaid letter of respondent dated 4-10-96 addressed to the lawyer of the workman that his services were terminated illegally w.e.f. 3-4-95. It is pertinent to mention here that the workman had never received letter dated 4-3-95 alleged to have been issued by respondent.

That the workman has succeeded in laying hands in certain letters written by respondent to the Divisional Office of his bank at Chandigarh after the receipt of letter of the respondent dated 4-10-96. These letters disclosed that respondent terminated services of the workman in a most illegal fashion vide letter dated 4-3-95. It is proved from the letter of respondent bearing No. 288/95 dated 4-3-95, 289/95 dated 4-3-95 and letter No. 428-30/95 dated 4-4-95 all of them were addressed to the Divisional Manager, Chandigarh that the workman did not receive the notice of respondent dated 4-3-95 as respondent received back the letter with the remark of Postal Authorities on it that he was not residing on the said address.

It is pertinent to mention here that the aforesaid notice was sent to the workman at his native place where he was not residing at all and the respondent were well aware that the workman did not stay in the village and he was residing at Faridabad and respondent were having his address in his records. It is also revealed from the aforesaid letter that while striking off his name from employment of respondent, respondent did not pay any retrenchment benefit as required under section 25(f) of Industrial Disputes Act to him.

Hence aforesaid order of termination is totally unlawful and liable to be set aside. Assuming though not

admitting that respondent are competent to treat the workman as voluntarily retired in view of the alleged Bipartite Settlement date dt. 8-9-93 on his failure to report on duty within 30 days of the notice dated 4-3-95 even then respondent was liable to pay/offer retrenchment benefits to the workman before the removal/striking off his name from records of the bank and the said settlement if any is violative of mandatory provisions of Industrial Disputes Act and therefore is untenable under the law and can not over ride the provisions of Industrial Disputes Act. In view of violation of mandatory provisions of section 25(f) of Industrial Disputes Act the respondent is left with no other alternative but to withdraw his aforesaid illegal order of termination and to allow the workman to resume his duties forthwith. Even otherwise respondent has failed to seek prior permission to retrench the workman from the appropriate Government as he has more than 100 employees with him/respondent.

In view of the facts and circumstances mentioned above it is, therefore, prayed that claimant/workman may kindly be re-instated with full backwage continuity of service and all other benefits and accordingly an award may please be passed in favour of the claimant and against the respondent.

The management/respondent has filed WS. In the WS it has been submitted that the claim statement made by the claimant/workman is misconceived vague and against the facts and law as such the same is not maintainable and is liable to be dismissed. That the claim made by the claimant/workman does not come or fall under the ambit and scope of the Industrial Disputes Act and the rules framed thereunder, as such the claim statement filed by the claimant/workman is liable to be dismissed and the reference answered accordingly.

That the termination of claimant/workman from his services is legal and justified. In this connection para-17(a) of the Bipartite Settlement dated 10th April, 1989 is quoted hereas under;

“when an employee absents himself from work for a period of 90 days or more consecutive days without submitting an application for leave sanctioned originally/subsequently when there is a satisfactory evidence that he has taken up employment in India or when the management is reasonably satisfied that he has no intention of joining duties the management may at any time thereafter give a notice to the employee at his last known residence calling upon him to report for duty within 30 days of the date of notice stating inter-alia the grounds for coming to the conclusion that the employee has no intention of joining the duties and furnishing necessary evidence where available Unless the employee reports for duty within 30 days of the notice or gives an explanation for his absence within the said period of 30 days satisfying the management that he has

not taken up another employment or avocation and that he has no intention of not joining duties the employee will be deemed to have voluntarily retired from the bank's service on the expiry of the said notice. In the event of the employee submitting a satisfactory reply he shall be permitted to report for duty thereafter within 30 days from the date of the expiry of the aforesaid notice without prejudice to the bank's right to take any action under the law or rules of services".

In terms of the above mentioned clause of the Bipartite Settlement the employee was given a notice of 30 days vide letter dated 4-3-95 issued by the branch office Faridabad on the last recorded address of the claimant/workman to resume duty. This notice was sent to his last recorded address and contained the reasons/grounds for coming to the conclusion that the employee has no intention of joining his duties. The employee failed to resume his duties within the stipulated period of 30 days from the date of notice dated 4-3-95 and therefore, was deemed to have voluntarily retired from the bank's services on the expiry of the said notice. As such the contention of the claimant/workman that he has illegally been terminated from bank's services is absolutely wrong and baseless.

That the cause of the claimant/workman has not been espoused by the association where the workman was working but has filed the claim in his individual capacity as such the dispute raised by the claimant may be an individual dispute but does not constitute an industrial dispute as such also the claim made by the claimant/workman is not maintainable and is liable to be rejected as the provisions of industrial disputes act are not applicable to the facts and circumstances of the present case.

The workman has filed rejoinder. In his rejoinder, he has denied most of the paras of the written statement.

The management has also denied most of the paras of the statement of claim and rejoinder. It is admitted to both the parties that the workman applicant was appointed on 17-12-1984 but he was absent from 7-1-1992 on account of illness of his wife. The management sent him notice dt. 4-3-1995 and voluntarily retired him on 3-4-1995. The workman applicant has denied that he received any notice.

Heard arguments from both the sides and perused the papers on the record. It was submitted from the side of the workman that he was appointed on 17-12-1984. He absented himself from 7-1-1992 on account the illness of his wife and thereafter his own illness. He did not get notice of 4-3-1995. When he came to join after recovery, he was told that he has been voluntarily retired on 3-4-1995 in view of the bipartite settlement dt. 8-9-1993 and para 17-A of the same Bipartite Settlement. It was submitted from the side of the management that the workman applicant remained absent for long 4 years. He absented himself on

7-1-1992 and remained absent upto 18-08-1996 without any information. The copy of the notice dt. 4-3-1995 is annexed with the record. The workman applicant gave legal notice for the first time on 20-08-1996. The workman applicant has not filed any letter sent to the bank. There is no proof that the workman applicant has informed the bank regarding his illness. The legal notice has been issued by the workman so it is established that the workman applicant was absent from 7-1-1992 to 18-08-1996. He was absent for almost for more than four years.

My attention was drawn from the side of the workman to LLR 1998 page 385. The workman applicant was absent for seven consecutive days and his services were terminated, the Hon'ble Court held that it was not proper. In 2001 Lab I.C. 71 SC, the Hon'ble Supreme Court has held that overstaying of leave cannot result in automatic termination of service. An opportunity should be provided to hear the workman applicant.

In 1997 LLR 344, it has been held that service cannot be terminated without holding enquiry. These cases cited by the workman applicant are not applicable in the facts and circumstances of the case. In the instant case, the workman applicant absented himself for four and half years and the management was within a few kilometers of his residence. He ought to have contacted the management. He has not filed even the certificates to support his case that he was so ill that he could not inform the management regarding his illness. He should have sent applications alongwith medical certificates but he has not given any application supported by any medical certificate. He could not explain why he absented himself for four and a half years. It is the duty of the workman applicant to intimate the management as to why he absented for a long period. He has not disclosed any illness which will take four and a half years. It indicates that for sometime, he was not willing to join the management for duty and the attention of abandonment is clear from his very acts. The management cannot wait for four and half years for an employee. The employee was duty bound to inform the management regarding his illness and his whereabouts. The may be convicted for that period and he may not remain in Delhi as he has not sent any medical certificate and any application for leave. He has been given proper notice under the rules and thereafter his services have been terminated.

As such, his services have been terminated after giving him due notice as per the bipartite settlement referred to above. The notice was sent to him on 04-03-1995. Still, he did not report and he reported on 18-08-1996. As such, the management has given him proper opportunity. Principles of natural justice have been followed and there appears an intention of the workman applicant to abandon his job. As such, the workman is not entitled to get any relief. The law cited by the workman applicant are not applicable in the facts and circumstances of the case.

The reference is replied thus :—

The action of the management of UCO Bank in treating Sh. Gordhan Lal Phogat, Gun man/Armed Guard as Voluntarily retired from Bank services w.e.f. 3-4-95 is just and legal. The workman applicant is not liable to get any relief as prayed for.

The award is given accordingly.

Dt. 20-12-04

R.N. RAI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 27 दिसम्बर, 2004

का.आ. 268.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार ओ. एन. जी. सी. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण अहमदाबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 213/04) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 22-12-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-30025/6/2004-आई. आर. (विविध)]

बी. एम. डेविड, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 27th December, 2004

S.O. 268.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Ahmedabad as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employees in relation to the management of ONGC and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 22-12-2004

[No. L-30025/6/2004-IR(M)]

B. M. DAVID, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT AT AHMEDABAD

PRESENT:

B. I. Kazi B.Sc. L.L.M., Presiding Officer

Com. C.G.I.T.A No. 213/04 In Reference No. C.G.I.T.A.
No. 215/04

[Old Com. No. 167/03 In Ref. (I.T.C.) No. 139/99]

Thakor Shanaji Shankerji ... Complainant
Dantali,
Dist : Gandhinagar.

Versus

Group General Manager, ... Opponent
ONGC, Ahmedabad Project,
Avani Bhavan,
Ahmedabad

APPEARANCES:

Complainant : Shri Hemal K. Acharya
Opponent : Shri K.V. Gadhia

ORDER

1. The complainant has filed this complaint Under Section 33 A of the Industrial Dispute Act, praying that the act of the opponent changing his Service conditions is in violation of Section 33 and it is also prayed that the opponent should not interfere with the working of the complainant and for other relief.

2. The brief facts of the complainant is that he is working since last 10 years as a helper in D.B.G. department. The complainant and other workmen has raised the dispute which is pending before the Industrial Tribunal being reference I.T.C. No. 139/99. He is doing the permanent work. He is denied the wages which is given to the permanent employee of the O.N.G.C. The opponent is trying to change the service conditions and intending to terminate the services of complainant. Thus the act of the opponent being improper and illegal. Before terminating the services the permission of the Tribunal is necessary. Hence he prayed the relief as per para 10 of the complaint. By Ex. 2 the complainant has filed and *ad-interim* application and tribunal has granted the *status-quo*.

3. The oponent has submitted the Written Statement by Ex. 10. The brief facts are that the complaint is not maintainable at law and Hon'ble Tribunal has no jurisdiction. The opponent has not contravened any provisions of Section 33 of the Industrial Dispute Act and hence this complaint is not maintainable. It is also submitted that the complainant is not a concerned workmen. Thus the complaint is not tenable. Hence it is prayed that the complaint is required to be dismissed with cost.

4. During the course of proceedings the complainant had submitted Ex. 11 and it was submitted that in view of order passed in Main Reference, i.e. Reference C.G.I.T.A. No. 215/04 (Old No. 139/99), the present complaint is become infructuous. The complaint may be disposed off accordingly.

5. Looking to the order passed in Reference C.G.I.T.A. No. 215/04 as per Ex. 46 and 48, the Tribunal has granted the application Ex. 46 and 48 of the present complainant and direction was issued that there should not be change in the service conditions of the complainant till the final disposal of that reference.

6. Thus it is clear that the opponent has not committed any breach of Section 33 A of the Industrial Dispute Act and looking to the facts of the complaint there is no violation of Section 33 (A) of the Industrial

Dispute Act by the opponent. Hence thus complaint does not survive in law. Hence I passed the following order :

ORDER

In view of Ex. 11 the complainant is hereby disposed off. No order as to cost.

B. I. KAZI, Presiding Officer

Ahmedabad.

Date : 16-09-2004

नई दिल्ली, 27 दिसम्बर, 2004

का.आ. 269.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार ओ. एन. जी. सी. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण अहमदाबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 228/04) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 22-12-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-30025/21/2004-आई. आर. (विविध)]

बी. एम. डेविड, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 27th December, 2004

S.O. 269.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Ahmedabad as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employees in relation to the management of ONGC and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 22-12-2004

[No. L-30025/21/2004-IR (M)]

B. M. DAVID, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT AT AHMEDABAD

PRESENT:

B. I. Kazi B.Sc. L.L.M. Presiding Officer

Com. C.G.I.T.A No. 228/04 In Reference No. C.G.I.T.A.
No. 215/04

[Old Com. No. 182/03 In Ref. (I.T.C.)No. 139/99]

Parmar Sevantibhai Keshavlal, ... Complainant
3556/146,
Vindhyachal Guj. Hou. Board,
Chandkheda,
Dist : Gandhinagar.

Versus

Group General Manager, ... Opponent
ONGC. Ahmedabad Project,
Avani Bhavan,
Ahmedabad.

APPEARANCES :

Complainant : Shri Hemal K. Acharya
Opponent : Shri K. V. Gadhia

ORDER

1. The complainant has filed this complaint Under Section 33 A of the Industrial Dispute Act, praying that the act of the opponent changing his Service conditions is in violation of Section 33 and it is also prayed that the opponent should not interfere with the working of the complainant and for other relief.

2. The brief facts of the complainant is that he is working since last 10 years as a helper in D.B.G. department. The complainant and other workmen has raised the dispute which is pending before the Industrial Tribunal being reference I.T.C. No. 139/99. He is doing the permanent work. He is denied the wages which is given to the permanent employee of the O.N.G.C. The opponent is trying to change the service conditions and intending to terminate the services of complainant. Thus the act of the opponent being improper and illegal. Before terminating the services the permission of the Tribunal is necessary. Hence he prayed the relief as per para 10 of the complaint. By Ex. 2 the complainant has filed and *ad-interim* application and tribunal has granted the *status-quo*.

3. The opponent has submitted the Written Statement by Ex. 10. The brief facts are that the complaint is not maintainable at law and Hon'ble Tribunal has no jurisdiction. The opponent has not contravened any provisions of Section 33 of the Industrial Dispute Act and hence this complaint is not maintainable. It is also submitted that the complainant is not a concerned workmen. Thus the complaint is not tenable. Hence it is prayed that the complaint is required to be dismissed with cost.

4. During the course of proceedings the complainant had submitted Ex. 11 and it was submitted that in view of order passed in Main Reference, i.e. Reference C.G.I.T.A. No. 215/04 (Old No. 139/99), the present complaint is become infructuous. The complaint may be disposed off accordingly.

5. Looking to the order passed in Reference C.G.I.T.A. No. 215/04 as per Ex. 46 and 48, the Tribunal has granted the application Ex. 46 and 48 of the present complainant and direction was issued that there should not be change in the service conditions of the complainant till the final disposal of that reference.

6. Thus it is clear that the opponent has not committed any breach of Section 33 A of the Industrial Dispute Act and looking to the facts of the complaint there is no violation of Section 33 (A) of the Industrial Dispute Act by the opponent. Hence thus complaint does not survive in law. Hence I passed the following order :

ORDER

In view of Ex. 11 the complainant is hereby disposed off. No order as to cost.

B.I. KAZI, Presiding Officer

Ahmedabad.

Date : 16-09-2004

नई दिल्ली, 27 दिसम्बर, 2004

का.आ. 270.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार ओ.एन.जी.सी. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, अहमदाबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 227/04) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 22-12-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-30025/20/2004-आई. आर. (विविध)]

बी. एम. डेविड, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 27th December, 2004

S.O. 270.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Ahmedabad (Ref. No. 227/04) as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of ONGC and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 22-12-2004

[No. L-30025/20/2004-IR(M)]

B. M. DAVID, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT AT AHMEDABAD

PRESENT:

B. I. KAZI B. Sc., L. L. M. Presiding Officer :

Com. C.G.I.T.A. No. 227/04 in Reference No.
C.G.I.T.A. No. 215/04

[Old Com. No. 181/03 In Ref. (I.T.C.) No. 139/99]

Barot Vishal M.Complainant
Kaaligam,
Dist. : Ahmedabad.

VERSUS

Group General Manager,Opponent
ONGC, Ahmedabad Project,
Avani Bhavan, Ahmedabad.

APPEARANCES:

Complainant : Shri Hemal K. Acharya

Opponent : Shri K. V. Gadhia

ORDER

1. The complainant has filed this complaint Under Section 33A of the Industrial Dispute Act, praying that the act of the opponent changing his Service conditions is in violation of Section 33 and it is also prayed that the

opponent should not interfere with the working of the complainant and for other relief.

2. The brief facts of the complainant is that he is working since last 10 years as a helper in D.B.G. department. The complainant and other workmen has raised the dispute which is pending before the Industrial Tribunal being reference I.T.C. No. 139/99. He is doing the permanent work. He is denied the wages which is given to the permanent employee of the O.N.G.C. The opponent is trying to change the service conditions and intending to terminate the services of complainant. Thus the act of the opponent being improper and illegal. Before terminating the services the permission of the Tribunal is necessary. Hence he prayed the relief as per para 10 of the complaint. By Ex. 2 the complainant has filed and *ad-interim* application and tribunal has granted the *status-quo*.

3. The opponent has submitted the Written Statement by Ex. 10. The brief facts are that the complaint is not maintainable at law and Hon'ble Tribunal has no jurisdiction. The opponent has not contravened any provisions of Section 33 of the Industrial Dispute Act and hence this complaint is not maintainable. It is also submitted that the complainant is not a concerned workmen. Thus the complaint is not tenable. Hence it is prayed that the complaint is required to be dismissed with cost.

4. During the course of proceedings the complainant had submitted Ex. 11 and it was submitted that in view of order passed in Main Reference, i.e. Reference C.G.I.T.A. No. 215/04 (Old No. 139/99), the present complaint is become infructuous. The complaint may be disposed off accordingly.

5. Looking to the order passed in Reference C.G.I.T.A. No. 215/04 as per Ex. 46 and 48, the Tribunal has granted the application Ex. 46 and 48 of the present complainant and direction was issued that there should not be change in the service conditions of the complainant till the final disposal of that reference.

6. Thus it is clear that the opponent has not committed any breach of Section 33A of the Industrial Dispute Act and looking to the facts of the complaint there is no violation of Section 33(A) of the Industrial Dispute Act by the opponent. Hence thus complaint does not survive in law. Hence I passed the following order :

ORDER

In view of Ex. 11 the complainant is hereby disposed off. No order as to cost.

B. I. KAZI, Presiding Officer

Ahmedabad.

Dated : 16-09-2004

नई दिल्ली, 27 दिसम्बर, 2004

का०आ० 271.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार ओ. एन. जी. सी. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण अहमदाबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 226/04) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 22-12-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-30025/19/2004-आई. आर. (विविध)]

बी० एम० डेविड, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 27th December, 2004

S.O. 271.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Ahmedabad as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of ONGC and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 22-12-2004.

[No. L-30025/19/2004-IR(M)]

B. M. DAVID, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT AT AHMEDABAD

PRESENT:

B. I. KAZIB. SC., L. L. M. Presiding Officer :

Com. C.G.I.T.A. No. 226/04 In Reference No.
C.G.I.T.A. No. 215/04

[Old Com. No. 180/03 in Ref. (I.T.C.) No. 139/99]

Rajbhoi Amarbhai MangaldasComplainant
734 C, Paraswat Nagar,
Jantangar, Chandkheda, : Ahmedabad.

VERSUS

Group General Manager,Opponent
ONGC, Ahmedabad Project,
Avani Bhavan, Ahmedabad.

APPEARANCES:

Complainant : Shri Hemal K. Acharya

Opponent : Shri K. V. Gadhia

ORDER

1. The complainant has filed this complaint Under Section 33 A of the Industrial Dispute Act, praying that the act of the opponent changing his Service conditions is in violation of Section 33 and it is also prayed that the opponent should not interfere with the working of the complainant and for other relief.

2. The brief facts of the complainant is that he is working since last 10 years as a helper in D.B.G. department. The complainant and other workmen has raised the dispute which is pending before the Industrial Tribunal being reference I.T.C. No. 139/99. He is doing the permanent work. He is denied the wages which is given to the permanent employee of the O.N.G.C. The opponent is trying to change the service conditions and intending to terminate the services of complainant. Thus the act of the opponent being improper and illegal. Before terminating the services the permission of the Tribunal is necessary. Hence he prayed the relief as per para 10 of the complaint. By Ex. 2 the complainant has filed and ad-interim application and tribunal has granted the status-quo.

3. The opponent has submitted the Written Statement by Ex. 10. The brief facts are that the complaint is not maintainable at law and Hon'ble Tribunal has no jurisdiction. The opponent has not contravened any provisions of Section 33 of the Industrial Dispute Act and hence this complaint is not maintainable. It is also submitted that the complainant is not a concerned workmen. Thus the complaint is not tenable. Hence it is prayed that the complaint is required to be dismissed with cost.

4. During the course of proceedings the complainant had submitted Ex. 11 and it was submitted that in view of order passed in Main Reference, i.e. Reference C.G.I.T.A. No. 215/04 (Old No. 139/99), the present complaint is become infructuous. The complaint may be disposed off accordingly.

5. Looking to the order passed in Reference C.G.I.T.A. No. 215/04 as per Ex. 46 and 48, the Tribunal has granted the application Ex. 46 and 48 of the present complainant and direction was issued that there should not be change in the service conditions of the complainant till the final disposal of that reference.

6. Thus it is clear that the opponent has not committed any breach of Section 33A of the Industrial Dispute Act and looking to the facts of the complaint there is no violation of Section 33 (A) of the Industrial Dispute Act by the opponent. Hence thus complaint does not survive in law. Hence I passed the following order :

ORDER

In view of Ex. 11 the complainant is hereby disposed off. No order as to cost.

Ahmedabad.

B. I. KAZI, Presiding Officer

Dated : 16-09-2004

नई दिल्ली, 27 दिसम्बर, 2004

का०आ० 272.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार ओ. एन. जी. सी.

के प्रबंधन के संबंध में नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण अहमदाबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 225/04) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 22-12-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-30025/18/2004-आई. आर. (विविध)]

बी० एम० डेविड, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 27th December, 2004

S.O. 272.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Ahmedabad as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of ONGC and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 22-12-2004.

[No. L-30025/18/2004-IR(M)]

B. M. DAVID, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT AT AHMEDABAD

PRESENT:

Shri B. I. KAZI B. SC., L. L. M. Presiding Officer:

Com. C.G.I.T.A. No. 225/04 In Reference No.
C.G.I.T.A. No. 215/04

(Old Com. No. 179/03 In Ref. (I.T.C.) No. 139/99)

Rajput Meheshkumar M.,Complainant
Kaligam,
Dist: Ahmedabad.

VERSUS

Group General Manager,Opponent
ONGC, Ahmedabad Project,
Avani Bhavan, Ahmedabad.

APPEARANCES:

Complainant: Shri Hemal K. Acharya

Opponent: Shri K. V. Gadhia

ORDER

1. The complainant has filed this complaint Under Section 33 A of the Industrial Dispute Act, praying that the act of the opponent changing his Service conditions is in violation of Section 33 and it is also prayed that the opponent should not interfere with the working of the complainant and for other relief.

2. The brief facts of the complainant is that he is working since last 10 years as a helper in D.B.G. Department. The complainant and other workmen has raised the dispute which is pending before the Industrial Tribunal being reference I.T.C. No. 139/99. He is doing the permanent work. He is denied the wages which is given to the permanent employee of the O.N.G.C. The opponent is trying to change the service conditions and intending to terminate the services of complainant. Thus the act of the opponent being improper and illegal. Before terminating the services the permission of the Tribunal is necessary. Hence he prayed the relief as per para 10 of the complaint. By Ex. 2 the complainant has filed and ad-interim application and Tribunal has granted the status-quo.

3. The opponent has submitted the Written Statement by Ex. 10. The brief facts are that the complaint is not maintainable at law and Hon'ble Tribunal has no jurisdiction. The opponent has not contravened any provisions of Section 33 of the Industrial Dispute Act and hence this complaint is not maintainable. It is also submitted that the complainant is not a concerned workmen. Thus the complaint is not tenable. Hence it is prayed that the complaint is required to be dismissed with cost.

4. During the course of proceedings the complainant had submitted Ex. 11 and it was submitted that in view of order passed in Main Reference, i.e. Reference C.G.I.T.A. No. 215/04 (Old No. 139/99), the present complaint is become infructuous. The complaint may be disposed of accordingly.

5. Looking to the order passed in Reference C.G.I.T.A. No. 215/04 as per Exs. 46 and 48, the Tribunal has granted the application Exs. 46 and 48 of the present complainant and direction was issued that there should not be change in the service conditions of the complainant till the final disposal of that reference.

6. Thus it is clear that the opponent has not committed any breach of Section 33A of the Industrial Dispute Act and looking to the facts of the complaint there is no violation of Section 33(A) of the Industrial Dispute Act by the opponent. Hence thus complaint does not survive in law. Hence I passed the following order:

ORDER

In view of Ex. 11 the complainant is hereby disposed off. No order as to cost.

Ahmedabad.

B. I. KAZI, Presiding Officer

Dated: 16-09-2004

नई दिल्ली, 27 दिसम्बर, 2004

का०आ० 273.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार ओ. एन. जी. सी.

के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण अहमदाबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 224/04) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 22-12-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-30025/17/2004-आई. आर. (विविध)]

बी० एम० डेविड, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 27th December, 2004

S.O. 273.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Ahmedabad as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of ONGC and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 22-12-2004

[No. L-30025/17/2004-IR(M)]

B. M. DAVID, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT AT AHMEDABAD

PRESENT:

Shri B. I. KAZI B. SC., L. L. M. Presiding Officer:

Com. C.G.I.T.A. No. 224/04 In Reference No.

C.G.I.T.A. No. 215/04

(Old Com. No. 178/03 In Ref. (I.T.C.) No. 139/99)

Christian Simon Trikammbhai,Complainant
97-A Bhagawati Society,
B/h. Pragati School,
Jananagar, Ahmedabad.

VERSUS

Group General Manager,Opponent
ONGC, Ahmedabad Project,
Avani Bhavan, Ahmedabad.

APPEARANCES:

Complainant: Shri Hemal K. Acharya

Opponent: Shri K. V. Gadhiya

ORDER

1. The complainant has filed this complaint Under Section 33 A of the Industrial Dispute Act, praying that the act of the opponent changing his Service conditions is in violation of Section 33 and it is also prayed that the opponent should not interfere with the working of the complainant and for other relief.

2. The brief facts of the complainant is that he is working since last 10 years as a helper in D.B.G. Department. The complainant and other workmen has

raised the dispute which is pending before the Industrial Tribunal being reference I.T.C. No. 139/99. He is doing the permanent work. He is denied the wages which is given to the permanent employee of the O.N.G.C. The opponent is trying to change the service conditions and intending to terminate the services of complainant. Thus the act of the opponent being improper and illegal. Before terminating the services the permission of the Tribunal is necessary. Hence he prayed the relief as per para 10 of the complaint. By Ex. 2 the complainant has filed and ad-interim application and tribunal has granted the status-quo.

3. The opponent has submitted the Written Statement by Ex. 10. The brief facts are that the complaint is not maintainable at law and Hon'ble Tribunal has no jurisdiction. The opponent has not contravened any provisions of Section 33 of the Industrial Dispute Act and hence this complaint is not maintainable. It is also submitted that the complainant is not a concerned workmen. Thus the complaint is not tenable. Hence it is prayed that the complaint is required to be dismissed with cost.

4. During the course of proceedings the complainant had submitted Ex. 11 and it was submitted that in view of order passed in Main Reference, i.e. Reference C.G.I.T.A. No. 215/04 (Old No. 139/99), the present complaint is become infructuous. The complaint may be disposed of accordingly.

5. Looking to the order passed in Reference C.G.I.T.A. No. 215/04 as per Exs. 46 and 48, the Tribunal has granted the application Exs. 46 and 48 of the present complainant and direction was issued that there should not be change in the service conditions of the complainant till the final disposal of that reference.

6. Thus it is clear that the opponent has not committed any breach of Section 33A of the Industrial Dispute Act and looking to the facts of the complaint there is no violation of Section 33(A) of the Industrial Dispute Act by the opponent. Hence thus complaint does not survive in law. Hence I passed the following order:

ORDER

In view of Ex. 11 the complainant is hereby disposed off. No order as to cost.

Ahmedabad

B. I. KAZI, Presiding Officer

Dated: 16-09-2004

नई दिल्ली, 27 दिसम्बर, 2004

का०आ०.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार ओ. एन. जी. सी. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध

में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण अहमदाबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 223/04) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 22-12-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-30025/16/2004-आई. आर. (विविध)]

बी. एम. डेविड, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 27th December, 2004

S.O. 274.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Ahmedabad as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of O.N.G.C. and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 22-12-2004.

[No. L-30025/16/2004-IR(M)]

B. M. DAVID, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT AT AHMEDABAD

PRESENT:

Shri B. I. Kazi B. Sc., L. L. M., Presiding Officer

Com. C.G.I.T.A. No. 223/04 In Reference No.
C.G.I.T.A. No. 215/04

[Old Com. No. 178/03 In Ref. (I.T.C.) No. 139/99]

Christian Simon Trikambhai,Complainant
97-A Bhagawati Society,
B/h. Pragati School,
Jantanagar, Ahmedabad.

VERSUS

Group General Manager,Opponent
ONGC, Ahmedabad Project,
Avani Bhavan, Ahmedabad.

Appearances:

Complainant: Shri Hemal K. Acharya

Opponent Shri K. V. Gadhia

ORDER

1. The complainant has filed this complaint under Section 33 A of the Industrial Dispute Act, praying that the act of the opponent changing his Service conditions is in violation of Section 33 and it is also prayed that the

opponent should not interfere with the working of the complainant and for other relief.

2. The brief facts of the complainant is that he is working since last 10 years as a helper in D.B.G. department. The complainant and other workmen has raised the dispute which is pending before the Industrial Tribunal being reference I.T.C. No. 139/99. He is doing the permanent work. He is denied the wages which is given to the permanent employee of the O.N.G.C. The opponent is trying to change the service conditions and intending to terminate the services of complainant. Thus the act of the opponent being improper and illegal. Before terminating the services the permission of the Tribunal is necessary. Hence he prayed the relief as per para 10 of the complaint. By Ex. 2 the complainant has filed and ad-interim application and tribunal has granted the *status-quo*.

3. The opponent has submitted the Written Statement by Ex. 10. The brief facts are that the complaint is not maintainable at law and Hon'ble Tribunal has no jurisdiction. The opponent has not contravened any provisions of Section 33 of the Industrial Dispute Act and hence this complaint is not maintainable. It is also submitted that the complainant is not a concerned workmen. Thus the complaint is not tenable. Hence it is prayed that the complaint is required to be dismissed with cost.

4. During the course of proceedings the complainant had submitted Ex. 11 and it was submitted that in view of order passed in Main Reference, i.e. Reference C.G.I.T.A. No. 215/04 (Old No. 139/99), the present complaint is become infructuous. The complaint may be disposed off accordingly.

5. Looking to the order passed in Reference C.G.I.T.A. No. 215/04 as per Ex. 46 and 48, the Tribunal has granted the application Ex. 46 and 48 of the present complainant and direction was issued that there should not be change in the service conditions of the complainant till the final disposal of that reference.

6. Thus it is clear that the opponent has not committed any breach of Section 33 A of the Industrial Dispute Act and looking to the facts of the complaint there is no violation of Section 33 (A) of the Industrial Dispute Act by the opponent. Hence thus complaint does not survive in law. Hence I passed the following order:

ORDER

In view of Ex. 11 the complainant is hereby disposed off. No order as to cost.

Ahmedabad.

Date: 16-09-2004

B. I. KAZI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 27 दिसम्बर, 2004

का.आ. 275.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार ओ. एन. जी. सी. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, अहमदाबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 222/04) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 22-12-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-30025/15/2004-आई. आर. (विविध)]

बी. एम. डेविड, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 27th December, 2004

S.O. 275.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award of the Central Govt. Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Ahmedabad as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of O.N.G.C. and their workmen which was received by the Central Government on 22-12-2004.

[No. L-30025/15/2004-IR(M)]

B. M. DAVID, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT AT AHMEDABAD

PRESENT : B. I. Kazi, B. Sc. L. I. M., Presiding Officer

Com. C. G. I. T. A. No. 222/04

In Reference No. C. G. I. T. A. No. 215/04

[Old Com. No. 177/03, In Ref. (I.T.C.) No. 139/99]

Parmar Ravindra Kumar Jivanlal,
Block, No. 63, Jaybhavani Raw House,
B/h. Old Water Tank, Kalol, ...Complainant

Versus

Group General Manager,
ONGC, Ahmedabad Project,
Avani Bhavan,
Ahmedabad. ... Opponent

Appearances :

Complainant : Shri Hemal K. Acharya

Opponent : Shri K.V. Gadhia

ORDER

1. The complainant has filed this complaint Under Section 33 A of the Industrial Dispute Act, praying that the act of the opponent changing his service conditions is in violation of Section 33 and it is also prayed that the opponent should not interfere with the working of the

complainant and for other relief.

2. The brief facts of the complainant is that he is working since last 10 years as a helper in D.B.G. department. The complainant and other workmen has raised the dispute which is pending before the Industrial Tribunal being reference I.T.C. No. 139/99. He is doing the permanent work. He is denied the wages which is given to the permanent employee of the O.N.G.C. The opponent is trying to change the service conditions and intending to terminate the services of complainant. Thus the act of the opponent being improper and illegal. Before terminating the services the permission of the Tribunal is necessary. Hence he prayed the relief as per para 10 of the complaint. By Ex. 2 the complainant has filed and ad-interim application and tribunal has granted the *status-quo*.

3. The opponent has submitted the Written Statement by Ex. 10. The brief facts are that the complaint is not maintainable at law and Hon'ble Tribunal has no jurisdiction. The opponent has not contravened any provisions of Section 33 of the Industrial Dispute Act and hence this complaint is not maintainable. It is also submitted that the complainant is not a concerned workman. Thus the complaint is not tenable. Hence it is prayed that the complaint is required to be dismissed with cost.

4. During the course of proceedings the complainant had submitted Ex. 11 and it was submitted that in view of order passed in Main Reference, i.e. Reference C.G.I.T.A. No. 215/04 (Old No. 139/99), the present complaint is become infructuous. The complaint may be disposed off accordingly.

5. Looking to the order passed in Reference C.G.I.T.A. No. 215/04 as per Ex. 46 and 48, the Tribunal has granted the application Ex. 46 and 48 of the present complainant and direction was issued that there should not be change in the service conditions of the complainant till the final disposal of that reference.

6. Thus it is clear that the opponent has not committed any breach of Section 33 A of the Industrial Dispute Act and looking to the facts of the complaint there is no violation of Section 33 (A) of the Industrial Dispute Act by the opponent. Hence thus complaint does not survive in law. Hence I passed the following order :

ORDER

In view of Ex. 11 the complainant is hereby disposed off. No order as to cost.

Ahmedabad.

Date: 16-09-2004

B. I. KAZI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 27 दिसम्बर, 2004

का.आ. 276.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार ओ. एन. जी. सी. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण अहमदाबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 221/04) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 22-12-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-30025/14/2004-आई. आर. (विविध)]

बी. एम. डेविड, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 27th December, 2004

S.O. 276.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award of the Cent. Govt. Indus. Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Ahmedabad as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of ONGC and their workmen which was received by the Central Government on 22-12-2004

[No. L-30025/14/2004-IR(M)]

B. M. DAVID, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT AT AHMEDABAD

PRESENT : B. I. Kazi, B. Sc. L. L. M., Presiding Officer

Com. C. G. I. T. A. No. 221/04

In Reference No. C. G. I. T. A. No. 215/04

[Old Com. No. 175/03 In Ref. (I.T.C.) No. 139/99]

Datania Ramesh Mathurbhai,
Dantali,

Dist : Gandhinagar

... Complainant

Versus

Group General Manager,
ONGC, Ahmedabad Project,
Avani Bhavan,
Ahmedabad

... Opponent

APPEARANCES :

Complainant : Shri Hemal K. Acharya

Opponent : Shri K. V. Gadhia

ORDER

1. The complainant has filed this complaint under Section 33 A of the Industrial Dispute Act, praying that the act of the opponent changing his service conditions is in violation of Section 33 and it is also prayed that the

opponent should not interfere with the working of the complainant and for other relief.

2. The brief facts of the complainant is that he is working since last 10 years as a helper in D.B.G. department. The complainant and other workmen has raised the dispute which is pending before the Industrial Tribunal being reference I.T.C. No. 139/99. He is doing the permanent work. He is denied the wages which is given to the permanent employee of the O.N.G.C. The opponent is trying to change the service conditions and intending to terminate the services of complainant. Thus the act of the opponent being improper and illegal. Before terminating the services the permission of the Tribunal is necessary. Hence he prayed the relief as per para 10 of the complaint. By Ex. 2 the complainant has filed and ad-interim application and tribunal has granted the *status-quo*.

3. The opponent has submitted the Written Statement by Ex. 10. The brief facts are that the complaint is not maintainable at law and Hon'ble Tribunal has no jurisdiction. The opponent has not contravened any provisions of Section 33 of the Industrial Dispute Act and hence this complaint is not maintainable. It is also submitted that the complainant is not a concerned workmen. Thus the complaint is not tenable. Hence it is prayed that the complaint is required to be dismissed with cost.

4. During the course of proceedings the complainant had submitted Ex. 11 and it was submitted that in view of order passed in Main Reference, i.e. Reference C.G.I.T.A. No. 215/04 (Old No. 139/99), the present complaint is become infructuous. The complaint may be disposed off accordingly.

5. Looking to the order passed in Reference C.G.I.T.A. No. 215/04 as per Ex. 46 and 48, the Tribunal has granted the application Ex. 46 and 48 of the present complainant and direction was issued that there should not be change in the service conditions of the complainant till the final disposal of that reference.

6. Thus it is clear that the opponent has not committed any breach of Section 33 A of the Industrial Dispute Act and looking to the facts of the complaint there is no violation of Section 33 (A) of the Industrial Dispute Act by the opponent. Hence thus complaint does not survive in law. Hence I passed the following order :

ORDER

In view of Ex. 11 the complainant is hereby disposed off. No order as to cost.

B. I. KAZI, Presiding Officer

Ahmedabad.

Date: 16-09-2004

नई दिल्ली, 27 दिसम्बर, 2004

का.आ. 277.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार ओ. एन. जी. सी. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण अहमदाबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 220/04) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 22-12-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-30025/13/2004-आई. आर. (विविध)]

बी. एम. डेविड, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 27th December, 2004

S.O. 277.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award of the Central Govt. Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Ahmedabad as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of ONGC and their workmen which was received by the Central Government on 22-12-2004

[No. L-30025/13/2004-IR(M)]

B. M. DAVID, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT AT AHMEDABAD

PRESENT : Shri B. I. Kazi B. Sc. L. L. M.,
Presiding Officer

Com. C. G. I. T. A. No. 220/04
In Reference No. C. G. I. T. A. No. 215/04

(Old Com. No. 174/03 In Ref. (I.T.C.) No. 139/99

Jadagirdhar Vinod Visahwanath, ...Complainant
B-126, Bhagwati Society,
Jantanagar, Chandkheda,
Gandhinagar.

Versus

Group General Manager, ... Opponent
ONGC, Ahmedabad Project,
Avani Bhavan,
Ahmedabad

APPEARANCES :

Complainant : Shri Hemal K. Acharya

Opponent : Shri K.V. Gadhia

ORDER

1. The complainant has filed this complaint Under Section 33 A of the Industrial Dispute Act, praying that the act of the opponent changing his Service conditions

is in violation of Section 33 and it is also prayed that the opponent should not interfere with the working of the complainant and for other relief.

2. The brief facts of the complainant is that he is working since last 10 years as a helper in D.B.G. department. The complainant and other workmen has raised the dispute which is pending before the Industrial Tribunal being reference I.T.C. No. 139/99. He is doing the permanent work. He is denied the wages which is given to the permanent employee of the O.N.G.C. The opponent is trying to change the service conditions and intending to terminate the services of complainant. Thus the act of the opponent being improper and illegal. Before terminating the services the permission of the Tribunal is necessary. Hence he prayed the relief as per para 10 of the complaint. By Ex. 2 the complainant has filed and ad-interim application and tribunal has granted the status-quo.

3. The opponent has submitted the Written Statement by Ex. 10. The brief facts are that the complaint is not maintainable at law and Hon'ble Tribunal has no jurisdiction. The opponent has not contravened any provisions of Section 33 of the Industrial Dispute Act and hence this complaint is not maintainable. It is also submitted that the complainant is not a concerned workmen. Thus the complaint is not tenable. Hence it is prayed that the complaint is required to be dismissed with cost.

4. During the course of proceedings the complainant had submitted Ex. 11 and it was submitted that in view of order passed in Main Reference, i.e. Reference C.G.I.T.A. No. 215/04 (Old No. 139/99), the present complaint is become infructuous. The complaint may be disposed off accordingly.

5. Looking to the order passed in Reference C.G.I.T.A. No. 215/04 as per Ex. 46 and 48, the Tribunal has granted the application Ex. 46 and 48 of the present complainant and direction was issued that there should not be change in the service conditions of the complainant till the final disposal of that reference.

6. Thus it is clear that the opponent has not committed any breach of Section 33 A of the Industrial Dispute Act and looking to the facts of the complaint there is no violation of Section 33 (A) of the Industrial Dispute Act by the opponent. Hence thus complaint does not survive in law. Hence I passed the following order :

ORDER

In view of Ex. 11 the complainant is hereby disposed off. No order as to cost.

B. I. KAZI, Presiding Officer

Ahmedabad.

Date : 16-09-2004

नई दिल्ली, 27 दिसम्बर, 2004

का.आ. 278.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार ओ. एन. जी. सी. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण अहमदाबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 219/04) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 22-12-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-30025/12/2004-आई. आर. (विविध)]

बी. एम. डेविड, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 27th December, 2004

S.O. 278.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award of the Cent. Govt. Indus. Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Ahmedabad (Ref. No. 219/04 as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of ONGC and their workmen which was received by the Central Government on 22-12-2004

[No. L-30025/12/2004-IR(M)]

B. M. DAVID, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE PRESIDING OFFICER: CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT AT AHMEDABAD

PRESENT : Shri B. I. Kazi B. Sc. L. L. M.,
Presiding Officer

Com. C. G. I. T. A. No. 219/04
In Reference No. C. G. I. T. A. No. 215/04

[Old Com. No. 173/03 In Ref. (I.T.C.) No. 139/99]

Thakor Vishnuji Chanduji, ...Complainant
Dantali.
Dist : G'nagar.

Versus

Group General Manager, ... Opponent
ONGC, Ahmedabad Project,
Avani Bhavan,
Ahmedabad

Appearances

Complainant : Shri Hemal K. Acharya

Opponent : Shri K.V. Gadhia

ORDER

1. The complainant has filed this complaint under Section 33 A of the Industrial Dispute Act, praying that the act of the opponent changing his Service conditions is in violation of Section 33 and it is also prayed that the

opponent should not interfere with the working of the complainant and for other relief.

2. The brief facts of the complainant is that he is working since last 10 years as a helper in D.B.G. department. The complainant and other workmen has raised the dispute which is pending before the Industrial Tribunal being reference I.T.C. No. 139/99. He is doing the permanent work. He is denied the wages which is given to the permanent employee of the O.N.G.C. The opponent is trying to change the service conditions and intending to terminate the services of complainant. Thus the act of the opponent being improper and illegal. Before terminating the services the permission of the Tribunal is necessary. Hence he prayed the relief as per para 10 of the complaint. By Ex. 2 the complainant has filed and ad-interim application and tribunal has granted the status-quo.

3. The opponent has submitted the Written Statement by Ex. 10. The brief facts are that the complaint is not maintainable at law and Hon'ble Tribunal has no jurisdiction. The opponent has not contravened any provisions of Section 33 of the Industrial Dispute Act and hence this complaint is not maintainable. It is also submitted that the complainant is not a concerned workmen. Thus the complaint is not tenable. Hence it is prayed that the complaint is required to be dismissed with cost.

4. During the course of proceedings the complainant had submitted Ex. 11 and it was submitted that in view of order passed in Main Reference, i.e. Reference C.G.I.T.A. No. 215/04 (Old No. 139/99), the present complaint is become infructuous. The complaint may be disposed off accordingly.

5. Looking to the order passed in Reference C.G.I.T.A. No. 215/04 as per Ex. 46 and 48, the Tribunal has granted the application Ex. 46 and 48 of the present complainant and direction was issued that there should not be change in the service conditions of the complainant till the final disposal of that reference.

6. Thus it is clear that the opponent has not committed any breach of Section 33 A of the Industrial Dispute Act and looking to the facts of the complaint there is no violation of Section 33 (A) of the Industrial Dispute Act by the opponent. Hence thus complaint does not survive in law. Hence I passed the following order :

ORDER

In view of Ex. 11 the complainant is hereby disposed off. No order as to cost.

B. I. KAZI, Presiding Officer

Ahmedabad.

Date: 16-09-2004

नई दिल्ली, 27 दिसम्बर, 2004

का.आ. 279.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार ओ. एन. जी. सी. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण अहमदाबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 218/04) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 22-12-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-30025/11/2004-आई. आर. (विधि)]

बी. एम. डेविड, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 27th December, 2004

S.O. 279.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award of the Cent. Govt. Indus. Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Ahmedabad (Ref. No. 218/04) as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of ONGC and their workmen which was received by the Central Government on 22-12-2004

[No. L-30025/11/2004-IR(M)]

B. M. DAVID, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT AT AHMEDABAD

PRESENT : Shri B. I. Kazi B. Sc. L. L. M.,
Presiding Officer

Com. C. G. I. T. A. No. 218/04
In Reference No. C. G. I. T. A. No. 215/04

[Old Com. No. 172/03 In Ref. (I.T.C.) No. 139/99]

Parmar Jitendra Chhanalal, ...Complainant
359/1978 Subhas Nagar Guj. Hou. Board,
Chandkheda
Ta. Dist. G'nagar.

versus

Group General Manager, ...Opponent
ONGC, Ahmedabad Project,
Avani Bhavan,
Ahmedabad

APPEARANCES :

Complainant : Shri Hemal K. Acharya
Opponent : Shri K.V. Gadhia

ORDER

1. The complainant has filed this complaint Under Section 33 A of the Industrial Dispute Act, praying that the act of the opponent changing his Service conditions

is in violation of Section 33 and it is also prayed that the opponent should not interfere with the working of the complainant and for other relief.

2. The brief facts of the complainant is that he is working since last 10 years as a helper in D.B.G. department. The complainant and other workmen has raised the dispute which is pending before the Industrial Tribunal being reference I.T.C. No. 139/99. He is doing the permanent work. He is denied the wages which is given to the permanent employee of the O.N.G.C. The opponent is trying to change the service conditions and intending to terminate the services of complainant. Thus the act of the opponent being improper and illegal. Before terminating the services the permission of the Tribunal is necessary. Hence he prayed the relief as per para 10 of the complaint. By Ex. 2 the complainant has filed and ad-interim application and tribunal has granted the status-quo.

3. The opponent has submitted the Written Statement by Ex. 10. The brief facts are that the complaint is not maintainable at law and Hon'ble Tribunal has no jurisdiction. The opponent has not contravened any provisions of Section 33 of the Industrial Dispute Act and hence this complaint is not maintainable. It is also submitted that the complainant is not a concerned workmen. Thus the complaint is not tenable. Hence it is prayed that the complaint is required to be dismissed with cost.

4. During the course of proceedings the complainant had submitted Ex. 11 and it was submitted that in view of order passed in Main Reference, i.e. Reference C.G.I.T.A. No. 215/04 (Old No. 139/99), the present complaint is become infructuous. The complaint may be disposed off accordingly.

5. Looking to the order passed in Reference C.G.I.T.A. No. 215/04 as per Ex. 46 and 48, the Tribunal has granted the application Ex. 46 and 48 of the present complainant and direction was issued that there should not be change in the service conditions of the complainant till the final disposal of that reference.

6. Thus it is clear that the opponent has not committed any breach of Section 33 A of the Industrial Dispute Act and looking to the facts of the complaint there is no violation of Section 33 (A) of the Industrial Dispute Act by the opponent. Hence thus complaint does not survive in law. Hence I passed the following order :

ORDER

In view of Ex. 11 the complainant is hereby disposed off. No order as to cost.

B. I. KAZI, Presiding Officer

Ahmedabad.

Date: 16-09-2004

नई दिल्ली, 27 दिसम्बर, 2004

का.आ. 280.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार ओ. एन. जी. सी. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण अहमदाबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 217/04) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 22-12-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-30025/10/2004-आई. आर. (विविध)]

बी. एम. डेविड, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 27th December, 2004

S.O. 280.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award of the Cent. Govt. Indus. Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Ahmedabad (Ref. No. 217/04) as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of ONGC and their workmen which was received by the Central Government on 22-12-2004.

[No. L-30025/10/2004-IR(M)]

B. M. DAVID, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE PRESIDING OFFICER: CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT AT AHMEDABAD

Present : B. I. Kazi B. Sc. L. L. M.,
Presiding Officer

Com. G. G. I. T. A. No. 217/04
In Reference No. C. G. I. T. A. No. 215/04

[Old Com. No. 171/03 In Ref. (I.T.C.) No. 139/99]

Barot Valjibhai Somabhai, ...Complainant
Ambicangar Nr. Naroda Railway Station,
Naroda, Ahmedabad.

Versus

Group General Manager, ... Opponent
ONGC, Ahmedabad Project,
Avani Bhavan,
Ahmedabad

Appearances

Complainant : Shri Hemal K. Acharya

Opponent : Shri K.V. Gadhia

ORDER

1. The complainant has filed this complaint Under Section 33 A of the Industrial Dispute Act, praying that the act of the opponent changing his service conditions

is in violation of Section 33 and it is also prayed that the opponent should not interfere with the working of the complainant and for other relief.

2. The brief facts of the complainant is that he is working since last 10 years as a helper in D.B.G. department. The complainant and other workmen has raised the dispute which is pending before the Industrial Tribunal being reference I.T.C. No. 139/99. He is doing the permanent work. He is denied the wages which is given to the permanent employee of the O.N.G.C. The opponent is trying to change the service conditions and intending to terminate the services of complainant. Thus the act of the opponent being improper and illegal. Before terminating the services the permission of the Tribunal is necessary. Hence he prayed the relief as per para 10 of the complaint. By Ex. 2 the complainant has filed and ad-interim application and tribunal has granted the status-quo.

3. The opponent has submitted the Written Statement by Ex. 10. The brief facts are that the complaint is not maintainable at law and Hon'ble Tribunal has no jurisdiction. The opponent has not contravened any provisions of Section 33 of the Industrial Dispute Act and hence this complaint is not maintainable. It is also submitted that the complainant is not a concerned workmen. Thus the complaint is not tenable. Hence it is prayed that the complaint is required to be dismissed with cost.

4. During the course of proceedings the complainant had submitted Ex. 11 and it was submitted that in view of order passed in Main Reference, i.e. Reference C.G.I.T.A. No. 215/04 (Old No. 139/99), the present complaint is become infructuous. The complaint may be disposed off accordingly.

5. Looking to the order passed in Reference C.G.I.T.A. No. 215/04 as per Ex. 46 and 48, the Tribunal has granted the application Ex. 46 and 48 of the present complainant and direction was issued that there should not be change in the service conditions of the complainant till the final disposal of that reference.

6. Thus it is clear that the opponent has not committed any breach of Section 33 A of the Industrial Dispute Act and looking to the facts of the complaint there is no violation of Section 33 (A) of the Industrial Dispute Act by the opponent. Hence thus complaint does not survive in law. Hence I passed the following order :

ORDER

In view of Ex. 11 the complainant is hereby disposed off. No order as to cost.

B. I. KAZI, Presiding Officer

Ahmedabad.

Date: 16-09-2004

नई दिल्ली, 27 दिसम्बर, 2004

का.आ. 281.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार ओ.एन.जी.सी. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, अहमदाबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 214/04) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 22-12-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-30025/7/2004-आई. आर. (विविध)]

बी. एम. डेविड, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 27th December, 2004.

S.O. 281.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Ahmedabad as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of ONGC and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 22-12-2004

[No. L-30025/7/2004-IR(M)]

B. M. DAVID, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT AT AHMEDABAD

PRESENT:

Shri B. I. KAZI, B. Sc., L. L. M., Presiding Officer

Com. C.G.I.T.A. No. 214/04 in Reference No.
C.G.I.T.A. No. 215/04

[Old Com. No. 168/03 In Ref. (I.T.C.) No. 139/99]

Parmar Arvindbhai Ranchhodhbhai,Complainant
174, Tapovan Nagar,
Motera Road, Sabarmati,
Ahmedabad.

Versus

Group General Manager,Opponent
ONGC, Ahmedabad Project,
Avani Bhavan, Ahmedabad.

APPEARANCES:

Complainant: Shri Hemal K. Acharya

Opponent: Shri K. V. Gadhia

ORDER

1. The complainant has filed this complaint Under Section 33A of the Industrial Dispute Act, praying that the act of the opponent changing his Service conditions is in violation of Section 33 and it is also prayed that the opponent should not interfere with the working of the complainant and for other relief.

2. The brief facts of the complaint is that he is working since last 10 years as a helper in D.B.G. department. The complainant and other workmen has raised the dispute which is pending before the Industrial Tribunal being reference I.T.C. No. 139/99. He is doing the permanent work. He is denied the wages which is given to the permanent employee of the O.N.G.C. The opponent is trying to change the service conditions and intending to terminate the services of complainant. Thus the act of the opponent being improper and illegal. Before terminating the services the permission of the Tribunal is necessary. Hence he prayed the relief as per para 10 of the complaint. By Ex. 2 the complainant has filed an ad-interim application and tribunal has granted the status-quo.

3. The opponent has submitted the Written Statement by Ex. 10. The brief facts are that the complaint is not maintainable at law and Hon'ble Tribunal has no jurisdiction. The opponent has not contravened any provisions of Section 33 of the Industrial Dispute Act and hence this complaint is not maintainable. It is also submitted that the complainant is not a concerned workmen. Thus the complaint is not tenable. Hence it is prayed that the complaint is required to be dismissed with cost.

4. During the course of proceedings the complainant had submitted Ex. 11 and it was submitted that in view of order passed in Main Reference, i.e. Reference C.G.I.T.A. No. 215/04 (Old No. 139/99), the present complaint is become infructuous. The complaint may be disposed off accordingly.

5. Looking to the order passed in Reference C.G.I.T.A. No. 215/04 as per Ex. 46 and 48, the Tribunal has granted the application Ex. 46 and 48 of the present complainant and direction was issued that there should not be change in the service conditions of the complainant till the final disposal of that reference.

6. Thus it is clear that the opponent has not committed any breach of Section 33A of the Industrial Dispute Act and looking to the facts of the complaint there is no violation of Section 33(A) of the Industrial Dispute Act by the opponent. Hence thus complaint does not survive in law. Hence I passed the following order:

ORDER

In view of Ex. 11 the complainant is hereby disposed off. No order as to cost.

B. I. KAZI, Presiding Officer

Ahmedabad.

Date: 16-09-2004

नई दिल्ली, 27 दिसम्बर, 2004

का.आ. 282.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार ओ. एन. जी. सी. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, अहमदाबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 214/04) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 22-12-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण अहमदाबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 215/04) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 22-12-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-30025/8/2004-आई. आर. (विविध)]

बी. एम. डेविड, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 27th December, 2004

S.O. 282.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, (Ref. No. 215/04) Ahmedabad as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of ONGC and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 22-12-2004.

[No. L-30025/8/2004-IR(M)]

B. M. DAVID, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT AT AHMEDABAD

PRESENT:

Shri B. I. KAZI, B. Sc., L. L. M. Presiding Officer

Com. C.G.I.T.A. No. 215/04 In Reference No.

C.G.I.T.A. No. 215/04

[Old Com. No. 169/03 in Ref. (I.T.C.) No. 139/99]

Anil kumar Omprakash Sharma,Complainant
38, Devdas Nagar Society,
"D" Cabin, Sabarmati,
Ahmedabad-5.

VERSUS

Group General Manager,Opponent
ONGC, Ahmedabad Project,
Avani Bhavan, Ahmedabad.

APPEARANCES:

Complainant: Shri Hemal K. Acharya

Opponent: Shri K. V. Gadhia

ORDER

1. The complainant has filed this complaint Under Section 33 A of the Industrial Dispute Act, praying that the act of the opponent changing his Service conditions is in violation of Section 33 and it is also prayed that the opponent should not interfere with the working of the complainant and for other relief.

2. The brief facts of the complainant is that he is working since last 10 years as a helper in D.B.G. department. The complainant and other workmen has raised the dispute which is pending before the Industrial Tribunal being reference I.T.C. No. 139/99. He is doing the permanent

work. He is denied the wages which is given to the permanent employee of the O.N.G.C. The opponent is trying to change the service conditions and intending to terminate the services of complainant. Thus the act of the opponent being improper and illegal. Before terminating the services the permission of the Tribunal is necessary. Hence he prayed the relief as per para 10 of the complaint. By Ex. 2 the complainant has filed and ad-interim application and tribunal has granted the status-quo.

3. The opponent has submitted the Written Statement by Ex. 10. The brief facts are that the complaint is not maintainable at law and Hon'ble Tribunal has no jurisdiction. The opponent has not contravened any provisions of Section 33 of the Industrial Dispute Act and hence this complaint is not maintainable. It is also submitted that the complainant is not a concerned workmen. Thus the complaint is not tenable. Hence it is prayed that the complaint is required to be dismissed with cost.

4. During the course of proceedings the complainant had submitted Ex. 11 and it was submitted that in view of order passed in Main Reference, i.e. Reference C.G.I.T.A. No. 215/04 (Old No. 139/99), the present complaint is become infructuous. The complaint may be disposed off accordingly.

5. Looking to the order passed in Reference C.G.I.T.A. No. 215/04 as per Ex. 46 and 48, the Tribunal has granted the application Ex. 46 and 48 of the present complainant and direction was issued that there should not be change in the service conditions of the complainant till the final disposal of that reference.

6. Thus it is clear that the opponent has not committed any breach of Section 33A of the Industrial Dispute Act and looking to the facts of the complaint there is no violation of Section 33 (A) of the Industrial Dispute Act by the opponent. Hence thus complaint does not survive in law. Hence I passed the following order:

ORDER

In view of Ex. 11 the complainant is hereby disposed off. No order as to cost.

B. I. KAZI, Presiding Officer

Ahmedabad.

Date: 16-09-2004

नई दिल्ली, 27 दिसम्बर, 2004

का.आ. 283.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार ओ. एन. जी. सी. के प्रबंधन के संवद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, अहमदाबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 216/04) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 22-12-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-30025/9/2004-आई आर (विविध)]

बी. एम. डेविड, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 27th December, 2004

S.O. 283.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Ahmedabad as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of ONGC and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 22-12-2004

[No. L-30025/9/2004-IR(M)]

B. M. DAVID, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR
COURT AT AHMEDABAD**

PRESENT:

Shri B. I. KAZI B. Sc., L. L. M. Presiding Officer :

Com. C.G.I.T.A. No. 216/04 In Reference

No. C.G.I.T.A. No. 215/04

[Old Com. No. 170/03 In Ref. (I.T.C.) No. 139/99]

Datania Rajeshbhai Shivabhai,Complainant
Dantali,
Dist. G'nagar

VERSUS

Group General Manager,Opponent
ONGC, Ahmedabad Project,
Avani Bhavan, Ahmedabad.

APPEARANCES:

Complainant : Shri Hemal K. Acharya

Opponent : Shri K. V. Gadhia

ORDER

1. The complainant has filed this complaint Under Section 33 A of the Industrial Dispute Act, praying that the act of the opponent changing his Service conditions is in violation of Section 33 and it is also prayed that the opponent should not interfere with the working of the complainant and for other relief.

2. The brief facts of the complainant is that he is working since last 10 years as a helper in D.B.G. Department. The complainant and other workmen has raised the dispute which is pending before the Industrial Tribunal being reference I.T.C. No. 139/99. He is doing the permanent work. He is denied the wages which is given to the permanent employee of the O.N.G.C. The opponent is trying to change the service conditions and intending to terminate the services of complainant. Thus the act of the opponent being improper and illegal. Before terminating the services the permission of the Tribunal is necessary. Hence he prayed the relief as per para 10 of the complaint. By Ex. 2 the complainant has filed an ad-interim application and Tribunal has granted the status quo.

3. The opponent has submitted the Written Statement by Ex. 10. The brief facts are that the complaint is not maintainable at law and Hon'ble Tribunal has no jurisdiction. The opponent has not contravened any provisions of Section 33 of the Industrial Dispute Act and hence this complaint is not maintainable. It is also submitted that the complainant is not a concerned workmen. Thus the complaint is not tenable. Hence it is prayed that the complaint is required to be dismissed with cost.

4. During the course of proceedings the complainant had submitted Ex. 11 and it was submitted that in view of order passed in Main Reference, i.e. Reference C.G.I.T.A. No. 215/04 (Old No. 139/99), the present complaint is become infructuous. The complaint may be disposed off accordingly.

5. Looking to the order passed in Reference C.G.I.T.A. No. 215/04 as per Exs. 46 and 48, the Tribunal has granted the application Exs. 46 and 48 of the present complainant and direction was issued that there should not be change in the service conditions of the complainant till the final disposal of that reference.

6. Thus it is clear that the opponent has not committed any breach of Section 33A of the Industrial Dispute Act and looking to the facts of the complaint there is no violation of Section 33(A) of the Industrial Dispute Act by the opponent. Hence, thus, complaint does not survive in law. Hence, I passed the following order :

ORDER

In view of Ex. 11 the complainant is hereby disposed off. No order as to cost.

B. I. KAZI, Presiding Officer

Ahmedabad.

Date: 16-09-2004

नई दिल्ली, 27 दिसम्बर, 2004

का.आ. 284.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एम. एम. टी.सी. लिमिटेड के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में श्रम न्यायालय, भीलवाड़ा के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 22-12-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-29011/78/2001-आई आर (विविध)]

बी. एम. डेविड, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 27th December, 2004

S.O. 284.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award of the Industrial Tribunal, Bhilwara as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation

to the management MMTC Ltd. and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 22-12-2004.

[No. L-29011/78/2001-IR(M)]

B. M. DAVID, Under Secy.

अनुबन्ध

औद्योगिक न्यायाधिकरण, भीलवाड़ा (राज.)

पीठासीन अधिकारी—एम. एल. शर्मा—प्रथम, आर. एच. जे.

एस. औद्योगिक विवाद प्रकरण संख्या : 2/02

सेक्रेट्री, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक ट्रेड यूनियन, एम. एम. टी. सी. लि.

मिटको, एफ-96 से 105, रिको एरिया, भीलवाड़ा।

.....आवेदक

बनाम

रीजनल मैनेजर, एमएमटीसी लि., एफ-96 — 105, रिको

एरिया, भीलवाड़ा।

.....अनावेदक

उपस्थित:

श्री आर. सी. वेचाणी, अधिवक्ता—आवेदक की ओर से।

श्री जी. एल. जैन, अधिवक्ता—अनावेदक की ओर से।

पंचाट

दिनांक 19.11.04

1. केन्द्र सरकार के श्रम मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या एल-29011/78/2001-आईआर (एम) दिनांक 6-2-2001 के द्वारा औद्योगिक विवाद अधि. 1947 (तत्पश्चात् अधि. 1947 से सम्बोधित) की धारा 10(1) (ग) के तहत निम्नलिखित विवाद इस न्यायाधिकरण को अधिनिर्णयार्थ प्रेषित किया गया :—

“क्या क्षेत्रीय प्रबंधक, एम. एम.टी.सी. लि., भीलवाड़ा द्वारा कर्मचारियों को वर्ष 1992 से आउट फिट एलाउन्स का भुगतान रु. 450.00 प्रतिवर्ष प्रति कर्मचारी के हिसाब से नहीं करना उचित एवं सही है ? यदि नहीं, तो यूनियन किस राहत का अधिकारी है ?”

2. उपर्युक्तानुसार विवाद दिनांक 18-3-02 को प्राप्त होने पर क्रम संख्या 2/02 पर दर्ज हुआ तथा पक्षकारान को सूचित किया गया।

3. दिनांक 2-12-02 को प्रस्तुत स्टेटमेंट आफ क्लेम के मुताबिक आवेदक यूनियन पंजीकृत है तथा अनावेदक कंपनी से मान्यता प्राप्त है। आवेदक यूनियन के सदस्यगण पूर्व में माईकाट्रेडिंग कार्पोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि. के कर्मचारीगण थे। मिटको रुग्ण इकाई होने की वजह से मामला बी.आई.एफ.आर. में रेफर किया गया तथा दिनांक 1-4-95 से मिटको कंपनी एम.एम.टी.सी. में विलय हो गई—तत्पश्चात् मिटको में कार्यरत कर्मचारीगण की तैनाती अभ्रक प्रभाग में की गई। अभ्रक प्रभाग एम.एम.टी.सी. के अन्य विभाग/प्रभाग की तरह एक शाखा है। मिटको के पूर्व कर्मचारीगण को एम.एम.टी.सी. में कार्यरत कर्मचारीगण के समान वेतन परिलाभ अदा नहीं किया जा रहा है। पूर्व कंपनी मिटको के कार्यालय आदेश क्रमांक 7165 दिनांक 3-3-89 के द्वारा भीलवाड़ा कार्यालय को फील्ड स्टेशन घोषित किया गया तथा फील्ड स्टेशन में

कार्यरत कर्मचारीगण को 450 रु. प्रति वर्ष—प्रति कर्मचारी आउट फिट एलाउन्स देय होता है। यह एलाउन्स वेतन का हिस्सा है। वर्ष 1991 तक मिटको कर्मचारीगण को प्रति कर्मचारी 450 रु. प्रति वर्ष आउट फिट एलाउन्स अदा किया गया लेकिन वर्ष 1992 से इस एलाउन्स की अदायगी आवेदक यूनियन के सदस्यगण को नहीं की जा रही है। वित्तीय संकट का बहाना बना कर प्रबंधन इस एलाउन्स का भुगतान नहीं कर रहा है, जबकि स्वैच्छिक सेवा निवृत्ति योजना के तहत सेवा निवृत्त कर्मचारीगण को आउट फिट एलाउन्स का भुगतान किया गया है। वर्ष 1992 से वर्ष 2000 तक प्रति कर्मचारी 400 रु. प्रति वर्ष की दर से आउट फिट एलाउन्स की राशि 4950 रु. होती है। यही नहीं जिन कर्मचारीगण को आउट फिट एलाउन्स देय होता है उनको मकान किराया भत्ता की 5 प्रतिशत राशि कम अदा की जाती है। आवेदक यूनियन के सदस्यगण को आउट फिट एलाउन्स की राशि भी अदा नहीं की जा रही है तथा उन्हें मकान किराया भत्ता के रूप में भी 5 प्रतिशत राशि कम अदा की जा रही है जो सर्वथा अनुचित है। यूनियन ने निवेदन किया कि भीलवाड़ा फील्ड स्टेशन पर कार्यरत यूनियन के सदस्यगण को वर्ष 1992 से प्रति कर्मचारी 450 रु. प्रति वर्ष की दर से आउट फिट एलाउन्स के रूप में ब्याज सहित दिलाये जायें।

4. दिनांक 9-5-03 को प्रस्तुत जवाब में उल्लेख किया गया कि पूर्ववर्ती मिटको को एम.एम.टी.सी. में इस शर्त के तहत विलय किया गया था कि विलय किये गये तथाकथित कर्मचारी विलयन की तारीख पर लागू होने वाली सेवा शर्तों तथा वेतनमान के अंतर्गत कार्य करेंगे तथा पूर्ववर्ती मिटको के कर्मचारी एम.एम.टी.सी. के वेतनमानों के लिए आंदोलन नहीं करेंगे। भीलवाड़ा कार्यालय को फील्ड स्टेशन घोषित किये जाने से आवेदक यूनियन के सदस्य आउट फिट एलाउन्स के अधिकारी नहीं हो जाते। वर्तमान में इकाई में कोई उत्पादन नहीं हो रहा है तथा वर्ष 2000-2001 व 2001-2002 में माईका प्रभाग में हानि हुई है। पूर्ण आय नहीं होने की स्थिति में आउट फिट भत्ता प्रदान नहीं किया जा सकता। विलय योजना के तहत वेतनमान संशोधन का कोई प्रावधान नहीं था। समान कार्य के लिए समान वेतन के सिद्धांत को आवेदक यूनियन के सदस्यगण के संबंध में लागू नहीं किया जा सकता।

5. स्टेटमेंट आफ क्लेम के समर्थन में विरेन्द्र सिंह, अध्यक्ष आवेदक यूनियन का शपथपत्र पेश हुआ। उससे अनावेदक कंपनी की तरफ से जिरह हुई। जवाब के समर्थन में अनावेदक कंपनी की तरफ से कोई साक्ष्य पेश नहीं हुई।

6. बहस अंतिम उभयपक्ष सुनी। उभयपक्ष की तरफ से लिखित बहस भी पेश हुई। पत्रावली का ध्यानपूर्वक अवलोकन किया।

7. आवेदक यूनियन की तरफ से जाहिर किया गया कि पूर्व मिटको कंपनी का विलय अनावेदन कंपनी एम.एम.टी.सी. में होने के पश्चात् आवेदक यूनियन के सदस्यगण एम.एम.टी.सी. में कार्यरत कर्मचारीगण के समान वेतन व परिलाभ प्राप्त करने के अधिकारी हैं। आदेश दिनांक 3-3-89 के द्वारा भीलवाड़ा कार्यालय को फील्ड स्टेशन घोषित किया गया तथा तब से पूर्व मिटको के कर्मचारीगण को भी 400 रु. प्रति कर्मचारी प्रति वर्ष की दर से आउट फिट एलाउन्स अदा होता रहा है, लेकिन वर्ष 1992 से आवेदक यूनियन के सदस्यगण को यह भत्ता अदा नहीं किया जा रहा है। वर्ष 1992 से 2002 तक 450 रु. प्रति

कर्मचारी प्रति वर्ष की दर से आउट फिट भत्ता की कुल राशि 4950 रु. होती है। अनावेदक कंपनी विज्ञापन, कलेंडर, कार्ड आदि पर लाखों रुपये खर्च करती है तथा आउट फिट भत्ता की कुछ राशि अदा करने के लिए आर्थिक हानि का बहाना बना रही है। अनावेदक कंपनी ने आवेदक यूनियन की तरफ से पेश किये गये गवाह तथा दस्तावेजात के खंडन में कोई साक्ष्य पेश नहीं की है। अनावेदक कंपनी ने वर्ष 1992 से आउट फिट भत्ता के रूप में राशि अदा नहीं की, जबकि बी.आई. एफ. आर. के पेकेज में दो लाख रुपये की राशि आउटफिट भत्ता के रूप में दर्शाई गई है।

8. अनावेदक कंपनी की तरफ से बतलाया गया कि विवाद उचित पक्षकार के अभाव में पोषणीय नहीं है तथा विवाद के संबंध में निर्णय लेने के लिए पंजिकृत कार्यालय ही सक्षम है।

9. अनावेदक कंपनी की तरफ से लिखित बहस के माध्यम से जो एक मात्र तर्क पेश हुआ है वह तर्क यह है कि एम.एम.टी.सी. जरिये रीजनल मैनेजर, भीलवाड़ा इस विवाद में उचित पक्षकार नहीं है तथा उचित पक्षकार के अभाव में यह विवाद पोषणीय नहीं है। यह स्वीकृत तथ्य है कि पूर्व माईका ट्रेडिंग कार्पोरेशन (मिटको) जो वर्तमान में माईका डिवीजन के रूप में जानी जाती है, एम.एम.टी.सी. लि. की सब्सिडरी थी तथा मिटको रुग्ण इकाई होने की वजह से 1992 में बी.आई.एफ.आर. के रेफर हुई तथा बाद में मिटको का विलय एम.एम.टी.सी. में हो गया। अनावेदक कंपनी की तरफ से प्रस्तुत जवाब (हिन्दी अनुवाद) के शुरू में ही उल्लेख है कि "पूर्ववर्ती मिटको को एक बीमार इकाई घोषित किया गया था तथा बी.आई.एफ.आर. में भेजा गया था। बी.आई.एफ.आर. की संस्तुति पर दिनांक 1-4-94 से इसका विलयन एम.एम.टी.सी. में कर दिया गया था और इस समय यह एम.एम.टी.सी. के माईका प्रभाग के रूप में कार्य कर रही है। वेतन तथा भत्तों के संबंध में लगाये गये आरोप स्वीकार नहीं किये जाते हैं। पूर्ववर्ती मिटको को एम.एम.टी.सी. में इस शर्त के साथ विलय किया गया था कि एम.एम.टी.सी. में विलय किये गये तथाकथित कर्मचारी विलयन की तारीख पर लागू होने वाली सेवा शर्तों तथा वेतनमान के अंतर्गत कार्य करेंगे तथा पूर्ववर्ती मिटको के कर्मचारी एम.एम.टी.सी. के वेतनमानों के लिए आंदोलन नहीं करेंगे। इस तरह से पूर्व मिटको, आवेदक यूनियन के सदस्यगण जिसके कर्मचारीगण हैं, का विलय दी मिनरल एंड मेटलस ट्रेडिंग कार्पोरेशन आफ इंडिया (एम.एम.टी.सी.) में हो गया तब इस एम.एम.टी.सी. का रीजनल कार्यालय भीलवाड़ा में स्थित है। आवेदक यूनियन के सदस्यगण, जो कि पूर्व मिटको के कर्मचारीगण थे तथा मिटको का विलय एम.एम.टी.सी. में होने से वर्तमान में वे एम.एम.टी.सी. की माईका डिवीजन, भीलवाड़ा में कार्यरत होने बतलाये गये हैं। आवेदक यूनियन के कथानुसार भीलवाड़ा में माईका डिवीजन में कार्यरत पूर्व मिटको के कर्मचारीगण के कार्य तथा भीलवाड़ा में ही एम.एम.टी.सी. में कार्यरत कर्मचारीगण के कार्य में कोई भिन्नता नहीं है, जबकि उनको देय वेतन व परिलाभों में भिन्नता है। इस तरह की स्थिति में वेतन व परिलाभ में भिन्नता से संबंधित विवाद एम.एम.टी.सी. की भीलवाड़ा स्थित कार्यालय के प्रबंधन एवं आवेदक यूनियन के मध्य होना स्वाभाविक है— परिणामतः भीलवाड़ा स्थित एम.एम.टी.सी. का कार्यालय विचाराधीन विवाद में अनुचित पक्षकार नहीं है। आवेदक यूनियन द्वारा मांग पत्र

एम.एम.टी.सी. के भीलवाड़ा स्थित प्रबंधन कार्यालय को प्रेषित किया गया तथा विवाद भी भीलवाड़ा स्थित प्रबंधन कार्यालय आवेदक यूनियन के मध्य उत्पन्न हुआ—जिस स्थिति में एम.एम.टी.सी. को जरिये रीजनल मैनेजर, भीलवाड़ा पक्षकार बनाया जाना किसी तरह से अनुचित नहीं कहा जा सकता। अधि. 1947 की धारा 2 (जी) के तहत "नियोजक" को परिभाषित किया गया है जिसमें स्थानीय प्राधिकारी या उसकी तरफ संचालित उद्योग के संबंध में उस प्राधिकारी के मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी को नियोजक माना गया है। एम.एम.टी.सी. की तरफ संचालित उद्योग में भीलवाड़ा स्थित कार्यालय में रीजनल मैनेजर मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी होना प्रतीत होता है। यदि किसी कार्य के लिए उच्चाधिकारियों की स्वीकृति आवश्यक है तो वह स्वीकृति संबंधित अधिकारी यानि रीजनल मैनेजर द्वारा प्राप्त किया जाना संभव है। उच्चाधिकारियों द्वारा इस तरह की स्वीकृति प्रदान नहीं किये जाने की स्थिति में संबंधित अधिकारी कथित कार्य से इन्कार किया जा सकता है, लेकिन विचाराधीन मामले में इस तरह का प्रसंग नहीं है क्योंकि एम.एम.टी.सी. के रीजनल मैनेजर, भीलवाड़ा द्वारा इस तरह का कोई तर्क पेश नहीं किया गया है कि उसने किसी तरह की स्वीकृति के लिए प्रधान कार्यालय या उच्च अधिकारियों को लिखा। भीलवाड़ा स्थित प्रबंधन कार्यालय से आवेदक यूनियन का विवाद उत्पन्न होने की स्थिति में आवेदक यूनियन द्वारा भीलवाड़ा स्थित कार्यालय के रीजनल मैनेजर को स्वाभाविक तौर पर पक्षकार बनाया गया जिस प्रयोजनार्थ कंपनी के किसी सर्टिफिकेट आफ इनकार्पोरेशन को पेश किये जाने की आवश्यकता नहीं थी। यदि इस संबंध में किसी सर्टिफिकेट आफ इनकार्पोरेशन की आवश्यकता थी तो वह अनावेदक कंपनी द्वारा पेश किया जाना संभव था। सर्टिफिकेट आफ इनकार्पोरेशन के संबंध में अनावेदक कंपनी की आपत्ति निरर्थक है। इसके अलावा अधि. 1947 के तहत समुचित सरकार द्वारा प्रेषित विवाद का अभिनिर्धारण अधि. 1947 तथा इसके तहत बने नियमों के तहत होता है। इस तरह के विवाद के अभिनिर्धारण के लिए पक्षकार संयोजन के संबंध में दीवानी प्रक्रिया संहिता के तहत प्रावधान प्रभावी नहीं होते हैं तथा विवाद अभिनिर्धारण के लिए श्रमिक पक्ष एवं नियोजकपक्ष का प्रतिनिधित्व पर्याप्त है। विचाराधीन मामले में श्रमिक पक्ष का प्रतिनिधित्व आवेदक यूनियन द्वारा किया गया है तथा नियोजक पक्ष का प्रतिनिधित्व एम.एम.टी.सी. के रीजनल मैनेजर, भीलवाड़ा द्वारा किया गया है। यह सही है तथा आवेदक यूनियन के अध्यक्ष बिरेन्द्र सिंह ने भी जिरह में स्वीकार किया कि "यह सही है कि इस स्टेटमेंट आफ क्लेम की विषय वस्तु बाबत निर्णय लेने व उसे क्रियान्वयन करने का अधिकार हैडऑफिस को है" लेकिन अनावेदक कंपनी का भीलवाड़ा स्थित रीजनल मैनेजर कार्यालय अनावेदक कंपनी के प्रबंधन का हिस्सा है तथा अनावेदक कंपनी का प्रबंधन नियोजक पक्ष है। केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा प्रेषित रेफरेन्स के शुरू में ही उल्लेख है कि— WHEREAS the Central Government is of the opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the management of The Regional Manager MMTCL Limited and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed.; इस उल्लेख में प्रयुक्त शब्द "एम्प्लॉयर्स" बहुवचन है— जिसमें मेरी राय में अनावेदक कंपनी का रीजनल कार्यालय भीलवाड़ा शामिल है तथा यदि रीजनल मैनेजर, भीलवाड़ा की दृष्टि में यह विवाद

मुख्यालय से संबंधित था तो मुख्यालय द्वारा विवादको कंटेस्ट किये जाने में कोई बाधा नहीं थी। न्यायिक विनिश्चय में बक्षी स्टील लि. बनाम राज. राज्य आर. एल. आर. 2004 (I) पेज 755 में माननीय राज. उच्च न्यायालय द्वारा अभिनिर्धारित किया गया कि टेक्नीकल आधार पर क्लेम को खारिज नहीं किया जाना चाहिये। विचाराधीन मामले में भी एम. एम. टी सी. लि. को मुख्य प्रबंधन के जरिये पक्षकार नहीं बनाया जाकर रिजनल मैनेजर, भीलवाड़ा के जरिये पक्षकार बनाए जाने मात्र आधार पर यह विवाद खारिज किया जाना उचित प्रतीत नहीं होता।

10. पत्रावली के संलग्न कार्यालय आदेश दिनांक 27-12-91 अनेक्सर दो व प्रदर्श 6 के क्रम सं. 8 व 8.1 पर इस आशय का उल्लेख है कि OUTFIT ALLOWANCE :— The existing rate of outfit Allowance of Rs. 450/- per annum payable to the field Staff and Ministerial staff working in field as a compensation for comparatively rapid wear and tear of clothes shall remain unchanged” यह आदेश माईका ट्रेडिंग कार्पोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया लि. पी. एंड ए डिवीजन द्वारा जारी किया गया है। कार्यालय आदेश दिनांक 3-3-89 अनेक्सर एक भी माईका ट्रेडिंग कार्पोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया के चीफ मैनेजर पी. एंड ए के द्वारा जारी हुआ है तथा इस आदेश के तहत भीलवाड़ा सहित कुछ शहरों को फील्ड स्टेशन घोषित किया गया है। इस आदेश में यह भी उल्लेख किया गया है कि फील्ड स्टेशन पर कार्यरत कर्मचारीगण को देय लाभ भीलवाड़ा स्थित फील्ड स्टेशन पर कार्यरत कर्मचारीगण को भी देय होंगे। इन दोनों आदेशों से स्पष्ट है कि पूर्व मिटको के फील्ड स्टाफ व मिनीस्ट्रीयल स्टाफ, जो भीलवाड़ा फील्ड स्टेशन पर कार्यरत थे को 450 रु. प्रति वर्ष की दर से आउट फिट भत्ता देय था। यूनियन की तरफ से जाहिर किया गया है कि वर्ष 91 तक पूर्व मिटको के कर्मचारीगण को आउट फिट भत्ता राशि अदा की गई लेकिन वर्ष 1992 से इस राशि की अदायगी नहीं की जा रही है। इस संबंध में आवेदक यूनियन की तरह से पेश किये गये गवाह बिरेन्द्र सिंह के शपथपत्र का कोई खंडन अनावेदक कंपनी की तरफ से नहीं हुआ है। अनावेदक कंपनी द्वारा सहायक श्रम आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय), अजमेर को प्रेषित पत्र दिनांक 13-4-01 प्रदर्श 11 में उल्लेख है कि “आपके पत्र सं. एजे/50 (52)/2000 दिनांक 9-4-2001 के संदर्भ में निवेदन है कि निधि की कमी एवं वित्तीय संकट के कारण वर्ष 1992 से कर्मचारियों को आउट फिट भत्ते का भुगतान नहीं किया जा सका है।” “माईका ट्रेडिंग कार्पोरेशन आफ इंडिया के दो कर्मचारीगण नरेन्द्र सिंह, चालक व मुक्तेश्वर तिवारी, वाचमैन की क्रमशः 6-5-96 व 5-2-96 को सेवा निवृत्ति पर आउट फिट भत्ता के रूप में वर्ष 1992-93 से सेवा निवृत्ति तक राशि अदा किये जाने का उल्लेख है लाईबिलिटी से संबंधित विवरण प्रदर्श 14 में भी आउट फिट भत्ता के रूप में दो लाख रुपये की राशि जुलाई 88 से मार्च 94 तक की अवधि की दर्शाई हुई है। माईका ट्रेडिंग कार्पोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि. द्वारा ही जारी कार्यालय आदेश सं. 48 दिनांक 11-3-89 प्रदर्श 15 से स्पष्ट है कि फील्ड स्टेशन पर कार्यरत कर्मचारीगण को देय भत्तों के परिपेक्ष्य में उन्हें मकान किराया भत्ता के रूप में 25% के स्थान पर 20% भत्ता ही देय होता है। मामले की परिस्थितियों में, मेरी राय में, फील्ड स्टेशन पर कार्यरत कर्मचारीगण को देय आउटफिट भत्ता अधि. 1947 की धारा

2 (आर आर) में परिभाषित मजदूरी (वेजेज) की तारीफ में आता है तथा धनाभाव की वजह से संबंधित श्रमिक को इस तरह की राशि से वंचित नहीं किया जा सकता। अधि. 1947 की धारा 25 (एफ एफ एफ) में निहित प्रावधान के मुताबिक धित्वीय परेशानियों जिसमें आर्थिक हानि शामिल है, को उन अएवाएडेबल स्मस्टान्सेज जो नियोजक के नियंत्रण में के बाहर हो नहीं माना गया है। इस तरह से मेरी राय में आवेदक यूनियन के सदस्यगण जो कार्यालय आदेश दिनांक 3-3-89 अनेक्सर 1 व कार्यालय आदेश दिनांक 27-12-91 अनेक्सर 2 व प्रदर्श 6 की परिधि में आता है, को वर्ष 1992 के आउटफिट एलाउन्स का भुगतान 450 रु. प्रति वर्ष प्रति कर्मचारी के हिसाब से नहीं करना उचित एवं सही नहीं है।”

11. उपर्युक्त विवेचन के आधार पर केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा प्रेषित विवाद निम्न तरह से निर्णित किया जाता है:—

क्षेत्रीय प्रबंधक, एम. एम. टी सी. लि., भीलवाड़ा द्वारा कर्मचारियों को वर्ष 1992 से आउट फिट एलाउन्स का भुगतान 450 रु. प्रतिवर्ष प्रति कर्मचारी के हिसाब से नहीं करना उचित एवं सही नहीं है। आवेदक यूनियन के सदस्यगण/कर्मचारीगण, जो कार्यालय आदेश दिनांक 3-3-89 व 27-12-91 की परिधि में आते हैं, 450 रु. प्रति वर्ष प्रति कर्मचारी की दर से आउट फिट एलाउन्स के रूप में बकाया राशि अनावेदक कंपनी से प्राप्त करने के अधिकारी हैं।

उपर्युक्तानुसार पंचाट जारी किया जाता है।

एम. एल. शर्मा—प्रथम, न्यायाधीश

नई दिल्ली, 27 दिसम्बर, 2004

का.आ. 285.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एम. एम. टी. सी. लिमिटेड के प्रबंधन के संबंध में नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में श्रम न्यायालय भीलवाड़ा के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 22-12-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-29011/79/2001-आई. आर. (एम)]

बी. एम. डेविड, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 27th December, 2004

S.O. 285.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award of the Labour Court, Bhilwara as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of MMTC Ltd. and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 22-12-2004

[No. L-29011/79/2001-IR(M)]

B. M. DAVID, Under Secy.

अनुबंध

औद्योगिक न्यायाधिकरण, भीलवाड़ा, (राजस्थान)

पीठासीन अधिकारी—एम्. एल्. शर्मा, —प्रथम, आर. एच. जे. एस.

औद्योगिक विवाद प्रकरण संख्या : 1/02

विवाद मध्य :

सेक्रेटरी, इलैक्ट्रॉनिक ट्रेड यूनियन,

एम.एम.टी.सी. लि.,

मिटको, एम-96 से 105,

रिको एरिया, भीलवाड़ा

..... आवेदक

बनाम

रिजनल मैनेजर,

एम.एम.टी.सी. लि.,

एफ-96-105,

रिको एरिया, भीलवाड़ा

..... अनावेदक

उपस्थित

श्री आर. सी. चैचाणी, अधिवक्ता — आवेदक की ओर से

श्री जी. एल. जैन, अधिवक्ता — अनावेदक की ओर से

पंचाट

दिनांक 19-11-2004

1. केन्द्र सरकार के श्रम मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या : एल-29011/79/2001—आईआर/(एम) दिनांक 8-2-2002 के द्वारा औद्योगिक विवाद अधि. 1947 (तत्पश्चात् अधि. 1947 से सम्बोधित) की धारा 10(1) (ग) के तहत निम्नलिखित विवाद इस न्यायाधिकरण को अधिनिर्णयार्थ प्रेषित किया :—

“क्या इलैक्ट्रॉनिक ट्रेड यूनियन, भीलवाड़ा द्वारा मांग पत्र एनेक्जर “ए” प्रबंधक, एम.एम.टी.सी. लि., भीलवाड़ा को प्रेषित करना उचित है ? यदि नहीं, तो यूनियन किस राहत का अधिकारी है ?”

2. उपर्युक्तानुसार विवाद दिनांक 18-3-02 को प्राप्त होने पर क्रम संख्या 1/02 पर दर्ज हुआ तथा पक्षकारान को सूचित किया गया।

3. दिनांक 2-12-02 को प्रस्तुत स्टेटमेंट आफ क्लेम के मुताबिक आवेदक यूनियन पंजीकृत है तथा अनावेदक कंपनी से मान्यता प्राप्त है। आवेदक यूनियन के सदस्यगण पूर्व में अनावेदक कंपनी की शाखा कंपनी माईका ट्रेडिंग कार्पोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि., जिसे संक्षेप में मिटको कहा जाता है, के अधीन कार्यरत थे। मिटको रुग्ण इकाई घोषित होने से बी. आई. एफ. आर. में मामला रेफर हुआ तथा बी. आई. एफ. आर. एवं भारत सरकार के आदेश के तहत इसे एम.एम.टी.सी. लि., में दिनांक 1-4-95 को विलय कर दिया गया। विलय के पश्चात् मिटको में कार्यरत श्रमिकगण की तैनाती एम.एम.टी.सी. लि. के अभ्रक प्रभाग में की गई। यह प्रभाग एम.एम.टी.सी. लि. के अन्य विभागों/प्रभागों की तरह एक शाखा है। मिटको के श्रमिकगण अभ्रक प्रभाग के श्रमिकगण होते हुए भी उन्हें एम.एम.टी.सी. लि. में कार्यरत श्रमिकगण के समान वेतन व परिलाभ का भुगतान नहीं किया जा रहा है। पूर्ववर्ती मिटको कंपनी एम.एम.टी.सी. कंपनी की सब्सिडरी कंपनी के रूप में कार्यरत तथा एम.एम.टी.सी. में

समय-समय पर लिये गये निर्णय तथा वेतनमान आदि मिटको के कर्मचारीगण भी समान रूप से लागू होते थे। अनावेदक कंपनी के अभ्रक प्रभाग में कार्यरत श्रमिकगण का कार्य अन्य विभागों में कार्यरत कर्मचारीगण के कार्य के समान है। समान कार्य के लिए समान वेतन देय होता है, लेकिन मिटको कंपनी एम.एम.टी.सी. लि. अनावेदक कंपनी में विलय होने के पश्चात् मिटको कम्पनी के कर्मचारीगण को अनावेदक कंपनी के कर्मचारीगण के समान वेतन व परिलाभ नहीं दिए जा रहे हैं। स्टेटमेंट आफ क्लेम के पैरा सं. 7 के मुताबिक श्रमिकगण का वेतन पुनरीक्षण दिनांक 1-7-88 से तथा कर्मचारियों का वेतन पुरीक्षण दिनांक 1-11-92 से एवं अधिकारिणों का वेतन पुनरीक्षण दिनांक 1-1-92 से नहीं किया है। आवेदक यूनियन ने रेफरेंस में वर्णित मांग पत्र विपक्षी नियोजक को प्रस्तुत किया। मांगों का विवरण क्लेम के पैरा सं. 10 में अ से द तक है। मांग पत्र में वर्णित मांगें उचित हैं तथा स्वीकार किये जाने योग्य हैं। आवेदक यूनियन ने निवेदन किया कि आवेदक यूनियन द्वारा प्रस्तुत मांग पत्र एनेक्सर ए वैध व उचित मानते हुए मांग में वर्णनानुसार वेतनमान व लाभ आवेदक यूनियन के सदस्यगण को प्रदत्त किये जाये।

4. दिनांक 9-5-03 को प्रस्तुत जवाब (हिन्दी अनुवाद) के मुताबिक मिटको वर्ष 1987-88 से लगातार घाटे में चल रही है तथा 1991-92 में कम्पनी का नेटवर्क पूर्णतया समाप्त हो गया। बी.आई.एफ.आर. द्वारा अनुमोदित विलय योजना के मुताबिक माईका डिवीजन के कर्मचारियों को योजना में निर्धारित अधिकतम संख्या तक ही सीमित रखा जायेगा तथा उनकी सेवा शर्तें पूर्ववत् रहेगीं जैसे कि विलय की तिथि से पूर्व थी। पूर्व मिटको के विभिन्न श्रेणी के कर्मचारीगण के वेतनमान में संशोधन का विवरण जवाब के पैरा सं. 4 में अंकित किया गया। विलय योजना में वेतन संशोधन का कोई प्रावधान नहीं था। एम.एम.टी.सी. के कर्मचारीगण के लिए पिछला वेतन समझौता दिनांक 4-8-95 को हुआ था। समझौते की अवधि दिनांक 1-11-92 से 31-10-97 तक 5 वर्ष की थी। एम.एम.टी.सी. कर्मचारी संघों की फेडरेशन ने दिनांक 8-1-98 को नया मांग पत्र प्रस्तुत किया तथा एम.एम.टी.सी. के कर्मचारीगण के वेतन संशोधन के संबंध में नये समझौते ज्ञापन पर हस्ताक्षर हुए। माईका डिवीजन के स्टाफ कर्मचारी केडर को वेतन पूर्व समझौता दिनांक 5-10-91 के अनुरूप देय है। दिनांक 5-10-91 के पश्चात् कोई समझौता नहीं हुआ। बी.आई.एफ.आर. की सिफारिश के बाद पूर्व मिटको के कर्मचारीगण पर सेवा शर्तें तथा वेतनमान पूर्व मिटको वाले लागू होते हैं तथा वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में यह शर्त रखी गई थी कि मिटको कर्मचारीगण एम.एम.टी.सी. के वेतनमान की मांग नहीं करेंगे। समान कार्य के लिए समान वेतन का सिद्धांत आवेदक यूनियन के सदस्यगण के संबंध में लागू नहीं होता। आवेदक यूनियन द्वारा समान वेतनमान व अन्य परिलाभ के संबंध में की गई मांग उचित नहीं है। अनावेदक कंपनी ने बी.आई.एफ.आर. के प्रावधानों के अनुसार कार्य किया है।

5. क्लेम के समर्थन में विरेन्द्र सिंह, अध्यक्ष यूनियन का शपथपत्र पेश हुआ। उससे अनावेदक कम्पनी की तरफ से जिरह हुई। जवाब के समर्थन में कोई साक्ष्य पेश नहीं हुई।

6. बहस अंतिम उभयपक्ष सुनी। उभयपक्ष की तरफ से लिखित बहस भी पेश हुई। पत्रावली का ध्यानपूर्वक अवलोकन किया।

7. आवेदक यूनियन की तरफ से जाहिर किया गया कि आवेदक यूनियन के सदस्यगण समान कार्य के लिए समान वेतन के सिद्धांत के आधार पर अनावेदक कंपनी में कार्यरत कर्मचारीगण को प्रदत्त वेतन एवं परिलाभ के समान वेतन एवं परिलाभ प्राप्त करने के अधिकारी हैं। मिटको का विलय एम.एम.टी.सी. में होने के पश्चात् पूर्व में मिटको के कर्मचारीगण का वेतनमान में कोई संशोधन नहीं किया गया तथा पूर्व मिटको के कर्मचारीगण एवं अनावेदक कंपनी के कर्मचारीगण के कार्य में कोई भिन्नता नहीं है। इस संबंध में आवेदक यूनियन ने मांग पत्र प्रेषित किया था जो उचित व स्वीकार किये जाने योग्य है। आवेदक यूनियन की तरफ से पेश की गई साक्ष्य का कोई खंडन अनावेदक कंपनी की तरफ से नहीं हुआ है। अनावेदक कंपनी को नियमानुसार पक्षकार बनाया गया है। आवेदक यूनियन के सदस्यगण मांग पत्र में वर्णानुसार वेतनमान व अन्य लाभ प्राप्त करने के अधिकारी हैं।

8. अनावेदक कंपनी की तरफ से जाहिर किया गया कि आवेदक यूनियन ने एम.एम.टी.सी. को जरिये रिजनल मैनेजर, भीलवाड़ा पक्षकार बनाया है, जबकि रिजनल मैनेजर, भीलवाड़ा इस विवाद में उचित पक्षकार नहीं है। रेफरेन्स यह तय होना है कि क्या प्रबंधक, एम.एम.टी.सी., भीलवाड़ा प्रोपर पक्षकार है। उचित पक्षकार के संबंध में अनावेदक कंपनी का सर्टिफिकेट इन कार्पोरेशन पेश किया जाना आवश्यक था—जिससे स्पष्ट हो पाता कि इस विवाद में उचित पक्षकार कौन है। उचित पक्षकार के अभाव में यह रेफरेन्स/विवाद पोषणीय नहीं है क्योंकि आवेदक यूनियन की तरफ से जो मांग की गई है उसकी स्वीकृति के लिए रिजनल मैनेजर, भीलवाड़ा सक्षम नहीं है तथा उचित पक्षकार के विरुद्ध ही अवार्ड निष्पादन योग्य होता है। उचित पक्षकार के अभाव में विवाद से संबंधित कार्यवाही निरर्थक है, अतः रेफरेन्स खारिज किये जाने योग्य है।

9. सर्वप्रथम यह उल्लेख किया जाना अनुचित नहीं होगा कि न्यायाधिकरण को प्राप्त रेफरेन्स के मुताबिक आवेदक यूनियन द्वारा मांग पत्र एनेक्सर ए प्रबंधक, एम.एम.टी.सी. लि., भीलवाड़ा को प्रेषित किया गया, जबकि 8 शुद्धि पत्र दिनांक 6-9-02 के संलग्न मांग पत्र एनेक्सर ए क्षेत्रीय श्रम आयुक्त, केन्द्रीय श्रम विभाग (भारत सरकार) सिविल लाईन्स, अजमेर को सम्बोधित है। प्रबंधक, एम.एम.टी.सी. लि., भीलवाड़ा को सम्बोधित या प्रेषित कोई मांग पत्र एनेक्सर ए के रूप में न्यायाधिकरण को प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है, लेकिन इस संबंध में अनावेदक कंपनी की तरफ से कोई आपत्ति नहीं उठाई गई है। आवेदक यूनियन की तरफ से प्रस्तुत स्टेटमेंट आफ क्लेम के पैरा सं. 10 में भी कथित मांग पत्र का विवरण दर्ज है, जो एनेक्सर ए में दर्ज विवरण के समान है। मामले की इन परिस्थितियों में एनेक्सर ए विवादित मांग पत्र होना माना जाता है।

10. अनावेदक कंपनी की तरफ से लिखित बहस के माध्यम से जो एक मात्र तर्क पेश हुआ है वह तर्क यह है कि एम.एम.टी.सी. जरिये रिजनल मैनेजर, भीलवाड़ा इस विवाद में उचित पक्षकार नहीं है तथा उचित पक्षकार के अभाव में यह विवाद पोषणीय नहीं है। यह स्वीकृत तथ्य है कि पूर्व माईका ट्रेडिंग कार्पोरेशन (मिटको) जो वर्तमान में माईका डिवीजन के रूप में जानी जाती है, एम.एम.टी.सी. लि. की सबसीडरी थी तथा मिटको रुग्ण इकाई होने की वजह से 1992 में बी.आई.एफ.आर. को रेफर हुई तथा बाद में मिटको का विलय एम.एम.टी.सी. में हो गया। अनावेदक कंपनी की तरफ से प्रस्तुत जवाब (हिन्दी अनुवाद) के शुरू में

ही उल्लेख है कि "पूर्व माईका ट्रेडिंग कार्पोरेशन (मिटको) जिसे वर्तमान में माईका डिवीजन के रूप में जाना जाता है, के मामले को वर्ष 1992 में बी.आई.एफ.आर. के पास भेजा गया था। विस्तृत जांच-पड़ताल के बाद बी.आई.एफ.आर. ने दिनांक 23 अप्रैल, 1993 को पूर्व मिटको को बीमार घोषित कर दिया। तदनुसार बी.आई.एफ.आर. ने 8-4-1996 की मिटिंग में मिटको के एम.एम.टी.सी. लिमिटेड में विलय एवं उसके पुनर्वास-सह-अमालगामेशन-सह-विलय प्लान को स्वीकृति (संक्शन) दी।" इस तरह से पूर्व मिटको, आवेदक यूनियन के सदस्यगण जिसके कर्मचारीगण हैं, का विलय दी मिनरल एंड मैटल्स ट्रेडिंग कार्पोरेशन आफ इंडिया (एम.एम.टी.सी.) में हो गया तथा इस एम.एम.टी.सी. का रिजनल कार्यालय, भीलवाड़ा में स्थित है। आवेदक यूनियन के सदस्यगण, जो कि पूर्व मिटको के कर्मचारीगण थे तथा मिटको का विलय एम.एम.टी.सी. में होने से वर्तमान में वे एम.एम.टी.सी. की माईका डिवीजन, भीलवाड़ा में कार्यरत होने बतलाये गये हैं। आवेदक यूनियन के कथनानुसार भीलवाड़ा में माईका डिवीजन में कार्यरत पूर्व मिटको के कर्मचारीगण के कार्य तथा भीलवाड़ा में ही एम.एम.टी.सी. में कार्यरत कर्मचारीगण के कार्य में कोई भिन्नता नहीं है, जबकि उनको देय वेतन व परिलाभों में भिन्नता है। इस तरह की स्थिति में वेतन व परिलाभ में भिन्नता से संबंधित विवाद एम.एम.टी.सी. की भीलवाड़ा स्थित कार्यालय के प्रबंधन एवं आवेदक यूनियन के मध्य होना स्वाभाविक है—परिणामतः भीलवाड़ा स्थित एम.एम.टी.सी. का कार्यालय विचाराधीन विवाद में अनुचित पक्षकार नहीं है। आवेदक यूनियन द्वारा मांग पत्र एम.एम.टी.सी. के भीलवाड़ा स्थित प्रबंधन कार्यालय को प्रेषित किया गया तथा विवाद भी भीलवाड़ा स्थित प्रबंधन कार्यालय में आवेदक यूनियन के मध्य उत्पन्न हुआ—जिस स्थिति में एम.एम.टी.सी. को जरिये रिजनल मैनेजर, भीलवाड़ा पक्षकार बनाया जाना किसी तरह से अनुचित नहीं कहा जा सकता। अधि. 1947 की धारा 2 (जी) के तहत "नियोजक" को परिभाषित किया गया है जिसमें स्थानीय प्राधिकारी या उसकी तरफ से संचालित उद्योग के संबंध में उस प्राधिकारी के मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी को नियोजक माना गया है। एम.एम.टी.सी. की तरफ से संचालित उद्योग में भीलवाड़ा स्थित कार्यालय में रिजनल मैनेजर मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी होना प्रतीत होता है। यदि किसी कार्य के लिए उच्चाधिकारियों की स्वीकृति आवश्यक है तो वह स्वीकृति संबंधित अधिकारी याने रिजनल मैनेजर द्वारा प्राप्त किया जाना संभव है। उच्चाधिकारियों द्वारा इस तरह की स्वीकृति प्रदान नहीं किये जाने की स्थिति में संबंधित अधिकारी द्वारा कथित कार्य से इनकार किया जा सकता है, लेकिन विचाराधीन मामले में इस तरह का प्रसंग नहीं है क्योंकि एम.एम.टी.सी. के रिजनल मैनेजर, भीलवाड़ा द्वारा इस तरह का कोई तर्क पेश नहीं किया गया है कि उसने किसी तरह की स्वीकृति के लिए प्रधान कार्यालय या उच्चाधिकारियों को लिखा। भीलवाड़ा स्थित प्रबंधन कार्यालय से आवेदक यूनियन का विवाद उत्पन्न होने की स्थिति में आवेदक यूनियन द्वारा भीलवाड़ा स्थित कार्यालय के रिजनल मैनेजर को स्वाभाविक तौर पर पक्षकार बनाया गया—जिस प्रयोजनार्थ कंपनी के किसी सर्टिफिकेट आफ इनकार्पोरेशन को पेश किये जाने की आवश्यकता नहीं थी। यदि इस संबंध में किसी सर्टिफिकेट आफ इन कार्पोरेशन की आवश्यकता थी तो वह अनावेदक कंपनी द्वारा पेश किया जाना संभव था। सर्टिफिकेट आफ इनकार्पोरेशन के संबंध में अनावेदक कंपनी की आपत्ति निरर्थक है। इसके अलावा अधि. 1947 के तहत समुचित सरकार द्वारा प्रेषित विवाद का

अभिनिर्धारण अधि. 1947 तथा इसके तहत बने नियमों के तहत होता है। इस तरह के विवाद के अभिनिर्धारण के लिए पक्षकार संयोजन के संबंध में दीवानी प्रक्रिया संहिता के तहत प्रावधान प्रभावी नहीं होते हैं तथा विवाद अभिनिर्धारण के लिए श्रमिक पक्ष एवं नियोजक पक्ष का प्रतिनिधित्व पर्याप्त है। विचाराधीन मामले में श्रमिक पक्ष का प्रतिनिधित्व आवेदक यूनियन द्वारा किया गया है तथा नियोजक पक्ष का प्रतिनिधित्व एम.एम.टी.सी. के रिजनल मैनेजर, भीलवाड़ा द्वारा किया गया है यह सही है तथा आवेदक यूनियन के अध्यक्ष विरेन्द्र सिंह ने भी बिरह में स्वीकार किया कि "मेरे द्वारा प्रस्तुत स्टेटमेंट आफ क्लेम की विषय वस्तु बाबत व निर्णय लेने व उस निर्णय का क्रियान्वयन करने का अधिकार चेयरमैन व जनरल मैनेजर एम.एम.टी.सी. पी. एन्ड ए में से दोनों में से किसी एक को है"। लेकिन अनावेदक कंपनी का भीलवाड़ा स्थित रिजनल मैनेजर कार्यालय अनावेदक कंपनी के प्रबंधन का हिस्सा है तथा अनावेदक कंपनी का प्रबंधन नियोजक पक्ष है। केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा प्रेषित रेफरेन्स के शुरु में ही उल्लेख है कि :—

Whereas the Central Government is of the opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the management of MMTC Limited and their workman in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

मेरी राय में अनावेदक कंपनी का रिजनल कार्यालय भीलवाड़ा शामिल है तथा यदि रिजनल मैनेजर, भीलवाड़ा की दृष्टि में यह विवाद मुख्यालय से संबंधित था तो मुख्यालय द्वारा विवाद को कंटेस्ट किये जाने में कोई बाधा नहीं थी। न्यायिक विनिश्चय मै. बक्षी स्टील लि. बनाम राज. राज्य आर. एल. आर. 2004 (1) पेज 755 में माननीय राज. उच्च न्यायालय द्वारा अभिनिर्धारित किया गया कि टैक्नीकल आधार पर क्लेम को खारिज नहीं किया जाना चाहिये। विचाराधीन मामले में भी एम.एम.टी.सी. लि. को मुख्य प्रबंधन के जरिये पक्षकार नहीं बनाया जाकर रिजनल मैनेजर, भीलवाड़ा के जरिये पक्षकार बनाया जाने मात्र आधार पर यह विवाद खारिज किया जाना उचित प्रतीत नहीं होता।

11. आवेदक यूनियन द्वारा जो मांग पत्र अनेक्सर ए प्रेषित किया गया वह इस तरह से है कि :—

"विषय—वाणिज्य मंत्रालय (भारत सरकार) के अधीनस्थ एम.एम.टी.सी. लि. के प्रबंधन द्वारा हम कर्मियों के वेतनमान इत्यादि में भेदभाव तथा अमानवीय व्यवहार किये जाने के संबंध में।

मान्यवर,

विनम्र अनुरोध के साथ उपयुक्त विषय के संबंध में श्रीमान् का ध्यान हम लोग निम्न बिन्दुओं के माध्यम से आकृष्ट करना चाहते हैं ताकि श्रीमान् के स्तर से न्याय दिलाने एवं प्रबंधन की मनमानी रोकने की दिशा में आवश्यक कारवाई की जा सके।

1. वेतनमान—

ए. श्रीमान् हमलोग वर्तमान में एम.एम.टी.सी. लि., जो कि भारत सरकार का उपक्रम है, उसके "माईका डिवीजन" में कार्यरत हैं।

बी. वस्तुतः "माईका डिवीजन" के कर्मी पूर्व में माईका ट्रेडिंग कार्पोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि. (मिटको) में कार्यरत थे जो

कि एम.एम.टी.सी. लि., एक सब्सिडी के रूप में कार्य था परन्तु, प्रबंधन द्वारा इसे रूग्ण इकाई घोषित कर दिये जाने के फलस्वरूप, बी.आई.एफ.आर. (भारत सरकार के निर्णय के आलोक में दिनांक 1-4-95 की अवधि से मिटको को पूर्ण रूप से एम.एम.टी.सी. लि. के साथ विलय कर दिया गया। संबंधित आदेश अवलोकनार्थ संलग्न है।

सी. श्रीमान् चूंकि यह इकाई आरंभ से ही एम.एम.टी.सी. लि. के एक इकाई के रूप में कार्यरत था, अतः हम कर्मियों का वेतनमान एवं अन्य देयों का भुगतान एम.एम.टी.सी. लि. के समान ही होता आ रहा था।

डी. परंतु खेद का विषय, विलय के पश्चात् हम लोगों को एम.एम.टी.सी. लि. के समान वेतनमान तथा अन्य देयों से वंचित रखा जा रहा है, परिणामस्वरूप हम कर्मियों का वेतन पुनरीक्षण का कार्य वर्षों से नहीं किया जा रहा है जो कि निम्न तालिका से स्पष्ट हो जायेगा—

1. कामगारों का वेतन पुनरीक्षण (पे रिवीजन) वर्ष 1988 से देय।
2. कर्मचारियों का वेतन पुनरीक्षण (पे रिवीजन) 1-11-92 से देय।
3. अधिकारियों का वेतन पुनरीक्षण (पे रिवीजन) 1-11-92 से देय।
- इ. श्रीमान् मिटको जब एम.एम.टी.सी. लि. के ही सब्सिडी के रूप में कार्यरत था तो मात्र इसके कर्मचारियों को ही पे-रिवीजन से वंचित करना कदापि न्यायोचित नहीं है जबकि एम.एम.टी.सी. लि. के अन्य कर्मियों का पे-रिवीजन (वेतन पुनरीक्षण) नियमानुसार होता आ रहा है।
- एफ. श्रीमान् जबकि बी.आई.एफ.आर. के निर्देश पर यह पूर्णतः एम एम टी सी लि. के एक अंग के रूप में वर्ष 1995 से कार्यरत है तो ऐसे परिस्थिति में भी हम कर्मियों को एम एम टी सी लि. के वेतनमान से प्रबंधन द्वारा वंचित रखना सरकार के "इक्वल पे फोर इक्वल वर्क" की नीति का उल्लंघन है ही और प्रबंधन का हम कर्मियों के प्रति अमानवीय एवं क्रूर पक्ष को स्पष्ट करता है। इस तथा से श्रीमान् भी सहमत होंगे।

2. अन्य देयों के संबंध में—

प्रबंधन द्वारा वेतनमान के अलावा बोनस भुगतान में भी भेदभाव किया जा रहा है। माईका डिवीजन के कर्मियों को 8.33% की दर से तथा अन्य कर्मियों को 20% की दर से भुगतान किया जा रहा है जो कि सरकार के बोनस एक्ट का उल्लंघन है। इसके अलावा अन्य देयों जैसे पी.एल.बी. भुगतान, ए.एल.टी.सी., त्यौहार अग्रिम, विवाह अग्रिम, वाहन भत्ता, टी.ए., डी.ए., चिकित्सा सुविधा यहां तक कि फलनरल ग्रांट इत्यादि के भुगतान में भी वर्षों से भेदभाव बरता जा रहा है जो कि श्रीमान् के स्तर के आवश्यक जांच के दौरान स्वतः स्पष्ट हो जाएगा। "आउट फिट एलाउन्स" का भुगतान जो वर्ष 1992 से बकाया है उसे प्रबंधन द्वारा मात्र शोषण करने के उद्देश्य से रोक कर रखा गया है।

3. कामगारों का वार्षिक वेतनवृद्धि—

श्रीमान् प्रबंधन का छोटे कर्मियों के प्रति मानसिकता का स्तर कितना अमानवीय है वो मात्र इस तथ्य से स्पष्ट हो जायेगा कि कार्यरत कामगारों का वेतन वृद्धि जो मात्र 5 रु. प्रति वर्ष है उसे भी विगत 8 वर्षों से रोक कर रखा गया है।

4. स्थानांतरण के संबंध में—

- ए. श्रीमान्, पूर्व कंपनी "मिटको" तथा एम.एम.टी.सी. लि. में कार्यालय प्रबंधन के स्तर तक के कर्मियों के स्थानांतरण का प्रावधान नहीं है।
- बी. वर्ष 1994 के पूर्व कर्मियों के व्यक्तिगत हितों को ध्यान में रख कर ही स्थानांतरण किया जा रहा था।
- सी. परन्तु वर्ष 1994 से प्रबंधन द्वारा अब तक लगभग 300-400 कर्मियों को मात्र दमन एवं शोषण करने के उद्देश्य से निरर्थक स्थानांतरण किया गया है।
- डी. परिणामस्वरूप, करोड़ों रु. के बहुमूल्य सरकारी राशि का दुरुपयोग तो हुआ ही साथ ही लगभग 1500 कर्मियों में से 1100 कर्मी विवश होकर "स्वेच्छिक सेवानिवृत्ति" ले चुके जो अपने आप में एक रिकार्ड है।
- इ. श्रीमान् भीलवाड़ा कार्यालय में हर स्तर के कर्मियों का स्थानांतरण कर्नाटक, आन्ध्र प्रदेश, केरल इत्यादि में नये कार्यालयों को खोल कर स्थानांतरण किया गया। इतने कम वेतन में दोनों जगहों का खर्च चलाने में सभी पूर्ण रूप से असमर्थ थे परिणामस्वरूप सभी कोई भी आर. लेकर अपने घर राजस्थान वापस आ गये।
- एफ. श्रीमान्, प्रबंधन जब अपने कुचक्र से भीलवाड़ा कार्यालय खाली करा देने में सफल हो गया तो यहां बिहार के कोडरमा, गिरिडीह एवं पटना इत्यादि स्थानों से हर स्तर के कर्मियों को लाना प्रारंभ किया गया और इस क्रम में वर्तमान में कुल 13 कर्मी बिहार से लाये गये हैं।
- जी. श्रीमान् जबकि कोडरमा एवं गिरिडीह में उद्योग चल रहा है, ड्यूटी तीनों शिफ्टों में हो रही है तथा निर्यात कार्य भी हो रहा है। परन्तु, प्रबंधन शेष बचे मात्र 400 कर्मियों के हितों की उपेक्षा तो वर्षों से कर ही रहा है साथ ही उन्हें सेवा में भी बने नहीं रहने के उद्देश्य से एक षडयंत्र के तहत ही ऐसा कर रहा है।
- एच. श्रीमान् बि. आई.एफ. आर. के आदेश के आलोक में भीलवाड़ा कार्यालय को वर्ष 1995-96 में ही बंद हो जाना था परन्तु प्रबंधन को इन बातों से कोई लेना देना नहीं है। प्रबंधन का उद्देश्य तो मात्र हम निरीह कर्मियों का हर स्तर पर शोषण मात्र ही है। प्रबंधन का इस तरह का आचरण "अनफेयर लेबर प्रैक्टिस" के श्रेणी के अंतर्गत आता है जिससे श्रीमान् भी सहमत होंगे।
- आई. श्रीमान् भीलवाड़ा कार्यालय में विगत 8-9 वर्षों से कोई व्यापारिक गतिविधि नहीं है, यहां तक कि सभी तरह के उपकरणों को बेच दिया है वैसे परिस्थिति में बिहार राज्य से लोगों को बगैर किसी कार्य के लाकर जमा करना कहां तक तार्किक एवं न्यायोचित है? इसे श्रीमान् स्वयं महसूस करने में सक्षम हैं।

हम सभी कर्मी, श्रीमान् से अनुरोध करते हुए कहना चाहते हैं कि "माईका डिवीजन" के कर्मी गुलामों से भी बदतर जिंदगी जीने को विवश हैं, अपने आश्रितों की भी उचित देखभाल करने में असमर्थ तो हैं

ही साथ ही हम लोगों की सामाजिक प्रतिष्ठा दिन ब दिन धूमिल होती जा रही है। अतः श्रीमान् के स्तर से अविलम्ब हस्तक्षेप आवश्यक हो गया है, ताकि सभी पहलुओं की जांच हो सके और भारतीय संविधान के विभिन्न धाराओं के अंतर्गत सरकार द्वारा बनाये गये नियमों एवं उपनियमों के आलोक में हम निरीह कर्मियों के हितों के रक्षार्थ एम एम टी सी लि. प्रबंधन को उचित दिशानिर्देश श्रीमान् के स्तर से प्रेषित किया जा सके।

श्रीमान् के सहानुभूतिपूर्ण हस्तक्षेप हेतु हम सभी कर्मी मात्र ही आशान्वित नहीं बल्कि 400 परिवार की निगाह आपके न्यायपूर्ण निर्णय के प्रति आभार पूर्ण नेत्रों के साथ प्रतिकारत हैं।

सधन्यवाद।

भवदीय

एस. डी.

के. एन. सिंह,
(महासचिव)

केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा इस न्यायालय को जो विवाद अधिनिर्णयार्थ प्रेषित हुआ है वह इस तरह से है कि क्या आवेदक यूनियन द्वारा उपर्युक्त मांग पत्र एनेक्सर ए प्रबंधक, एम.एम.टी.सी.लि., भीलवाड़ा को प्रेषित करना उचित है? इस रेफरेन्स में मांग पत्र के औचित्य बाबत कोई प्रश्न निहित होना प्रतीत नहीं होता तथा रेफरेन्स में यही प्रश्न निहित होना प्रतीत होता है कि क्या प्रबंधक, एम.एम.टी.सी. लि., भीलवाड़ा को मांग पत्र यूनियन द्वारा प्रेषित किया जाना उचित है। विधि की यह स्थिति स्पष्ट है कि न्यायालय का अभिनिर्धारण विवाद बिन्दु तक सीमित होता है। अधि. 1947 की धारा 10(4) के तहत भी इस आशय का स्पष्ट प्रावधान है तथा न्यायिक विनिश्चय आलिक गोमान बनाम औद्योगिक न्यायाधिकरण, भुवनेश्वर ए.आई.आर. 1964 (एस.सी. पेज 1446, पोटर मजदूर पंचायत बनाम परफेक्ट पोर्ट्री कं. ए.आई.आर. 1979) (एस.सी.) पेज 1356 में माननीय उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा भी इसी तरह का मत अभिव्यक्त किया गया है। विधि की इस स्थिति में परिपेक्ष्य में विचाराधीन मामले में न्यायालय का अभिनिर्धारण इस विवाद बिन्दु तक सीमित है कि क्या आवेदक यूनियन द्वारा मांग पत्र एनेक्सर ए प्रबंधक, एम.एम.टी.सी. लि., भीलवाड़ा को प्रेषित किया जाना उचित है। उल्लेखनीय है कि आवेदक यूनियन के सदस्यगण तथा एम.एम.टी.सी. लि., के श्रमिकगण/कर्मचारीगण के कार्य में समानता बताई गई है, जबकि उनको देय वेतनमान व परिलाभों में भिन्नता बताई गई है तथा आवेदक यूनियन के सदस्यगण भी अनावेदक कंपनी के अधीन हैं जिस स्थिति में आवेदक यूनियन द्वारा मांग पत्र एनेक्सर ए प्रबंधक, एम.एम.टी.सी. लि., भीलवाड़ा को प्रेषित करना उचित है। यदि रिजनल मनेजर/प्रबंधक, एम.एम.टी.सी. लि., भीलवाड़ा कथित मांग पत्र एनेक्सर ए की स्वीकृति के लिए सक्षम नहीं है तो उसके द्वारा इस संबंध में समुचित कार्यवाही किया जाना संभव है। मांग पत्र के संबंध में यूनियन व प्रबंधन के मध्य वार्ता के पश्चात् समझौता होना भी संभव है।

12. केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा प्रेषित विवाद निम्न तरह से निर्णित किया जाता है :—

इलैक्ट्रॉनिक ट्रेड यूनियन भीलवाड़ा द्वारा मांग पत्र एनेक्सर "ए" प्रबंधक, एम.एम.टी.सी. लि., भीलवाड़ा को प्रेषित करना उचित है।

उपर्युक्तानुसार पंचाट जारी किया जाता है।

पंचाट आज दिनांक 19-11-04 को खुले न्यायालय में लिखाया जाकर सुनाया गया।

एम. एल. शर्मा—प्रथम, न्यायाधीश

नई दिल्ली, 29 दिसम्बर, 2004

का०आ० 286.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार देना बैंक के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद से केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, बेंगलूर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 65/99) को प्रकाशित करती है जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 29-12-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12012/277/1998-आई. आर. (बी-II)]

सी० गंगाधरण, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 29th December, 2004

S.O. 286.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award Ref. 65/99 of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Bangalore as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the Management of Dena Bank and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 29-12-2004.

[No. L-12012/277/1998-IR(B-II)]

C. GANDADHARAN, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT

“SHRAM SADAN”, III MAIN, III CROSS, II PHASE,
TUMKUR ROAD, YESHWANTHPUR, BANGALORE-
560022

Dated : 14th December, 2004

PRESENT:

SHRI A. R. SIDDIQUI,
Presiding Officer

C. R. No. 65/99

I PARTY

Shri Henry,
No. 555
Babu Building,
III Cross,
Viveknagar Post,
BANGALORE-560047

II PARTY

The Regional Authority,
Dena Bank,
Sona Towers,
1st Floor,
71, Millers Road,
BANGALORE-560022

AWARD

1. The Central Government by exercising the powers conferred by clause (d) of Sub-section 2A of the Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 has referred this dispute vide order No. L-12012/277/98/IR (B-II) dated 29th April, 1999 for adjudication on the following schedule :

SCHEDULE

“Whether the termination of Shri Henry, Cleaner-Cum-Sepoy, by the management of Dena Bank is justified? If not, what relief the workman is entitled to?”

2. The case of the first party workman as made out in the Claim Statement is as follows :—

The first party was appointed as a Driver by the Second Party Management during December 1987. His first appointment was treated as temporary and he was being paid Rs. 750 as wages every month. Even though, he was appointed by the Second Party management, his services were being treated as a Personal Driver, to the Officers of the Bank. It is submitted that by means of a memorandum issued by the Second Party management dated 1-8-1997 the first party workman was informed that he is appointed as a Cleaner-cum-Sepoy in the pay scale of Rs. 1600 with other allowances. This appointment order further stated that he will be on probation for a period of 6 months which is liable to be extended in terms of the service conditions governing the employees in the Bank. Pursuant to the said Memorandum, he was working continuously. Even though, the first party workman was working regularly and to the entire satisfaction of his official superiors, he was informed by means of a Memorandum dated 28-1-1998 that the management has decided to extend the period of probation by three months from 1-2-1998 i.e. on expiry of 6 months from the date of joining the bank i.e. 1-8-97. It is submitted that even though, he was designated as Cleaner-cum-Sepoy, he was working regularly as a driver and his record of service is totally unblemished. Instead of confirming his services, after he completed 6 months period of probation, the Second Party management by means of a memorandum dated 28-1-1998 unreasonably extended the period of probation by 3 months. However, in obedience of the said memorandum, the first party workman continued to discharge his duties as usual. It is submitted that to the entire shock and surprise of the first party workman, a memorandum dated 27-4-1998 came to be issued informing the first party workman that his services are terminated without notice and with immediate effect, as his services were found unsuitable for employment in the Bank. The first party workman was further informed that a month's pay and allowances for a period of notice period is paid as per the pay order dated 27-4-1998. He was further informed that he is relieved from the duties of the bank after the office hours on 27-4-1998. It is submitted that the action of the Second Party management in terminating the services of the first party workman as per their memorandum dated 27-4-1998 is unjust, illegal and arbitrary.

3. It is submitted that ever since his initial appointment in the Bank during December 1987, he has been working as a driver though the management contended that his services were being utilized as personal driver of the officers of the bank. Initially he was being paid monthly salary of Rs. 750/- which came to be enhanced to Rs. 1800/-. Right from the date of his initial appointment, there is no break in service and that the first party workman worked continuously till he was

illegally terminated as per the memorandum dated 27-4-1998. The action of the Second Party management therefore is totally unjust and otherwise illegal.

4. It is further submitted that the first party workman has worked continuously for more than 240 days before he was illegally terminated on 27-4-1998. The action of the Second Party management therefore amounts to retrenchment as defined under Section 2(00) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (hereinafter called as "Act"). Since the Management has not complied with the mandatory requirement of Section 25 F of the Act, the entire action is void ab initio and it is otherwise illegal. The action of the management is also violative of mandatory requirements of Chapter V-A and V-B of the Act.

5. In any view of the matter, the action of the 2nd Party management is totally mala fide. The work of the first party workman is totally unblemished and the record of service is highly exemplary. It is because of his excellent record of service as a driver on temporary basis from December 1987 onwards, the management of the bank gave him regular appointment order during 1997, without examining this aspect of the matter, the 2nd Party management has terminated the services of the first party workman on the ground of his unsuitability. During his entire career, he was not served any memo or notice with regard to his record of service. Hence, the entire action of the second party management is violative of rules of natural justice. The management has terminated the services of the first party workman by way of arbitrary and capricious exercise of powers. The entire action of the second party management lacks in bona fide, hence the order of termination cannot be sustained.

6. In any view of the matter, the action of the Second Party management is totally unjustified. In fact, when the first party workman was given an appointment during December 1987 he was informed that his appointment is temporary only for a few months and thereafter his services will be regularized. But this did not materialize. Nevertheless, the first party workman was working honestly with a fond expectation that his services will be regularized. Instead of regularizing his services and conducting like a model employer, 2nd Party management resorted to worst kind of unfair labour practice by utilizing the services of 1st party workman on temporary basis without paying him minimum wages and ultimately after he was brought on probation, the first party workman was highly confident that his services would be regularized sooner. Unfortunately, the Management after utilizing the services of the first party workman for over 11 years, terminated the services of the first party workman in most uncerecermonious manner. The entire action of the second party management is unjust and it is a clear case of unfair labour practice as defined under Section 2(ra) read with Vth Schedule of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. Looking at it from any point of view, the entire action of the second party management is unjust and arbitrary.

7. Being aggrieved by the action of the 2nd Party management, in terminating the services of the first party workman illegally, he approached the management on several occasions. Since his request was not considered, he raised an Industrial Dispute. The matter was taken up in conciliation and after conciliation ended in failure, the Government has referred the above dispute for Industrial Adjudication. Hence, this claim statement.

8. Therefore, the first party requested this court to set aside the order of the management terminating his services with reinstatement, continuity of service and other consequential benefits.

9. The Second Party management by its Counter Statement urged as under :

10. It is submitted that first party was working at our Regional Office, Bangalore as Cleaner-Cum-Sepoy vide appointment memorandum BRO/PER/3590/97 dated 1-08-1997. His appointment was made under following terms and conditions :

- (1) His appointment will be subject to his passing physical fitness examination by the Doctor approved by the Bank.
- (2) He will be on probation for a period of 6 months, which is liable to be extended in terms of the service conditions governing the employees in this Bank.
- (3) During the probationary period, his services are liable to be terminated at any time, without notice and without assigning any reason.
- (4) He is liable to be transferred to any of the branches of the Bank,
- (5) He will be bound by the rules and regulations of the Bank applicable to workman staff from time to time.
- (6) He will have to join, not later than 15-8-1997, he is posted at Regional Office, Bangalore temporarily.
- (7) In case any information/particulars supplied by him are found to be false or he has wilfully supplied false information or if material information is suppressed his appointment will be terminated forthwith without assigning any reason.

11. The first party after going through the memorandum dated 1-8-1997, signed his acceptance, stating that "I hereby accept the above terms and conditions".

12. Subsequently, during his probation period the Bank received a Complaint on 24-11-1997 stating that he was dismissed from services with effect from 13-10-1986 after conducting departmental enquiry, due to misconduct on account of misusing petrol by Karnataka Silk Industries Corporation Limited. Further, reference No. 72/1987 has

been filed before the Additional Labour Court where the matter was dismissed.

13. Later, the said complaint dated 25-11-1997 was sent to the Vigilance Department for Investigation and report. Meanwhile as, the investigation was going on, a memorandum No. BRO/PER/464/98 dated 28-1-1998 was issued to him, whereby, the period of his probation was extended by three months. The Regional Office Vide letter dated BR/PER/4638/97 dated 22-10-1997 directed Personal Manager and Vigilance Officer to conduct a proper enquiry at various organizations like KSRTC, KSTC etc. for verification of the complaint.

14. During the said investigation, it was found that he was dismissed from services with effect from 13-10-1986 due to misconduct on account of misusing petrol by Karnataka Silk Industries Corporation Limited. Further, reference where the matter was. This information was provided vide letter No. E6: PFH: 41:81-82 dated 11-02-1998 wherein General Manager (Per.) of Karnataka Silk Corporation Ltd. is the signatory.

15. The first party in his affidavit (Notarised on 25-7-1997) did not inform the Bank about the said dismissal from Karnataka Silk Corporation Limited. This is in contravention of clause 7 of appointment memorandum No. BRO/PER/3590/97 dated 1-8-1997. The clause (7), states that in case any information/particulars supplied by him are found to be false or he has willfully supplied false information will be terminated forthwith without assigning any reason.

16. The very purpose of placing Shri Henry on probation is to try him during the probation period to assess his suitability in the job. It is settled law that an order of discharge is not and order of punishment. (Unit Trust of India Vs. T. Bijaya Kumar 1992). Further the termination of probationer for not rendering satisfactory service or for not fulfilling conditions for confirmation is proper (Divisional Manager LIC of India Vs. M. Venugopal 1993 I CLR, 372).

17. As he has not acted as per the terms and conditions set out in his appointment order, affidavit etc. the Bank was constrained to terminate him with immediate effect from its services from 27-4-1998 as he was found unsuited for employment in Bank. One month's pay and allowance is paid to him by pay order No. 941295 dated 27-04-1998 vide memorandum No. BRO/PER/1949/98 dated 27-4-1998. The said memorandum satisfies the provisions of Bipartite Settlement and as per the undertaking given by Shri Henry, in writing, while accepting the terms of conditions of the appointment order. Though he was aware of the proceedings in reference No. 72/87, before Additional Labour Court, Bangalore where he was fighting against his dismissal from service from KSIC, he informed the Second Party only on 24-4-1998 after getting his appointment memorandum dated 1-8-1997. Similarly he also informed through his lawyer Shri A.J. Srinivasan about

the above dismissal reference vide letter dated 23-04-1998. He withheld the above said information at the time of his appointment, in his affidavit dated 25-7-1997. This is in total disregard of Clause 7 of his appointment memorandum.

18. The Disciplinary Authority perused the findings of the Manager (Personnel) and Vigilance Officer and found that the first party, Shri Henry is unsuited for employment in the Bank. As the first party has personally signed the acceptance of the terms and conditions of the appointment order and suppressed his past misconduct in his sworn affidavit, he fails in his conduct in his sworn affidavit, he fails in his conduct to uphold the undertaking given by him.

19. The Second Party was also satisfied to the reasonableness of the investigation conducted by the Manager (Personnel) and Vigilance Officer.

20. It is submitted that the action of the Second Party i.e. Dena Bank, Bangalore in terminating the services of Shri Henry, Cleaner-Cum-Sepoy from services w.e.f. 27-04-1998 is legal, proper and justified. The removal is proportionate to the acts of Shri Henry in accordance with the Bipartite Settlement.

21. Therefore the Second Party requested this court to reject the reference.

22. During the course of the trial, the management examined one witness as MW1 and got marked 12 documents Ex. M1 to M12. There was no cross examination on behalf of the first party. The statement of MW1 in his Examination Chief is as follows:

Counter are filed by the Personal Officer (Senior Manager, Personnel). I know the facts of the case. Ex. M1 is the application given by the workman. Ex. M2 is the affidavit of the workman. Ex. M3 is the letter of appointment. Ex. M4 is the extension of period of proceedings of first party. Complaint is Ex. M5. Ex. M6 is the letter of Silk Industries Corporation. Ex. M7 is the letter of bank to Silk Industries. Ex. M8 is Memorandum of termination. Ex. M9 is the letter of Advocate with Advocates letter. Ex. M10 and M11 is the letter of Silk Industries informing the details. Ex. M12 is the letter to Bank.

23. There was no oral or documentary evidence led on behalf of the first party. On 9-11-2004, when the case was taken up for arguments, learned counsel for the first party remained absent and whereas learned counsels for the Second Party in his argument submitted that the first party's services have been terminated during the course of probationary period, his services not being found satisfactory and on the ground that he has suppressed the material facts of his dismissal from service from Karnataka Silk Industries Corporation Ltd. before he joined services of the management. It was contended that the appointment of the first party as a Cleaner-cum-

Sepoy was, made as per the memorandum dated 1-8-97 and as per the terms of his appointment order his services were liable to be terminated during the course of probationary period at any time without notice and without assigning any reason. One of the terms of the appointment also was to the effect that in case any information supplied by him was found to be false or that he willfully supplied false information, his appointment will be terminated forthwith without assigning any reason. Therefore, since the first party suppressed the material fact of his earlier employment with the above said Corporation and the fact that he was dismissed from service on account of committing misconduct, the management was legally justified in terminating the services of the first party that too without any reason. In this context, learned counsel relied upon the aforesaid documents marked at Ex. M1 to M12. After having gone through the oral and documentary evidence produced before this Tribunal. I find substance in the arguments advanced for the management. As per Ex. M3 which is the memorandum appointing the first party as Cleaner-cum-Sepoy, condition No. 3 of the appointment order was to the effect that services of the first party are liable to be terminated during the period of probation without any notice and without any reason. As per condition No. 7 his services were liable to be terminated, in case, he furnished false information or suppressed any material information in getting his appointment. It can be seen from the very letter filed by the first party with the management and marked before this tribunal as Ex. M9, he had raised a dispute pending before the Additional Labour Court, Bangalore in Reference No. 72/87 challenging his dismissal order. The letter at Ex. M10 purported to be written by the counsel representing the first party before the said Labour Court would reveal the fact that the reference proceedings which were pending before the Additional Labour Court, Bangalore have come to be concluded and an award to be passed by the Labour Court, was awaited. An award copy also filed before this tribunal passed in reference No. 72/87 by the said Labour Court dated 1-4-98 would reveal that the dispute raised by the first party before the said Labour Court came to be disposed of by allowing the said reference in part where under the management, namely, the said Corporation was directed to reinstate the first party in to service with back wages of 25% from the date of dismissal till the date of reinstatement. As per the above said award an office order dated 11-8-98 also has been passed by the said Corporation reinstating the first party into service. Therefore, from the aforesaid document, two facts emerged very clearly. One is the fact that the first party had already been dismissed from service by the said Corporation on the ground of misconduct committed by him. This dismissal order was challenged by the first party in reference No. 72/87 before the Labour Court, Bangalore and pending disposal

of the said reference proceedings, suppressing this material fact, the first party joined the services of the Second Party management against the terms and conditions of the above said appointment order. As seen, above he joined the services of the management as per the appointment order dated 1-8-1997 when the above said dispute raised by him before the Labour Court was very much pending. Had he disclosed this fact in his application, then, certainly the Second Party Management would have been the last authority to provide him the employment. He suppressed this fact and during the course of investigation done by the management this fact was brought to light by the letter dated 11-2-1998 marked as Ex. M6 addressed to the management by the General Manager (P) of the said Corporation. Therefore, absolutely no fault can be found with the management in terminating the services of the first party after having come to know that he suppressed the material fact in acquiring the appointment under the management. Moreover, as per the appointment order condition No. 3, his services were also liable to be terminated during the probationary period without notice and without assigning any reason. Therefore, by no stretch of imagination it can be said that the management was not justified in terminating the services of the first party before he completed the probationary period satisfactorily. Moreover, the present reference also cannot be entertained for the simple reason that as per the above said award passed by the Labour Court, he has already been reinstated in service. He cannot hold the job with the above said Corporation simultaneously rendering his services with the Second Party management. Therefore, for the reasons stated above reference is liable to be dismissed and hence the following award.

AWARD

The reference is dismissed. No order to cost.

(Dictated to PA transcribed by her corrected and signed
by me on 14th December 2004)

A.R. SIDDIQUI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 29 दिसम्बर, 2004

का.आ. 287.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार पश्चिमी रेलवे के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय जोधपुर, के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या आई. डी नं. 6/2003) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 28-12-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-41012/176/2002-आई. आर. (बी-1)]

बी. एम. डेविड, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 29th December, 2004

S.O. 287.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (I.D. No. 6/2003) of the Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Jodhpur now as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Management of Western Railway and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 28-12-2004

[No. L-41012/176/2002-IR(B-I)]

B. M. DAVID, Under Secy.

अनुबन्ध

औद्योगिक विवाद अधिकरण एवं श्रम न्यायालय, जोधपुर
पीठासीन अधिकारी : श्री के. के. गुप्ता, आर.
एच. जे. एस.

ओ. वि. (केन्द्रीय) संख्या : 06/2003

दिलीप कुमार फाल्के द्वारा संयुक्तप्राथी
मंत्री, भारतीय मजदूर संघ द्वारा
ललित शर्मा, एस. बी. बी. जे.
मंडिया रोड शाखा, पाली
मारवाड़।

बनाम

डिवीजनल रेलवे मैनेजर, पश्चिम रेलवे,अप्राथी
अजमेर (राज.)

उपस्थिति :

1. प्राथी प्रतिनिधी श्री अनिल मेहता उप.
2. अप्राथी प्रतिनिधी श्री ए. एस. चौहान उप.

अधिनिर्णय

दिनांक 19-8-2004

श्रम मंत्रालय भारत सरकारी, नई दिल्ली ने अपनी अधिसूचना क्रमांक एल. 41012/176/2002-आई. आर. (बी-1) दिनांक 28-3-2003 से निम्न विवाद वास्ते अधिनिर्णय इस न्यायालय को प्रेषित किया है :—

“क्या मण्डल रेल प्रबन्धक पश्चिम रेलवे, अजमेर द्वारा कर्मकार भी दिलीप कुमार फाल्के मुख्य गाड़ी परीक्षक को उसके द्वारा दिनांक 5-4-94 से दिनांक 2-11-95 तक तदर्थ आधार पर मुख्य गाड़ी परीक्षक के पद पर की गई सेवा का लाभ कर्मकार को नहीं देकर अपने द्वारा जारी वरिष्ठता सूची के क्रमांक 97 पर दर्शाया जाना उचित एवं वैध है। यदि नहीं, तो कर्मकार अपने नियोजक से क्या राहत पाने का अधिकारी है।”

उक्त रेफरेन्स इस न्यायालय में प्राप्त होने पर दर्ज रजिस्टर्ड किया जाकर पक्षकारों को जरिये नोटिस आहूत किया गया। प्राथी ने अपना माँग-पत्र प्रस्तुत किया जिसका अप्राथी की ओर से जवाब पेश किया गया। माँग-पत्र के समर्थन में प्राथी ने स्वयं का शपथ-पत्र प्रस्तुत किया तथा अप्राथी की ओर से जवाब के समर्थन में राजदंडस कुमावत का शपथ-पत्र

प्रस्तुत किया गया तथा यह प्रकरण प्राथी से जिरह हेतु नियत था। दिनांक 12-8-2004 को प्राथी की ओर से एक प्रार्थना-पत्र इस आशय का पेश किया कि वह उक्त प्रकरण को आगे बढ़ाना नहीं चाहता है तथा लोक अदालत की भावना से उक्त प्रकरण को वापस लेना चाहता है। उक्त प्रार्थना-पत्र की प्रति आज विपक्षी को दी गई चूंकि प्राथी लोक अदालत की भावना से इस प्रकरण में आगे कोई कार्यवाही चलाना नहीं चाहता है। अतः समस्त तथ्यों एवं परिस्थितियों को देखते हुए इस प्रकरण में “कोई” विवाद नहीं रह जाने का अधिनिर्णय (नो डिस्पयुट एवार्ड) पारित किया जाता है।

इस अधिनिर्णय को प्रकाशनार्थ केन्द्रीय-शासन को प्रेषित किया जावे।

यह अधिनिर्णय आज दिनांक 19-8-2004 को खुले न्यायालय में हस्ताक्षर कर सुनाया गया।

के. के. गुप्ता, न्यायाधीश

नई दिल्ली, 29 दिसम्बर, 2004

का.आ. 288.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सेन्ट्रल रेलवे के प्रबंधन के संबंध में निर्यातों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, लखनऊ के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या आई. डी नं. 76/2001) को प्रकाशित करती है जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 28-12-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-41012/18/2001-आई. आर. (बी-1)]

बी. एम. डेविड, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 29th December, 2004

S.O. 288.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (I.D. No. 76/2001) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Lucknow now as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Management of Central Railway and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 28-12-2004.

[No. L-41012/18/2001-IR (B-I)]

B. M. DAVID, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL- CUM-LABOUR-COURT, LUCKNOW

PRESENT:

Shrikant Shukla, Presiding Officer

I. D. No. 76/2001

REF. No. L-41012/18/2001-IR (B-I) DATED 16-5-2001

BETWEEN:

Shri Rup Narayan, S/o Shri Ram Lakhan

C/o 119/74, Qr. No. 61, Nasimabad, Kanpur (U.P.)-208012

AND

1. Divisional Railway Manager (P)
Central Railway, Jhansi-284001.
2. Sr. Divisional Commercial Manager
Central Railway, Jhansi-284001.

AWARD

1. The Government of India, Ministry of Labour *vide* their order No. L-41012/18/2001-IR (B-I) dated 16-5-2001 has referred following dispute for adjudication to the Presiding Officer, Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Lucknow.

“Whether the action of the management of Divisional Railway Manager, Central Railway, Jhansi in terminating the services of Shri Rup Narayan w.e.f. 6-7-1990 is legal and justified. If not, what relief the workman is entitled to?”

The workman's case on brief is that he worked as waterman/casual labour w.e.f. 18-8-1976 to 6-7-1990 under DRM, CR, Jhansi on Sidhi Itara Junction Railway Station, but the railway's administration instead of regularising the workman on regular post, they deprived worker of the job. The workman tried to know the reasons for his disengagement he was told that someone else was engaged in his place. The worker has therefore alleged that worker has been deprived of from his job and while the juniors were retained in service without notice in violation of Section 25 (f), (g) and (h) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. The worker has alleged that he has worked for more than 240 days but he has been retrenched without notice pay and compensation. The workman has therefore prayed that his termination dated 7-7-1990 be declared illegal. He has further prayed that he be reinstated with back wages and all consequential benefits and has also requested that the opposite party may be asked to regularise the worker in service as he has put in more than 120 days work.

The opposite party has denied the claim *vide* his written statement. The Senior Divisional Commercial Manager has admitted that the worker was engaged as a mobile seasonal casual waterman for intermittent work at railway station for giving drinking water to the passengers at the said railway station. The aforesaid work for which the worker was engaged, was for hot weather seasonal work of intermittent nature. The nature of his engagement was properly explained to him along with all other watermen engaged for the aforesaid purpose before their such engagements. The worker continued to work as mobile seasonal casual waterman for less than 3 months each from year 1978 till 1990 and he never completed 120 days continuous service during the said period. There is no question of his completing 240 days service within a calendar year. He was never conferred the status of temporary railway

servant because he never completed the required number of continuous service during his entire career. It is admitted that the worker worked as mobile seasonal casual waterman only up to 1990 and from 1990 he was not engaged as mobile seasonal casual waterman any more. The opposite party has categorically denied that any of the juniors to the worker is continuing in the service. The service of mobile seasonal casual watermen are utilised during hot weather-cum-summer season, as soon as the monsoon starts or the period for which they were engaged (they are not engaged for more than 3 months in a year), expires, their services are automatically dispensed with or discontinued whichever is earlier. Since the year 1990, the railway administration is providing water coolers; water taps etc. at the railway station for providing cool drinking water to the passengers and thus the services of mobile seasonal casual watermen were no longer required during hot weather/summer season.

Accordingly, since 1990, mobile seasonal casual watermen were being disengaged on the basis of last come first go basis. However, since the year 1992 all the mobile seasonal casual watermen were disengaged and they were not engaged again till date. It has been further stated by the opposite party that the Ministry of Railways, Railway Board issued a circular dated 3-2-92 directing the railway administration to make sufficient arrangements for providing drinking water at railway stations by installing water coolers and water taps at railway station, Jhansi and at the nearby railway stations. 8 water coolers were installed at Jhansi railway station and more than 77 water coolers were installed at the nearby railway stations under the administrative control of DRM, CR, Jhansi. Thus, requirement of engaging any mobile seasonal casual waterman became less and less and since the year 1992 and it was not required at all, under these circumstances, the action of the respondent in not engaging these mobile seasonal casual watermen cannot be said to be arbitrary or illegal because there was no need for providing water to passengers and staff when alternative and permanent arrangements for the same had already been made at the railway station. None of the junior to the applicant has been retained in service nor there has been any violation of the provisions of Section 25 (f), (g) or (h) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. The said provisions do not apply in the present case. The discontinuance of the service of the claimant was not a retrenchment as defined in the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947, as such, Section 25 (f), (g) and (h) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 are not applicable in the present case. In view of the aforesaid facts, reasons and circumstances, the claimant is not entitled to any relief as claimed, on the other hand, the present industrial dispute is liable to be dismissed with cost against the claimant and in favour of the opposite party.

The authorised representative of the worker filed rejoinder on 12-4-2002.

The worker and his representative started absenting on dated of hearing, i.e., 11-7-2002, 2-8-2002 and 11-9-2002.

On 11-9-2002 the court ordered the case to proceed ex-parte against the worker and the management was directed to file documentary and oral evidence on 26-9-2002.

On 26-9-2002 the worker remained absent and therefore the next date fixed was 1-10-2002 for preliminary sitting in the lok adalat on 7-10-2002. The worker's representative appeared and participated in preliminary sitting of the lok adalat but no compromise was arrived at therefore, 13-11-2002 was fixed for evidence of the employer. Since the case was proceeding ex-parte against the worker on 13-11-2002, 23-12-2002, 24-2-2003, 28-2-2003 the worker and his representative remained absent. However, 31-3-2003 was fixed for filing affidavit by employer. On 31-3-2003 also the employer did not file affidavit and sought adjournment. However, on 30-6-2003 also when the worker remained absent the court ordered the case to proceed ex-parte against the worker and the opposite party was directed to produce his evidence. The representative of opposite party filed his evidence i.e. affidavit of S.K. Rajjada alongwith documents.

None appeared for argnment therefore perused case file, evidence and documents on record.

The employer has filed following documents :

1. Photo state copy of railway circular No. 92/TG.I/ I/P dated 3-2-1992 regarding deployment of hot weather and mobile watermen during summer season.
2. Photo state copy of award passed by the Presiding Officer, Central Governemnt Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Kanpur in I.D. No. 15/1995 between Surendra Singh and DRM, CR, Jhansi.
3. Photo state copy of notification dated 31-5-2000.
4. Photo state copy of award of the Presiding Officer, Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court Kanpur in I.D. No. 109/1997 between Surendra Singh and DRM, CR, Jhansi.
5. Photo state copy of order of Central Administrative Tribunal, Allahabad in Original Application No. 1309/1996 between Ram Chandra v/s. Union of India.
6. Photo state copy of the order of Central Administrative Tribunal, Allahabad in Original Application No. 1118/1999 between Raghunath v/s. Union of India.

The employer has also filed following case laws :

1. Judgment in Civil Appeal No. 1283 and 1284 of 2002 between the Range Forest Officer & another v/s. S.T. Hadimani of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India published in 316 All India Services Law Journal Vol. VII-2002 (2).
2. 2002 Allahabad Law Journal 831 Rajesh Kumar Sharma v/s. The Presiding Officer, Kanpur and another.

On the one hand the worker has failed to prove by documentary or oral evidence that he has put in 120 days continuous service in a year on the other hand the opposite party has alleged in written statement that the services of mobile seasonal casual watermen are utilised during hot weather-cum-summer season and as soon as the monsoon starts for the period for which they were engaged, expires, their services are automatically dispensed with or discontinued which ever is earlier.

The worker has not proved that he performed duties of other than seasonal waterman. The worker ought to have filed casual labour card issued to him, which are issued to casual labours. Since he has not filed any casual labour card therefore, adverse inference is drawn against the worker that if he had filed the casual labour card it would have effected his case adversely. The worker has failed to prove that he was given the temporary status as a casual labour.

The employer has by affidavit proved that the worker has never worked for 120 days in a calendar year. The management has also proved that vide letter dated 3-2-92, Ministry of Railways, Railway Board issued a circular in respect of deployment of hot weather and mobile watermen during summer season. A perusal of aforesaid circular would reveal that railway administration ought to have reduced the strength of watermen because of their diminishing utility and desirability. The employer has also proved that railway modernised drinking water arrangement, a large number of water coolers with multiples taps/single point taps suitably spaced have been installed on platform. Thus, the requirement of water huts; water trolleys etc. have been reduced. The utility and desirability of engagement of watermen during hot weather season is also not required. The employer has also proved that against their respective disengagement, certain hot weather staff raised an industrial dispute before the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court. Their cases were registered as I.D. No. 15 of 1995 and 109 of 1997. In both the cases, identical facts and law were involved. The learned Presiding Officer of Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court was pleased to dismiss both the said cases with categorical finding that concerned workmen are not entitled to any relief. Similarly, certain other workmen preferred their cases before Central Administrative Tribunal, which

were registered as O.A. No. 1309 of 1996 and 1118 of 1999. The CAT was also pleased to dismiss the cases of respective workmen on merits.

Similarly, in a case of the Ranged Forest Officer and another v/s. S.T. Hadimani, the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India has said that unless the workman proves his claim, the opposite party cannot be called upon to disprove it. In yet another judgement of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India has held that in case of seasonal watermen, provision of Section 25F would not be applicable. Similarly, the Hon'ble High Court at Allahabad in yet another case has held that Section 25 F would not be applicable in cases of fixed term appointment. The employer has proved that as per provision of Rule 2005 of the Indian Railway Establishment manual, Volume-II, even those casual labour who have attained the status of temporary railway servant or MRCL status are not entitled to their automatic absorption/regularisation even they have to appear before the screening as per their seniority and only after being declared successful in the said screening they can be considered for their regularisation.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in 316 all India Servie Law Journal VII-2002(2) between the Range Forest Officer and Another v/s. S.T. Hadimani has laid down that unless the workman proves his claim the respondent cannot be called upon to disprove it. In the present case the workman has not been able to prove his case that employer's action to terminate his services w.e.f. 6-7-90 is illegal or unjustified.

The seasonal water man are engaged in hot weather season to provide water to staff and passengers for the fixed period i.e. till the hot weather and as soon as the monsoon starts or the period for which they were engaged, expires, their services are automatically dispensed with or discontinued whichever is earlier. In the circumstances their appointment is termed as fixed term appoint and non-compliance of Section 25F of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 is not illegal.

On the consideration of aforesaid evidence and fact I am of the opinion that action of the management of Divisional Railway Manager, Central Railway in terminating the services of worker Rup Narayan w.e.f. 6-7-1990 is legal and justified and the worker is not entitled to any relief. Award passed accordingly.

Lucknow SHRIKANT SHUKLA, Presiding Officer
17-12-2004.

नई दिल्ली, 29 दिसम्बर, 2004

का.आ. 289.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार स्टेट बैंक ऑफ बीकानेर एंड जयपुर के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके

कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय लखनऊ के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या आई. डी. नं. 175/2000) को प्रकाशित करती है जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 28-12-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12012/240/2000-आई आर (बी-1)]

सी. गंगाधरण, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 29th December, 2004

S.O. 289.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (I.D. No. 175/2000) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Lucknow as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Management of State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 29-12-2004

[No. L-12012/240/2000-IR (B-I)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, LUCKNOW

PRESENT: SHRIKANT SHUKLA, Presiding Officer

I. D. No. 175/2000

Ref. No. L-12012/240/2000/IR (B-I)

Dated 16-10-2000

BETWEEN:

Shri Prem Singh
C/o Sri Radhey Shyam Tewari,
107/76 Jawahar Kanpur,
(U.P.) 208001

AND

The General Manager,
State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur,
H.O. Tilak Marg,
Jaipur (Rajasthan) 302001

AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi vide its order No. L-12012/240/2000/IR(B-I) dated 16-10-2000 referred the following dispute for adjudication to Presiding Officer, CGIT-cum-Labour Court, Lucknow :

“ Whether the action of the management of State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur in terminating the services of Shri Prem Singh w.e.f. 19-3-85 is legal and justified? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled to?”

The worker's case in brief is that he was appointed in the State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur branch Birhana, Kanpur from 28-12-84 on the post of Peon/Chowkidar and he continued to work till 18-3-85, but on 19-3-85 his services were terminated abruptly without any reason and without observing the provision of I.D. Act. According to the worker, the employer never allowed to works of 4th Class to complete 90 days work and after terminating the services new hands appointed, so that the worker may not claim permanency. It is alleged that the post of Peon/Chowkidar is of permanent nature but the management has been deploying temporarily and daily rated workman on the said post which amount of unfair labour practice. The worker has further alleged that the worker filed a case for conciliation before Asstt. Labour Commissioner (C) Kanpur through U.P. Bank Employees Federation within the time allowed by the law on which the bank object that the worker never turned up for service. the bank also alleged before the ALC(C) that regular notice shall be given and the workers shall be re-engaged. On the assurance of the opposite party the ALC(C) adjudicate the case as unsuitable for reference. Aggrieved by the order of the Central Government/Labour Deptt. the U.P. Bank Employees Federation filed a writ petition before the Hon'ble High Court, Allahabad No. CMWP 45884/92 the Hon'ble High Court on 12-3-99 passed the following order :

"Let a mandamus do issue accordingly. In case reference is sought by individual workman once again within a period of two months from the date a certified copy of this order is obtained by the union, the appropriate authority under section 10 is directed to reconsider the said question once again within a period of one month from the date of raising such dispute. No. Cost."

The worker again filed deprecation before Asstt. Labour Commissioner(C) Kanpur requesting for reference to the Government. The worker has been pursuing hard to get the employment but he failed to get the employment. It is further alleged that juniors to the worker has been retained in services.

The worker has prayed that this court may declare the termination of the worker dt. 19-3-85 as illegal and unjustified. The worker has also prayed that he be reinstated in services with all consequential benefits. The worker has filed photo copies of the following documents in support of his case ;

1. Memorandum of appointment of the worker for the period 29-12-84 to 27-1-85 paper No. 4/2.
2. Memorandum of appointment of the worker for the period 28-1-85 to 26-2-85 paper No. 4/3.

3. Memorandum of appointment for the period 27-2-85 to 18-3-85 paper No. 4/4.
4. Experience certificate for services w.e.f. 29-12-84 to 18-3-85 paper No. 4/5.
5. Photo copy of application for employment purported to have been received by the opposite party on 20-6-87 paper No. 4/6, 7.
6. Photo copy of application dt. 1-6-87 address to ALC(C) Kanpur.

Opposite party has denied the claim of the worker and has stated that the opposite party bank has prescribed rules for appointment of temporary workman and for such appointment the maximum age limit is 24 years. The worker's appointment was not made by the competent authority according to the rules, but he was appointed for temporarily period when the regular employees proceeded on leave. It is alleged that his appointment was purely temporarily period and was for fixed period without adopting the prescribed procedure only with a view to exigencies according to the procedure laid down for the appointment of such sub staff the names are called from Employment Exchange and after interview they are appointed and without observing this procedure nobody can be appointed. The worker was not appointed according to the procedure laid down. The worker was engaged to make the temporarily requirement of the bank so that the bank's activities do not suffer. Worker according to his own showing has not worked for 240 days before his termination and worker is not entitled for any relief. His termination was automatic on the expiration of the period for which he was employed and therefore the worker was not required to served any notice by the opposite party. According to the bank management the bank vide circular No. 42/87 dated 23-4-87 gave an opportunity to the workers who were temporarily employed by the bank and accordingly advertisement were given in the daily news papers throughout the country and after the selection of the suitable candidate workers were employed. It is also alleged that the worker has raised the dispute by the demand letter 2001 after a lapse of 16 years and therefore the claim is time barred. It is specifically clear from the appointment letters that the worker's services came to end on date mentioned therein and the worker after understanding well worked in the bank. It is admitted that the Hon'ble High Court passed the order in W.P. No. 45884/92 on 12-3-99 but it is alleged that the worker did not raise dispute within the period fixed by the Hon'ble High Court. It is stated in the order passed by the Hon'ble High Court that the worker should raise the dispute within the period of 2 months but the worker himself neglected it. The worker has twisted the facts for obtaining relief. It is also pointed out that in the circular No. 23-4-87 and subsequent letter No. F/3/104/87/IR dt. 16-8-90 all those workers were

eligible who completed 90 days working or more after 1-1-83 and who were terminated by letter No. P/REI/PENF/6 dated 22-10-90 and it is also alleged that Prem Singh is not eligible as he had not worked for 90 days or more. The management has therefore requested that issue may be decided against the worker.

The management has filed the following documents in support of his case :

1. Bank Circular No. PER/27/78 dt. 16-5-98.
2. Bank Circular No. PER/66/79 dt. 12-11-79.
3. Bank Circular No. PER/120/2000-2001 dt. 30-3-2001.
4. Bank Circular No. PER/24/87 dt. 12-3-87.
5. Letter to Govt. of India dt. 16-8-90.
6. Terms and conditions of Temporary Employees.
7. Bank Circular No. PERP/7EHP/6 dt. 22-12-96.
8. Copy of notice English.
9. Copy of notice Hindi.
10. Copy of notice publish in News Paper on 24-10-96.
11. Bank Circular No. PER/42/87 dt. 23-4-87.
12. Letter of Branch Manager address to personal.
13. Letter/application form for ex-temporary employees.
14. Bank Circular No. PER/41/87 dt. 22-4-87.
15. Letter From Branch Manager to AGM.

The worker has been cross examined by the representative of the opposite party and the management has been cross examined by the worker's representative. Additional documents have also been filed by the management which are same as those filed by the worker from paper No. 4/2 to 4/5.

Heard workman's representative. The opposite party representative could not be heard as he was absent as date was fixed for argument.

It is not disputed that the worker was engaged by appointment letters the photo copies of letters has been filed by the parties. From the appointment letters it reveals that the worker has not completed 90 days of working. It is false to say that the worker was engaged on 28-12-84 as the appointment letter itself shows that he was appointed w.e.f. 29-12-84. The worker has tried to put false facts in his statement of claim and affidavit that he was engaged to work from 28-12-84. It cannot be said that he does not know English and knows Hindi only. Because dates in Hindi Typewriter is also written in English only. He himself alleged that he worked as Peon/Chowkidar therefore he ought to have known the conditions of the appointment letter. Photo copy of experience certificate which has been produced by the worker also goes to prove that he worked for a period of 80 days from 29-12-84 to 18-3-85. He cannot come forward with the false story. There is photocopy of State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur, H.O.

Jaipur circular No. PER/66/79 dated 12-11-79 which prohibits the Branch Manager employed temporarily workman in service beyond 80 days. It is in light of the circular restriction has been imposed for employing the worker beyond the period of 80 days. Circular also prohibits to employ in subordinate cadre any person who is beyond 24 years of age from the photo copy of the application submitted by the worker for employment his date of birth as shows as 18-7-66. Therefore he disqualified himself become even temporarily employee on 29-12-84. Sri S.K. Suri, Branch Manager, State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur, Birhana Road, Kanpur has clearly stated in affidavit in para 7 that engagement of worker was not made by adopting prescribed procedure. As such on the basis of such engagement the worker cannot claim as back door entry in the bank and claim for regularisation. The said witness Sri Suri has not been cross examined on that statement. It is concluded on the basis of evidence produced by the parties that the worker has not completed 240 days of continuous working before his termination. Therefore he cannot claim to get the notice from the employer or to get any retrenchment compensation.

The worker was employed for the fixed term and last day of his work has shows in the appointment letter is 18-3-95. Therefore he stands terminated on 19-3-85 and no notice or compensation is needed in this regard.

The State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur vide circular No. PER/42/87 dt. 23-4-87 came forward with the scheme of absorbing ex-temporary employees and consequently meeting was called by the Jt. Secretary, Ministry of Finance, Deptt. of Economic Affairs, Banking Division on 29-9-88. A committee consisted of representative of other banks including State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur also represented and they finally came forward that those temporarily employees who have completed services of 90 days or more after cut of date i.e. 1-1-82 will only be eligible for considering under the scheme. This fact is based upon the documents filed by the management. From the photo copy of the application of the worker it is made out that he applied for absorption on 20-6-87 and it is found that he was not eligible therefore he was not absorbed in the services. It is noteworthy that worker has not challenged his absorption on the above ground that he was qualified to be considered for absorption and he was not absorbed.

On the discussions above I come to the conclusion that worker stands automatically terminated on the period 19-3-85 as he was appointed upto 18-3-85 alone. He has not put in 240 days of service before his termination and therefore opposite party is not liable to give him notice or compensation for terminating his services. The termination of the worker Prem Singh w.e.f. 19-3-85 is legal and justified and accordingly issue is answered. Worker is not entitled for any relief.

SHRIKANT SHUKLA, Presiding Officer

Lucknow
17-12-2004

नई दिल्ली, 29 दिसम्बर, 2004

का.आ. 290.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार भारतीय स्टेट बैंक के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय लखनऊ के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या आई.डी. नं. 2/2001) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 28-12-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12012/314/2000-आई. आर. (वि-1)]

सी. गंगाधरन, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 29th December, 2004

S.O. 290.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (I.D. No. 2/2001) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Lucknow now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of State Bank of India and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 28-12-2004.

[No. L-12012/314/2000-IR(B.1)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, LUCKNOW

PRESENT:

SHRIKANT SHUKLA, Presiding Officer

I.D. No. 2/2001

Ref. No. L-12012/314/2000/IR(B-1) dated 29-12-2000

BETWEEN:

Shri Adarsh Vastavai
S/o Late Sh. Avinash Chander,
H. No. 5/41, G.P.O. Pratappura,
Agra (U.P.)-282001.

AND

1. The Assistant General Manager,
State Bank of India,
Chipitola, Agra (U.P.)-282001.
2. The Deputy General Manager,
State Bank of India,
Zonal Office,
Sanjay Place, Agra, (U.P.)-282001.

AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour *vide* their Order No. L-12012/314/2000/IR(B-1) dated 29-12-2000 referred the following dispute to the Presiding Officer, Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Lucknow for adjudication.

“Whether the action of the management of Assistant General Manager, State Bank of India, Agra in terminating the services of Shri Adarsh Vastavai with effect from 9-7-1999 is legal and justified? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled?”

The worker's case in brief is that he was employed in State Bank of India Chipitola, Agra w.e.f. 31-12-96 and he continued working till 9-7-1999. The worker's job involved cleaning of office tables, make available drinking water carrying registers from one table to another and taking out files and placing again, besides this he was also carrying dak to other branches and thus, he performed the duties of peon. It is alleged that during course of his service he was deprived of all facilities available to the class IV employees. The worker on 21-6-99 approached through union for regularisation. However, the same was withdrawn on the ground that after the termination the case of regularisation is not maintainable. It is also alleged that the employer has not observed provisions contained in Section 25F, G & H of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. It is also alleged that other persons such as Sanjay Kumar and Surrender, who were employed in other branches of bank have been regularised and transferred to other branches of the bank. Therefore, the worker has requested that it may be held that the termination dated 9-7-1999 is illegal and unjustified. The worker has further prayed that he be reinstated with full back wages.

The opposite party bank has filed the written statement and has denied the claim of the worker. It is alleged that worker, Adarsh Vastavai is not the regularly appointed employee. It is alleged that there are prescribed procedure for appointment of a worker in the existing vacancy. While giving details of procedure it is alleged that for filling of the vacancy in the Bank, the posts are advertised and the candidates whose names are registered in employment exchange are considered, selection committee is formed and the candidates who qualify the terms and conditions of employment are called for interview and a list is prepared in respect of selected candidates. Thereafter, bank management appoints the candidates from the selected list and appointment letter are issued. After appointment such candidates are kept on probation for a period of 6 months and after successful completion of probation period they are confirmed. It is also alleged that by virtue of this case the worker wants the back door entry in the bank service. It is alleged that Sh. Adarsh Vastavai was supplying the water on contract basis along with Sh. Krishna Gopal Mishra, Satish Kumar and Mahavir, and during the period 97 to 99 the payments were made in respect of the contract in the following manner:

“Adarsh Vastavai	Krishna Gopal	Mahavir	Satish
April 99	February 98	Dec. 97	April 98
For Jan. 99	March 98	Jan. 98	May 98
	Sept. 98	July 98	
	Oct. 98	Aug. 98	
	Nov. 98	Jan. 99	
	April 99		
	For		
	March 99”		

The bank management has denied that the worker at all worked till 9-7-99 as peon as alleged by him. The worker was mainly supplying the water, though he was also entrusted with certain casual work for which he was paid labour charges. It is also alleged that worker filed a case before ALC (C), Kanpur but after filing of written statement

on behalf of the worker withdrew his claim. The worker has concocted the fact should be stated as to at what rate how much amount was paid to him per month. It is specifically been denied that worker was ever engaged for peon work. It is alleged that after 8-9-99, the contract work was not taken from the worker. It is also alleged that worker is not entitled to the provisions of Section 25F, G & H as he was not an employee of the bank during the alleged period. It is also alleged that there is no provision for regularisation of services of any employee in the bank. Allegation about recruitment of Sanjay Kumar, Surendra and Shiv Ram it is alleged that they have been appointed after complying prescribed procedures of the Bank. Accordingly the bank management has prayed that claim of worker be rejected.

The worker has however, filed the rejoinder. It has been denied that the worker worked in capacity of contractor as the management has not disclosed the conditions of the contract, not referred any licence in respect of contract. The worker has reiterated his allegation that he worked as peon for which he was qualified and he was illegally terminated without showing any cause or notice on 7-9-99.

The worker has filed the photo copies of following documents :

1. Notice purported to have been published somewhere, paper No. 6/3-6/5.
2. Banker's cheque dated 1-1-99 for 3600 payable to Adarsh Contractor, Paper No. 6/6.
3. Banker's cheque for Rs. 300 dt. 1-2-99 in favour of Adarsh Contractor, paper No. 6/7.
4. Application of Adarsh, requesting for the payment of charges for the month of January, paper No. 6/8.
5. A certificate in respect of one Satish Kumar. Printed extract showing the payment to Satish Contractor, Shiv Ram Contractor, Mahavir Contractor, Surendra Singh, Contractor, paper No. 6/9-6/10.
6. Application of Krishna Gopal dt. 23-6-97 for payment of labour charges of Rs. 60 regarding cleaning of water tank, paper No. 6/11.
7. Banker's cheque, the date of which is not legible for payment of 3600 to the person whose name is not legible, paper No. 6/12.
8. Application of Krishna Gopal for payment of supply of water, paper No. 6/13.
9. Another application of Krishna Gopal in respect of the labour and fair charges of Rs. 70 paper No. 6/14.
10. SBI paper with respect to payment to Krishna Gopal, Mahavir Contractor, paper No. 6/15.
11. Another list showing payment to Krishna Gopal, Mahavir, Satish, paper No. 6/17.
12. Application of the trade union, INTUC addressed to LLC (C), Kanpur for regularising the service of

workers Krishna Gopal, Satish Kumar and Adarsh Vastavai etc., paper No. 6/17-6/18.

13. Application of Krishna Gopal and others addressed to DGM SBI, paper No. 6/19.

14. Application of Saish Pal Singh and others addressed to ALC(C), Agra, paper No. 6/20.

The worker has filed the affidavits paper Nos. 3 & 5 and 7 & 8. The opposite party has filed the affidavit, paper No. 11. The bank has cross-examined the worker and his witness, Tej Pal Singh, whereas, the worker's representative has cross-examined the management witness Raj Kumar.

Parties have filed written argument.

Worker's representative has written in his written argument that the worker has denied to have worked as contractor and the worker has stated in cross-examination that he was appointed as casual labour and Sh. Tej Pal Singh, the witness of the worker has also corroborated this fact that worker, Adarsh Vastavai was working on 31-12-96 as peon. Sh. Tej Pal Singh has also supported the claim that worker was performing the duties of peon. Sh. Tej Pal Singh also denied that there was any contractor in the bank not any official employee was engaged. It is within his agreement that the worker was terminated on 9-7-99. Tej Pal Singh also stated in cross-examination that from 31-12-96 to 9-7-99 the worker continuously worked and the management has appointed someone else in his place. On the other hand the management has argued that Sh. Tej Pal Singh who was in the subordinate cadre cannot derive knowledge about the nature of the appointment on engagement of the concerned workmen. The statement made by Sh. Tej Pal Singh and Sri Mahavir Singh favouring the concerned workman and contrary to the statement of the bank management are denied. It is further denied that February 2002 is the experience certificate, it is also undated and in as much as it appears that the said annexure relates to some curfew pass for the issuance of which alleged Branch Manager has or had no authority. Accordingly, the said letter is a fabricated document. For the work rendered by Shri Mahavir Singh and others there was no need of any written agreement nor the job which he did, require any written agreement, on the contrary, according to norms, settlements, awards and Rules of the bank appointment letter for the engagement as claimed by the concerned workman was necessary and since the worker was not appointed regularly the question of issuing any appointment letter did not arise. It is argued that the workman has failed to prove his case.

The worker has stated in affidavit, paper No. 7/2 para 5 that he never worked as a contractor under contract. It is also stated in para 7 of the affidavit, paper No. 7/3 that for payment the coercive methods were exercised for obtaining the 'parchi'. It is also mentioned in affidavit that in all he has filed 14 documents the original of which is in the possession of the bank.

On analysing the papers filed by the worker, if find that the banker's cheque is in the name of Adarsh Contractor. It cannot be said that banker's cheque was

issued in respect of the wages. The status of the worker is mentioned in the banker's cheque as contractor. If it is taken to be the genuine document then at the back of this cheque the signatures of Adarsh contractor is visible. Similarly there is also another photo copy of document which is banker's cheque and it is found that same is issued in favour of Adarsh contractor, which goes to show that he was performing the duty of a petty contractor. It cannot be termed as he served w.e.f. January 89 and February 99 as an employee. It cannot be said that the bank shall be reserve coercive method with the workman to issue the wages in form of contract. Similarly, there is another document purported to be regarding supply of water, which is signed by Adarsh contractor. This is a document which is admission on part of worker that the nature of payment he was receiving is of a contractor. Similarly the photostat copy of document, paper No. 6/10 also shows the payment to various contractors which clearly shows the reasons for payment. The another photo copy, paper No. 6/11 is for specific job of cleaning the water tank for which Rs. 50/- was to be paid. Thus, all the documents filed by the worker do not go to show that he was an employee of the bank. All the documents stated above goes to show that status of the worker, Adarsh Vastemai was not of a worker instead he was contracted for supply of water. The notice of SBI purported of the published somewhere also does not describe that the worker was and employee of the bank. There is worker's own admission in cross-examination that he was not engaged after April, 99 for which he has not complained anybody. The Presiding Officer of the court put specific question to the worker for which he replies as follows

“प्र.: Payments दिनांकित 1-1-99, 1-2-99 तथा प्रार्थना पत्र दिनांक 3-4-99 पर आदर्श ठेकेदार लिखो है, तो क्या आप ठेकेदार थे?”

उ: मैं ठेकेदार नहीं था। वो लिखवाकर ले जाता था तो कहा जाता था कि ठेकेदार लिखो नहीं तो भुगतान नहीं होगा। इसीलिए ठेकेदार लिख देता था।

correctness in workers statement in cross examination is clear यह सही है कि अप्रैल के बाद मुझ से काम नहीं लिया गया।”

To another question from the management's representative the worker has stated :

मैंने ठेकेदार लिखाने के बारे में कोई शिकायत लिखित रूप से नहीं किया। सभी से ठेकेदार लिखाते थे।”

The reference is whether the termination of the workman w.e.f. 9-7-99 is legal and justified. It is taken for argument sake then also the worker never worked after April, 99. Therefore, the worker's termination on 9-7-99 is unwarranted. the worker's own affidavit alleging that the worker worked up to 9-7-99 is false and on this context the worker cannot be believed that the worker was working as worker and not as contractor.

So far as statement of Tej Pal Singh is concerned he has availed voluntary retirement and that is why he has no interest with the Bank. On the one hand the worker himself states that he was engaged up to April, 99 but Tej Pal Singh states in affidavit that worked up to 9-7-99, shows the clear falsehood on the part of Tej Pal Singh.

The bank management has produced the Assistant Manager of the main branch of SBI who has been dealing with the files of the case. He has in his affidavit has stated that he is conversant with the case and acquainted himself with the relevant records.

The witness of the bank has proved that for the purpose of recruitment on various posts right from the posts of messenger, peon, farrash and cash collie etc. which are commonly known as class IV employees or subordinate staff procedure is prescribed which includes the advertisement of posts and also calling the names from employment exchange and interview of the eligible candidates. For the subordinate staff the maximum education qualification is High School fail and not High School pass, besides, other conditions such as minimum age etc. are also prescribed. After the candidates are selected for appointment they are given appointment on probation and successful completion of probation period and if there is nothing adverse against such candidate he is confirmed.

The management has also prove that the worker never under gone any such aforesaid procedure for recruitment nor was appointed on any post.

The Asstt. Manager of the bank has also proved that the worker used to serve water to the employees and officers of the bank but not as a regular employee in any capacity nor he discharged any such duties during the period 31-12-1996 to 9-7-99. The management witness has stated that the worker was deputed by the contractor for supply of water and removing waste papers but not throughout the aforesaid period and in any case he was never engaged by the Bank or in connection with its work for 240 days or more continuously during a calendar year.

The witness of the bank has stated in affidavit that allegations made in claim statement are concocted, hence denied. He has also stated that Sh. Krishan Gopal Mishra, Satish Kumar and Mahavir also used to work as contractor and whenever need for engaging any one of them arose they were engaged. Payments were made to the claimant and aforesaid persons not as the 3 employees of the Bank but whenever contract was given to them the payment for said contract of supply of water and removal of waste papers (kura) was made to the contractor. It is also proved that at no point of time the worker was even treated as an employee of the bank nor he was given any salary or allowances etc. admissible to bank employees.

The management witness has also proved that the payment was never made to the worker through establishment register of the bank as the said register is meant for regularly appointed employees of the bank. Regarding the appointment of Sanjay Kumar and others he has stated that Sanjay Kumar, Surendra and Shiv Ram had undergone the prescribed process of recruitment and after their selection they were recruited and posted at various places while the concerned workman never went through such a process.

The worker has not filed any document to prove that he was working since December, 96. I have carefully gone through the letter of INTUC addressed to ALC (C),

Kanpur in which at page 2 it is written as if he has worked from 98 to May 99. Later on it was amended as 96 to 1-6-99. This is another circumstance which shows that the allegation of the worker that he worked from 31-12-96 to 9-7-99 is not true. The notice advertised by SBI is of no avail to the worker as it is related to calling of application from those who worked till 30-5-91. Worker admittedly was not in employment prior to 91. Why the worker has filed these notices is not explained.

From the evidence on record I come to the conclusion that the worker has utterly failed to prove that he worked even as casual worker from 31-12-96 to 9-7-99 as alleged by him in the statement of claim. He has also failed to prove that he worked for 240 days prior to his disengagement. Therefore there is no question of giving any notice or showing any cause for his disengagement and it is also not proved that any one else is appointed on his place. On the other hand the management has proved that the worker was engaged for some time to clean the garbage and supply of the water for some period on contract. From the worker's own statement it is made out that he was not working after April, 99. Therefore, the termination of services of the worker, Adarsh Vastanai on 9-7-99 does not arise. The issue is answered accordingly and the worker is not entitled to any relief.

20-12-2004 SHRIKANT SHUKLA, Presiding Officer
Lucknow

नई दिल्ली, 29 दिसम्बर, 2004

का.आ. 291.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार यूको बैंक के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय नं. 2, धनबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 101/2003) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 29-12-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12011/147/2003-आई आर (बी-II)]

सी. गंगाधरण, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 29th December, 2004

S.O. 291.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award Ref. 101/2003 of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Dhanbad No. 2 as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the management of UCO Bank, and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 29-12-2004.

[No. L-12011/147/2003-IR(B-II)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD

PRESENT : SHRI B. BISWAS, Presiding Officer

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under Section
10(1) (d) of the I.D. Act, 1947.

REFERENCE No. 101 OF 2003

PARTIES : Employers in relation to the management
of Regional Manager, UCO Bank and
their workman.

APPEARANCES :

On behalf of the workman : Mr. B. Prasad,
State Secretary,
UCO Bank Employees'
Association,
Exhibition Road, Patna.

On behalf of the employers : Mr. P. K. Chatterjee,
Autho. Representative.

State : Jharkhand Industry : Banking

Dated, Dhanbad, the 12th December, 2004

AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I. D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication *vide* their Order No. L-12011/147/2003-IR(B-II) dated 3-10-2003.

SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management of UCO Bank in not regularising the services of Shri Hira Das is legal and justified? If not, what relief workman is entitled to?"

2. The case of the concerned workman according to Written Statement submitted by the sponsoring Union on his behalf in brief is as follows :—

The sponsoring union submitted that the concerned workman Hira Das was orally appointed by the management of UCO Bank Jawra Branch to discharge the duties of Peon and Sweeper from 22-9-89. After his appointment the concerned workman was engaged in performing the following duties :—

- (i) Sweeping the branch premises, cleaning bath room, chairs, tables.
- (ii) Taking out ledgers, registers from the Almirah placing the same on tables/counters and *vice-versa*.
- (iii) Taking out Cash Box from the strong room, placing the same in cash Department and *Vice-versa*.
- (iv) Posting of mails, distribution of dak through Peon book.
- (v) Stitching of vouchers/currency notes as per requirement.
- (vi) Serving water/tea to the members of staff.
- (vii) Carrying token, book, scroll register from Accounts Department to Cash Department and *vice-versa*.

His duty hours covered from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. every day and sometimes beyond that period. They submitted

that the concerned workman while was posted at Jawra branch management used to pay him Rs. 60 weekly as his wages through vouchers. They submitted further that following an administrative decision the said Jawra branch of the Bank was merged with Bounsi Branch with effect from 30-3-2000 and thereafter the services of the concerned workman was utilised by the Bounsi branch of the Bank in the same capacity as mentioned above from 10.00 A.M. to 6.00 P.M. on week days and from 10.00 A.M. to 3.00 P.M. on Saturdays and sometimes beyond that period as per local requirements. While he was posted at Bounsi branch the management started paying him wages @ Rs. 55 per day through vouchers. They alleged that in spite of discharging duties of Peon continuously and since the date of his joining management did not consider necessary to regularise him as Peon. Even management refused to pay wages during Sundays and holidays and also deprived him the Bonus facilities. In spite of submitting representation to the management as no fruitful result yielded the sponsoring Union raised an Industrial Dispute for conciliation which ultimately resulted reference to this Tribunal for adjudication by the Ministry. The sponsoring Union accordingly submitted their prayer to pass award directing the management to regularise the concerned workman in the service of Peon-cum-Farash along with other benefits which he is entitled to get.

3. Management on the contrary after filing Written Statement-cum-Rejoinder have denied all the claims and allegations which the sponsoring Union asserted in their Written Statement submitted on behalf of the concerned workman.

They submitted that UCO Bank Employees' Association is a branch of the All India UCO Bank Employees Federation having its office at 10 BTM Sarni 2nd Floor, Calcutta-1. The said federation filed a Writ Petition under Article 226 of the Constitution of India on behalf of empanelled casual workers working at different branches of India for regularisation in service pursuant to the agreement dated 12-10-1989 with the recognised Union. By the said agreement it was agreed upon to absorb casual workers working continuously for 240 days during the period of three years immediately proceeding the settlement. In accordance with the said settlement the persons entitled for being absorbed in terms of settlement upon making application they would be empanelled and the empanelled casual workers would be absorbed in the available vacancies that might arise in future. They submitted that as per the said agreement 460 workers of the Bank were empanelled in regular vacancies of the subordinate staff and such empanelment was completed in the year 1990. They disclosed that according to that settlement only empanelled 69 casual workers have been absorbed. They disclosed that Ministry of Finance, Government of India in 1984 advised all public sector Banks to the effect that no additional post should be created and

also the existing vacancies including consequential vacancies arising out of retirement, resignation, death or promotion should not be filled up. Again the Reserve Bank of India created a ban on recruitment of staff including replacement for retirement, resignation in the year 1996-97. The Hon'ble High Court, Calcutta by order dt. 4-8-1999 passed in W.P. No. 1390 of 1990 held that in view of restriction imposed by the Reserve Bank of India the Bank cannot absorb the said casual worker. Hon'ble Court further directed the authority not to fill up any post until those casual workers are being absorbed in the substantive post. In spite of such directions UCO Bank Employees' Association raised industrial dispute for regularisation of Shri Mukesh Kumar Rao and Satya Narain Prasad Gupta. But the Ministry of Labour in both the cases declined to make any reference by order dt. 9-9-2002 and 30-9-2002. Thereafter the said Association again raised two more disputes for Uday Shankar Raut and Shyamanand Maholi but the same also was rejected by the Ministry of Labour and for which they did not consider necessary to make any reference. Management submitted that even refusal of four disputes by the Ministry of Labour, Government of India the UCO Bank Employees' Association raised the present dispute for regularisation by demand dt. 22-10-2002 knowing fully well of the fact that they are debarred from raising such dispute in view of judgment of the Hon'ble High Court, Calcutta referred to above. They further submitted that the concerned workman was engaged as casual part time Sweeper and for which he was paid consolidated wages fixed for the category as per the circular of the Bank dt. 19-10-1989. Accordingly the claim of the concerned workman for his regularisation as Peon-cum-Farash is not maintainable as per the terms and conditions. In view of the facts and circumstances management submitted prayer to pass Award rejecting the claim of the sponsoring Union.

4. POINTS TO BE DECIDED

"Whether the action of the management of UCO Bank in not regularising the services of Shri Hira Das is illegal and justified? If not, what relief the workman is entitled to?"

5. FINDING WITH REASONS

It transpires from the record that the sponsoring Union with a view to substantiate their claim examined the concerned workman as Witness being WW-1. Management also in support of their claim examined one witness as MW-1. It is the specific claim of the sponsoring Union that the concerned workman on 25-9-1989 was engaged at Jawra Branch as Sweeper. WW-1 during his evidence disclosed that said Jawra Branch thereafter was merged with Bounsi Branch and after merger he also was engaged to work there. The document marked as Ext. W-1 shows that Jawra branch, Identification No. 1475 was merged with Bounsi Branch Identification No. 720 on 31-3-2000 in view of circular issued by the management.

dt. 4-4-2000. Therefore, it is clear that after merger there is no existence of Jawra branch where the concerned workman was initially engaged. It is further seen that since 25-9-1989 till the date of merger the concerned workman was engaged as Sweeper at Jawra branch. It is the contention of the concerned workman that though he was engaged as Part-time Sweeper as part of his job he used to perform the following duties :—

- (I) Sweeping the branch premises, cleaning bath room chairs, tables.
- (II) Taking out ledgers, registers from the Almirah placing the same on tables/counters and *vice-versa*.
- (III) Taking out Cash Box from the strong room placing the same in cash Department and *vice-versa*.
- (IV) Posting of mails, distribution of dak through Peon Book.
- (V) Stitching of vouchers/currency notes as per requirement.
- (VI) Serving water/tea to the members of staff.
- (VII) Carrying token book, scroll register from Accounts Department to Cash Department and *vice-versa*.

His duty hour was from 9.00 A.M. to 6.00 P.M. He disclosed further that when he was engaged at Jawra branch by the management he used to draw his wages @ Rs. 180 weekly. It is his specific claim that he performs his duties and carries on his work like that of the job of permanent Peon. He further disclosed that since his joining continuously he is working under the management. But in spite of rendering his continuous service management did not consider necessary to regularise him in service and for which he raised industrial dispute with a view to get his relief. This witness during cross-examination admitted that though he was engaged as part time sweeper he was unable to maintain time as under instruction of the management he had to remain on duty in the Bank for the whole day. It is really peculiar to note that MW-1 was allowed to be examined on the part of the management though he never was posted either at Jawra Branch or at Bounsi Branch under the management. Naturally it was not possible for him to highlight actually under which circumstance the concerned workman was engaged as Part-time sweeper and if thereafter he was asked to perform jobs like that of permanent Peon. This witness admitted during his cross-examination that Manager of the Branch was competent officer and not he himself to highlight the claim of the management in the matter of engagement of the concerned workman. This witness also has failed to disclose if Bounsi Branch where the concerned workman is now working is running without Peon since long years and also whether the concerned workman have been entrusted by the Branch Manager to perform the job of

Peon. This witness further admitted that as per award of the Tribunal three workmen viz. Ramesh Chandra Prasad, Surendra Yadav and Vijay Kumar have already been regularised. This witness disclosed that actually their names were not empanelled previously and after Award their names were empanelled and they were regularised. He disclosed further that those three workmen were regularised by the management as they worked as full time casual workers from the very beginning. This witness further admitted that one daily rated worker Ramesh Prasad Tanti was regularised as Peon and posted at Sono Branch.

Considering the evidence of WW-1 and MW-1 I find sufficient reason to hold that the concerned workman started working under the management since 25-9-1989.

It has also been admitted by the concerned workman that though he was engaged as Part-time Sweeper he used to perform the duties of Peon under direction of the management and for which he had to remain on duty during full official hours of the Bank. The concerned workman during evidence relied on the document marked as Ext. W-1 which shows receipt of his wages from the management on weekly basis as part-time Sweeper @ Rs. 55 per day. The document marked as Ext. W-1 shows the payment of wages to the concerned workman with effect from 1-12-2001 to 26-10-2002. The document marked as Ext. W-1/1 shows order of the Bank relating merger of Jawra Branch with Bounsi branch. The document marked as Ext. W-1/2 shows that Manager, Bounsi branch requested the Regional Office, Bhagalpur for passing favourable order in favour of the part-time Sweeper i.e. the concerned workman. Ext. W-1/3 is the recommendation made by the Branch Manager, Jawra branch requesting the Regional Office, Bhagalpur to engage the concerned workman as Part-time Sweeper at Jawra Branch. The document marked as Ext. W-1/4 is in response to letter issued by the Dy. Chief Officer (Personnel) Zonal Office, Patna, the Manager, Jawra Branch sent bio-data in respect of the concerned workman for consideration. The particulars in respect of the concerned workman sent by the Manager, Jawra Branch marked as Ext. W-1/7. The document marked as Ext. W-1/8 shows that the Manager Jawra Branch requested the Regional Manager, Bhagalpur to confirm the concerned workman in the post of part-time sweeper. Again vide letter dt. 22-2-2002 Manager, Bounsi branch requested the Regional Manager, Bhagalpur to pass necessary order in favour of the concerned workman stating that the concerned workman since the merger of Jawra branch with Bounsi branch working as temporary part-time Sweeper for his placement as permanent part-time Sweeper in place of Ganesh Harijan. In the said letter it has also been disclosed that the Area of the Bank premises where the concerned workman is working is 2200 Sqft and that Ganesh Harijan has already got his promotion as Peon-cum-Farash. By letter marked as Ext. W-1/13 addressed to the ALC(C) management disclosed that

though the name of the concerned workman was not empanelled as casual worker he is working as Temporary part time worker and at present he is drawing wages @ Rs. 55/- per day as per circular dt. 22-12-98. Disclosing this fact management submitted that the services of the concerned workman cannot be considered for regularisation as per direction of the Hon'ble High Court Kolkata in Writ Petition No. 1390 of 1988. Stating this fact management further disclosed that the Bank authority may consider the case of the petitioner and shall absorb rest of the casual worker as and when such restrictions are lifted by the Reserve Bank of India. The document marked as Ext. W-1/15 and Ext. W-1/16 are the certificates issued by the Branch Manager Bounsi branch wherein it was certified that the concerned workman was engaged as worker on daily wages basis from 22-9-89 till 30-4-2003. It has also been exposed from the document marked as Ext. W-1/14 that the concerned workman belonged to SC Community. Considering all the documents as mentioned above it is clear that the concerned workman initially was engaged as part-time Sweeper at Jawra branch in the year 1989 and thereafter on merger of the said branch with Bounsi branch he also was allowed to work there as temporary part-time Sweeper by the management. It is the contention of the representative of the concerned workman that in disguise of temporary part time Sweeper the management is utilising the services of the concerned workman as Peon at Bounsi branch and he performs all the jobs of Peon during the business hours of the Bank. The representative of the concerned workman further submitted that MW-1 was not competent enough to disclose the status and position of the concerned workman in the matter of discharging his duties at Bounsi Branch when this witness was never posted in the said branch. MW-1 during his evidence admitted the fact that he was never posted either at Jawra Branch or at Bounsi branch. Therefore, there is reason to draw conclusion that it was not possible on his part to highlight actually which nature of job the concerned workman used to perform and performs either at Jawra Branch or at Bounsi branch. When no such positive information relating to nature of work performed by the concerned workman has been revealed from the evidence of MW-1, in natural course the question which will crop up is whether the management exploiting the concerned workman used to take his service as Peon though he was engaged as temporary part-time Sweeper. Before coming into conclusion to this fact let me consider the document marked as Ext. W-1/9 which the concerned workman relied in support of his claim. This official document was issued under signature of the Manager, Bounsi branch addressed to the Regional Manager Bhagalpur. From this document it transpires clearly that the concerned workman was engaged as temporary part-time Sweeper since 1989 and for which he made recommendation for his permanent placement in part-time Sweeper in place of Ganesh Harijan, Part-time Sweeper who has got his promotion as Peon-

cum-Farash. This letter therefore shows clearly that at Bounsi branch Ganesh Harijan was a part-time Sweeper but as he got his promotion as Peon-cum-Farash the concerned workman discharging the duties of Ganesh Harijan in addition to his own duties as part-time Sweeper. It has also been exposed that as Ganesh Harijan has got his promotion as Peon-cum-Farash, it is clear that Bounsi branch is equipped with a Peon. Therefore question of discharging the duties of the concerned workman as Peon at Bounsi branch finds no basis just relying on the submission of the representative of the concerned workman. However, it is clear considering materials on record that the concerned workman since 1989 continuously is working as temporary part-time Sweeper under the management. In course of hearing management relied on the circular marked as Ext. M-1/10 relating to policy and procedure concerning selection, appointment and promotion in respect of full time Sweeper and part-time Sweeper. As per the said circular dt. 16-2-82 Part-time Sweepers are recruited through open notification displayed on the notice board of the branch/office for which such recruitment is made under the strict supervision and control of the Divisional Office in consonance with the relevant provisions of AGM/DM Circular No. 4780 dt. 21-10-80 to be read with the provision of AGM/DM circular letter No. 27/81 dt. 22-8-81. Candidate possessing higher educational qualification than class VI pass are not eligible for such posts. On the contrary Selection of full time Sweepers is made out of the existing part-time sweepers strictly on seniority basis ascertained townwise or city-wise to fill up vacancy as and when it arises in any of the branches/offices in the area in question.

The said circular has made further provision for Full time Sweeper in connection with their appointment as Peon/Peon-cum-Farash will also apply to part-time Sweeper for their selection to the post of Peon/Peon-cum-Farash provided that they have passed 8th/9th standard from a recognised school after joining the service in the Bank. Therefore, this provision speaks clearly that for part-time Sweeper there is scope to get his promotion in the post of Peon/Peon-cum-Farash subject to fulfilment of the criteria as mentioned in the said circular. It is clear in view of my discussion above that the concerned workman continuously for more than 14 years is discharging his duties as part-time sweeper. The concerned workman during his evidence disclosed categorically that apart from his discharging his duty as part-time Sweeper under instruction of the management he also performs different duties as mentioned above like that of Peon and for doing so he has to remain in the office everyday during full office hours. This part of his averment was not denied by the management. Therefore, it is clear that though the concerned workman has failed to establish that he was officially designated to work as Peon actually performs his duties of like nature in addition to his duty as part-time Sweeper without any extra remuneration only for the

interest of the Bank under direction of the local authority. Therefore, it is clear that to discharge the function of Peon-cum-Farash/ Peon he has got sufficient experience. The representative of the management submitted that part-time Sweeper must possess qualification of 8th/9th Standard from a recognised school after joining in the service of the Bank before claiming his promotion as Peon/Peon-cum-Farash. As per the circular I find no dispute that minimum qualification for getting promotion in the post of Peon/Peon-cum-Farash from the post of Part-time Sweeper is 8th/9th Standard from a recognised school. The representative of the management submitted that as per bio-data furnished by the concerned workman his qualification is passed Class-IV (Ext. W-1/7). The concerned workman is a member of Scheduled Caste community. It is seen that the concerned workman for the last 14 years is working in the capacity of temporary part-time sweeper but simultaneously he also discharging his duties as Peon though not designated as Peon. The management definitely would not allow him to work as such if his services was not satisfactory. In such circumstances there is sufficient reason to hold that by virtue of his acquiring long experience he has proved his efficiency to work as Peon. Therefore, qualification as earmarked in the circular issued by the management I hold should not be considered as a strict criteria to be fulfilled particularly in the instant case when the concerned workman also belongs to a member of Scheduled Caste community. Accordingly I consider that the concerned workman has acquired his eligibility for empanelling his name for getting the promotion of Peon/Peon-cum-Farash.

The representative of the management submitted that Reserve Bank of India by circular marked as Ext. M-1/1 banned further recruitment of Staff (including replacement for retirement, resignation, etc.) except recruitment of specialised probationary officer with the prior approval of RBI/Govt. of India. The representative of the management submitted that the sponsoring union filed a Writ Petition before the Hon'ble High Court, Kolkata for regularisation of empanelled staff as per settlement entered into between the union and the management. Hon'ble Court relying on the direction of the Reserve Bank of India dismissed the Writ Petition No. 1390/98 marked as Ext. M-1/2. The representative of the management further submitted that even Ministry of Labour also refused to make reference in respect of some workers relying on the decision of the Hon'ble High Court, Kolkata in Writ Petition No. 1390/98 marked as Ext. M-1/5 to M-1/8. Considering the circular as mentioned above I find no dispute to hold that Reserve Bank of India imposed restriction upon the management in the matter of fresh recruitment of any workman under UCO Bank. The representative of the concerned workman on the contrary relying on the annual report for 2002-2003 published by the management submitted that the said restriction imposed upon UCO Bank is not in operation. In the annual

report the management explained the Bank's performance which is as follows :—

“It is, indeed, a pleasure to place on record that the Bank has successfully completed its Medium Term Re-structuring Plan (MTRP), 2000-03 with all round achievement in all areas of its operations. The Bank has achieved its main objective of the MTRP 2000-03 of consolidation and carrying forward of the achievements made under the Strategic Revival Plan (SRP) 1997-2000 and ensuring sustained profitability. The year 2002-2003 marked the end of the Bank's struggle for survival and flagged of the Bank's march towards its Mission of becoming a 'Top Class Bank'. The continuous profit of the Bank for four consecutive years has resulted in appreciation of efforts made by the Bank from the Regulators, i.e. Reserve Bank of India as well as the owners, Government of India. As a sequel to the performance shown by the Bank during the last few years, the Government of India has allowed 'Autonomy' to the Bank. This will enable the Bank in having operational freedom in direct recruitment, reassessment and creation of vacancies in various cadres up to Scale VI, etc. These shifts in the position of the Bank have put UCO Bank in league —with the Top Banks in the country.”

In the said report it has been observed categorically that Govt. of India has allowed “Autonomy” to the Bank. This will enable the Bank in having operational freedom in direct recruitment, reassessment and creation of vacancies in Bank's cadres up to Scales VI etc. Therefore, it speaks clearly that as per autonomy declared by the Govt. of India management is equipped with that power to recruit their own staff up to Scale VI etc. If this fact is taken into consideration I should say that there is no hindrance on the part of the management to consider the case of the concerned workman for empanelling his name for the post of Peon/Peon-cum-Farash when it has been established that the concerned workman ceaselessly rendered his service as Temporary part-time Sweeper only but also his service was exploited by the local management for discharging his duty like that of Peon. I consider that as the concerned workman has got sufficient experience to work as Peon and particularly when he comes from scheduled caste community and also when there is no allegation that the job which he rendered was not to the satisfaction of the management the qualification earmarked for promotion in that category can be ignored. Accordingly after careful consideration of all the facts and circumstances I hold that the name of the concerned workman should be empanelled for the post of Peon/Peon-cum-Farash for his regularisation in that post. In the result, the following Award is rendered :—

“The action of the management of UCO Bank in not regularising the service of Shri Hira Das not legal

and justified. Consequently, the concerned workman should be empanelled for the post of Peon/Peon-cum-Farash for his regularisation in that post."

2. Management is directed to implement the Award within three months from the date of its publication in the Gazette of India in the light of the observation made above.

B. BISWAS, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 29 दिसम्बर, 2004

का.आ. 292.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार ओरिएण्टल बैंक ऑफ कॉमर्स के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय नं.-2, नई दिल्ली के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 87/2000) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 29-12-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12012/58/2000-आई. आर. (बी-II)]

सी. गंगाधरण, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 29th December, 2004

S.O. 292.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award Ref. 87/2000 of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, New Delhi No. II as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the management of Oriental Bank of Commerce and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 29-12-2004.

[No. L-12012/58/2000-IR (B-II)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE PRESIDING OFFICER: CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT-II, RAJENDRA BHAWAN, GROUND FLOOR, RAJENDRA PLACE NEW DELHI
PRESIDING OFFICER : R. N. RAI. I.D. NO. 87/2000
IN THE MATTER OF :—

Sh. Ashok Kumar.
R/o N-13/C-1, Janta Flats,
Dilshad Garden,
Delhi-110095.

Versus

The General Manager/Chairman,
Oriental Bank of Commerce,
8/1, Abdul Aziz Road,
W.E.A. Karol Bagh,
New Delhi-110005.

AWARD

The Ministry of Labour by its letter No. L-12012/58/2000/IR (B-II) Central Government Dt. 11-08-2000 has referred the following point for adjudication.

The point runs as hereunder :—

"Whether the action of the General Manager, Oriental Bank of Commerce, Regional Office, Delhi, 8/1, Abdul Aziz Road, WEA Karol Bagh, New Delhi-110005 in not taking on duty to Sh. Ashok Kumar, Ex-Peon of Oriental Bank of Commerce, G. T. Karnal Road Branch, Delhi. When he reported to duty after he was acquitted on 16-09-1998 of the offences reported by the bank in trial in criminal case No. 602/84 is justified legal and reasonable? If not then what benefit and relief he is entitled to." The workman has filed statement of claim. In his statement of claim, it has been stated that the workman Ashok Kumar has been in the employment of Oriental Bank of Commerce and he was working as Peon in Branch, O.B.C., G.T. Karnal Road, Delhi. Prior to his false implication in a false criminal case i.e. FIR No. 602/84 on 23-08-1984 along with another employees Sh. Prem Nath Peon. The workman Sh. Ashok Kumar has been acquitted in the aforesaid case by the Ld. Court of Sh. S.S. Handa, M.M. Delhi, vide its judgement dt. 16-09-1998. (Photocopy of the judgement annexed). It is further submitted that Ld. M.M. has observed in his judgement dt. 16-09-1998 "There was no evidence at all to connect any of the accused with the alleged offence." Hence the judgement is self speaking.

That the workman Ashok Kumar was not allowed to join the duties neither during the trial nor after his acquittal from alleged offence, wherein he is exonerated, due to the reason best known to the management of the Oriental Bank of Commerce. Whereas, co-accused Prem Nath was not even placed under suspension during the trial and there is nothing on the record to make any discrimination in the matter between Ashok Kumar and Prem Nath, which is against the principle of natural justice. That the above action of the management is wholly illegal bad, unjust and malafide and amounts to unfair labour practice. That the above said action of the management has compelled the workman to live near starvation as he has to face great financial hardship and agony during the entire period due to his unemployment and he is only dependent on the mercy of his nears and dears during the aforesaid period.

The management has filed written statement. In the written statement, it has been stated that the brief facts of the case are that the claimant had been engaged as a temporary peon on 27-04-1984 on a leave arrangement and to tide over the temporary increase in work in place of a regular employee who had proceeded on leave. The claimant was fully aware of the temporary nature of his engagement. It is submitted that as per the provisions of para 20.7 and 20.8 of the Bipartite Settlement dt. 19-10-1966, a temporary workman can be appointed for a limited period of work or in connection with temporary increase of work or in place of temporary vacancy caused by the absence of a permanent workman or to fill up a permanent vacancy subject to the provisions that such a temporary absence

shall not exceed a period of 3 months. It is also pointed out that as per the Govt. Guidelines for making regular appointments in the subordinate cadre of the management bank, an indent is placed before the Employment Exchange and they in turn forward the list of eligible candidates from whom the selection is made. In view of the above facts, the claim filed by the claimant itself is ill founded and the very basis of the claim of the workman is liable to be rejected on this ground alone.

That the claim is stale and belated. The claimant worked in a casual/temporary vacancy for a few days in the bank in the year 1984 and the reference now made in 2000-2001 is apparently illegal and unjustified. The claimants cannot take advantage of a court judgement in a criminal case, though for all the years he was sleeping over his alleged rights. It is submitted that the reference may be rejected on the ground of delay/laches alone.

It is wrong and emphatically denied that the claimant was in the employment of the management bank. The fact is that the claimant had been engaged as a temporary peon for a limited period of maximum 89 days and that during the tenure of temporary appointment he was arrested by the police. In view of this, even if the claimant had continued working with the bank prior to his arrest by the police, his services would have come to an end by efflux of time, i.e. 89 days or even earlier, i.e. consequent upon the employee having reported for duties in whose place Shri Ashok Kumar had been engaged. It is submitted that no right/lien is generated in favour of the claimant and it is improper to equate his case with that of a permanent employee. It is wrong and emphatically denied that the claimant was engaged in false criminal case. The fact is that a fraud was attempted at the GT Karnal Road Branch of the management, where the claimant was engaged as a temporary peon and an FIR was lodged as per the rules with the police authorities and the police authorities suspected the involvement of the claimant. The fact is that the claimant never reported for duties after his arrest by the police. Moreover, the services of the claimant came to an automatic end because of temporary contractual engagement of 89 days over with the efflux of time. There has been no violation of principles of natural justice as has been alleged. The claimant has tried to build a false case in order to shape it as an Industrial Dispute where none exists. To suit his case, the claimant has tried to equate his case with that of Shri Prem Nath, who is a permanent employee of the Bank and who had been recruited through the Employment Exchange as per the policy of the bank, as has already explained above. It is again reiterated that the engagement of the claimant was purely temporary and was for a specific period, which ended in the year 1984.

However, it is submitted that since the claimant was not an employee of the management bank, his contentions cannot be acceded to. The claimant was engaged purely

on a temporary basis for a specific period and that also was interrupted in between due to the arrest of the claimant by the police. The claimant was never appointed in the Bank in accordance with the recruitment procedure. He had only worked as a temporary/casual for a few days in the year 1984. The raising of the dispute now would seriously prejudice the case of the management as the relevant records/evidence may not be available now. It is submitted that the reference deserves to be rejected.

The Management has denied most of the paras of the statement of claim. The workman applicant has filed rejoinder and in his rejoinder, he has reiterated the averments of his claim.

Heard arguments from both the sides and perused the papers on the record. It was submitted from the side of the workman that the workman applicant was a regular employee and he should be reinstated. An FIR was lodged against the workman applicant and Prem Nath. After acquittal Prem Nath was reinstated but discrimination was made against this workman applicant. He should also be regularised in view of the acquittal order dt. 16-09-1998. The Hon'ble Trial Court has held that the balance of benefit goes in favour of the accused persons. It was submitted from the side of the management that the case of this workman cannot be taken at par with the case of the other workman who was reinstated. That workman was permanent employee whereas this workman was a temporary employee and he has hardly worked for 4 months. He was appointed on leave vacancy. The workman applicant has himself admitted that he was appointed in the bank on temporary basis. He was appointed for 89 days prior to that he worked for one month. As such, he has worked for 89 days and prior to 89 days, he has worked for one month. As a whole, he has worked for less than 4 months. He has not completed 240 days according to his admission of his cross-examination so acquittal otherwise is not material in his case. He has not completed 240 days duty according to his own admission so Section 25 (F) of the ID Act is not attracted. The law cited by the workman applicant is not applicable in the facts and circumstances of this case.

The reference is replied thus :—

The action of the General Manager, Oriental Bank of Commerce, Regional Office, Delhi, 8/1, Abdul Aziz Road, WEA Karol Bagh, New Delhi-110005 in not taking on duty Sh. Ashok Kumar, Ex-Peon of Oriental Bank of Commerce, G.T. Karnal Road Branch, Delhi, when he reported to duty after he was acquitted on 16-09-1998 of the offences reported by the bank in trial in criminal case No. 602/84 is justified, legal and reasonable. The workman applicant does not deserve to get any benefit as prayed for.

The award is given accordingly. Costs easy.
Dt. 22-12-2004

R. N. RAI, Presiding Officer.

नई दिल्ली, 29 दिसम्बर, 2004

का०आ० 293.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सेंट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय नं.-2, नई दिल्ली के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 22/94) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 29-12-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं० एल-12012/214/93-आई आर (बी-II)]

सी. गंगाधरण, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 29th December, 2004

S.O. 293.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 22/94) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, No. 2, New Delhi as shown in the annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Central Bank of India and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 29-12-04.

[No.L-12012/214/93-IR(B-II)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR
COURT-II,**

**RAJENDRA BHAWAN, GROUND FLOOR,
RAJENDRA PLACE NEW DELHI**

PRESIDING OFFICER: R. N. RAI

I.D. NO. 22/94

IN THE MATTER OF:—

**Sh. Ram Niwas Sharma,
R/o WZ-190, Mohalla Chotiyl,
Palam Village, Delhi-110045.**

VERSUS

**The Dy. General Manager,
Central Bank of India,
Zonal Office, Link Hauz, 4,
Bahadurshah Zafar Marg,
New Delhi.**

AWARD

The Ministry of Labour by its letter No. L-12012/214/93-IR (B-II) Central Government dt. 17-02-1994 has referred the following point for adjudication.

The point runs as hereunder :—

“Whether the action of the management of Central Bank of India, New Delhi in dismissing Shri Ram Niwas Sharma, Assistant Cashier with effect from 14-01-1988 is justified? If not, what relief, is the workman entitled to?”

The claimant has field statement of claim. In his statement of claim, it has been stated that the workman concerned was appointed as an Asstt. Cashier in clerical cadre in Central Bank of India in the year 1978 and his service conditions were governed by the provisions of the Sastry Award as modified by the Desai Award and as further modified by the various Bipartite Settlements entered into from time to time between the management of various banks including Central Bank of India and their workman. That in the year 1981 when the workman was working at Press Area, New Delhi Branch of the Bank, he was placed under suspension by the management for having committed certain alleged acts of omissions/commissions while posted at Shahbad Mohammedpur Branch of the Bank. This suspension was made with effect from 01-09-1981. The Bank had instituted criminal proceedings against the workman in the same matters for which he was suspended which are still pending before a criminal court at Delhi.

That about 5 years after the suspension of the workman the Regional Manager of the Bank at its Regional Office-B, Delhi issued a Memo dt. 25-06-1986/01-08-1986 to the workman, making certain allegations against him in regard to having allegedly received an amount of Rs. 100/ from a RDS Account Holder in January, 1981 and not depositing the same in the Account of the said Account holder. The workman submitted a reply dt. 10-10-1986 to the aforesaid memo, denying the allegations made therein. Copies of the said memo and reply of the workman are attached as annexures W/2 and W/2 hereto. That, in spite of the reply submitted by the workman, the Regional Manager issued a charge-sheet dt. 15-12-1986 to the workman with a simultaneous order therein that an inquiry would be held against him as he had not submitted any explanation to the memo dt. 25-06-1986/01-08-1986. This charge-sheet was followed by a corrigendum dt. 19-02-1987 stating that the narration in the charge-sheet. “In spite of sufficient time given to him, no explanation is offered by him till date.....” may be substituted by the narration “Mr. Sharma’s explanation dt. 10-10-1986 has not been found satisfactory.” Copies of the charge-sheet and corrigendum are attached as annexures W/3 and W/4 respectively hereto.

That one Mr. Satish Chopra, who had been appointed as the Enquiry Officer to hold the inquiry against the workman simultaneously with the issuance of the charge-sheet on 15-12-1986 commenced the inquiry on 17-01-1987, which was concluded on 14-05-1987 and after submission of the arguments by the Bank’s Presiding Officer and the Defence Representative of the workman, the Regional Manager/Disciplinary Authority issued to the workman a show cause memo of order of proposed punishment dt. 11-12-1987 which together with a copy of the findings of the Enquiry Officer dt. 26-09-1987 were delivered to the workman on 16-12-1987. A copy of the show cause memo/

order of proposed punishment is attached, as annexure W/5 hereto. That the workman appeared before the Disciplinary Authority on 11-01-1988 and in the hearing held before him on that date, the workman filed his submissions in reply to the show cause memo/order of proposed punishment, where after the Disciplinary Authority passed a final order dt. 16-01-1988 awarding and imposing upon the workman the punishment of dismissal from service as already proposed in the show cause memo dt. 11-12-1987. Copies of the submissions made by the workman before the Disciplinary Authority on 11-01-1988 and the final order passed by the Disciplinary Authority on 16-01-1988 are attached as annexure W/6 and W/7 hereto.

That the workman then preferred an appeal dt. 03-03-1988 before the Deputy General Manager/Appellate Authority at the Zonal Office, New Delhi of the Bank, which was heard on 3rd May, 1988, but was rejected by the Appellate Authority by an order dt. 14-09-1988, a copy of which is attached and marked as annexure W/8 hereto. That the workman, aggrieved by the action of the management, raised an Industrial Dispute in the matter before the Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central) New Delhi, but the conciliation proceedings initiated by the Assistant Labour Commissioner ended in failure of any settlement and the Government referred the dispute thereafter to this Hon'ble Tribunal for adjudication vide its order dt. 17-02-1994.

The management has filed written statement. In the written statement, it has been stated that the opposite party, Central Bank of India, hereinafter referred to as 'the Bank' most respectfully submits its written statement to the statement of claim dt. 19th April, 1994. Before giving parawise reply to the statement of claim the bank raised the following preliminary objections as to the maintainability of the present statement of claim and the Industrial Dispute. It is stated that the workman concerned, Shri Ram Niwas Sharma was involved in various acts of gross misconduct while working as Asstt. Cashier at B/o Shahbad Mohd. Pur, New Delhi. He was allotted the duties of work of cash receipts and payments, HSS ledger postings and completion of pass books. While working in the said branch, Shri R. N. Sharma misappropriated funds to the tune of over Rs. 18,000/- from various parties maintaining their HSS accounts at the said branch by making fictitious entries without accounting for the cash deposited by them through the proper channel of books maintained at the branch.

It is stated that when this fraud came into light of the bank immediately put Shri Ram Niwas Sharma, the workman concerned under suspension and thereafter issued a memo dt. 03-08-1981 to Shri Sharma whereby his explanation was called upon to explain about his acts of manipulation/misappropriation of amounts in the HSS accounts of various parties while working as Asstt. Cashier

at B/o Shahbad mohd. Pur within stipulated period. Thereafter another memos dt. 14-09-1981 and 13-02-1982 were issued to Shri Sharma. It is stated that despite various reminders dt. 18-08-1981, 01-09-1981 and 21-10-1981 the workman concerned did not submit his explanation.

It is stated that Shri R. N. Sharma, the workman concerned while working at B/o Shahbad Mohd. Pur was involved in the acts of misappropriation and manipulation of amounts in various accounts of the parties the details of which have been mentioned hereinafter. It is stated that when no reply was received by us, a charge sheet dt. 26-07-1983 was issued to Shri Ram Niwas Sharma, the workman concerned, wherein full details of manipulation and misappropriation of amounts committed by Shri Ram Niwas Sharma, the workman concerned was given. He was also informed vide the said charge sheet the name of the Enquiry Officer and was also advised that he will be permitted to be defended by a representative of a registered trade union of bank employees of which he is the member. This charge sheet was received by him as is apparent from Annexure M-I. The charges levelled against the workman concerned, Shri Ram Niwas Sharma, are stated herein below :—

"During the course of performance of his duties, Shri Sharma has misappropriated funds to the tune of over Rs. 18,000/- from various parties maintaining their HSS A/cs at the branch by making various fictitious entries without accounting for the cash deposited by them through the proper channel of books maintained at the branch. The details of several such entries appearing in accounts are given below whereby it transpired that Shri Sharma made a number of credit and debit entries under his initials though there were no respective cash receipts and payments shown in the cash receipt/payment books, Cash Scroll Book and Detail Book :—

LEDGER NO. I

Sr. No.	Date of receipt	Name of A/c holder	A/c No.	Loose Leaf No.	Amount (Rs.)Dr./Cr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	02-05-1981	Sardare	93	195593	50/- (Cr.)
2.	14-05-1981	Principal GGHS School	156	195693	60/- (Cr.)
3.	14-04-1981	Sardare	177	195671	2000/- (Cr.)
4.	01-04-1981	Ramu	298	195854	2000/- (Dr.)

LEDGER NO. II

5.	05-01-1981	Chandgi Ram	385	196010	100/- (Cr.)
6.	10-01-1981	RS Bharel	516	621369	500/- (Cr.)
7.	04-02-1981	Bhajan Lal	427	624918	160/- (Cr.)
	02-03-1981	Bhajan Lal	427	624918	100/- (Cr.)
	02-05-1981	Bhajan Lal	427	624918	100/- (Cr.)
8.	12-04-1981	Bimla Devi	486	624923	100/- (Cr.)
	23-04-1981	Bimla Devi	486	624923	100/- (Cr.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	01-05-1981	Prem Vati	515	621115	150/- (Cr.)
10.	03-04-1981	MS Iamba	633	621214	50/- (Cr.)
11.	12-02-1981	OP Bhutani	437	624919	500/- (Dr.)

LEDGER No. III

12.	07-01-1981	Ram Nath	854	195817	400/- (Cr.)
13.	17-01-1981	Nand Kishore	857	624624	1450/- (Cr.)
14.	07-01-1981	Usha Kaushik	813	621470	250/- (Cr.)
15.	22-01-1981	Chhaju Ram	873	634639	2100/- (Dr.)

LEDGER No. IV

16.	11-05-1981	Sunita	1420	196107	50/- (Cr.)
17.	09-05-1981	Hanuman Mandir	1317	195986	230/- (Cr.)
18.	14-01-1981	Sri Chand	1222	621385	400/- (Cr.)
19.	16-05-1981	Ashok Kumar	1078	624865	120/- (Cr.)
20.	14-01-1981	Phoolwati	1052	624895	250/- (Cr.)
21.	06-05-1981	Sri Kishan	1364	196035	300/- (Cr.)
22.	01-01-1981	Raj Mal	1361	196031	40/- (Cr.)
23.	31-03-1981	Hari Dutt	1392	195996	50/- (Cr.)
24.	26-03-1981	Smt. Kishan	1364	196035	100/- (Cr.)
25.	28-02-1981	Parmanand	1282	195804	1200/- (Cr.)
	02-04-1981	Parmanand	1282	195804	1000/- (Cr.)
26.	02-04-1981	Smt. Misri	1136	624817	700/- (Dr.)
27.	15-05-1981	Sohan	1149	624977	400/- (Dr.)
28.	March 81	Roop Kaur	1310	195979	1300/- (Dr.)

It has also been observed that though debit entries as indicated above were made in the HSS accounts but no such cash withdrawals were made. Evidently Shri R. N. Sharma manipulated these debit entries in order to cover up the fictitious credit entries made by him in the various HSS accounts. Besides above, Shri R. N. Sharma has also manipulated the below noted accounts at B/o Shahbad Mohd Pur by making fictitious credit entries as detailed below without depositing the said amount received by him from the respective depositors and has thus misappropriated the said amounts :—

Sr. No.	Name of the A/c Holder	HSS A/c No.	Date & Amount of credit entry
1	2	3	4
5	6		
1.	Sher Singh	541	May 1980 1000/-
2.	Fek Chand	580	15-05-1980 500/-
3.	Rattan Singh Gaur	622	May 1980 600/-
4.	Sita Ram	842	30-06-1980 500/-
5.	Savitri Bhoral	998	20-06-1980 300/-
6.	Millo Lal	1202	11-02-1980 100/-
7.	Jai Kishan	1114	May 1980 300/-
8.	Chandgi Ram	123	17-10-1980 900/-
9.	Munshi Ram	1009	06-10-1980 1200/-
10.	Rajinder Singh Bhoral	516	20-11-1980 500/-
11.	Pooran Singh	941	26-11-1980 1000/-
12.	Munshi Ram	1009	06-11-1980 800/-
13.	Sita Ram	842	11-11-1980 300/-
14.	O. P. Yadav	1050	05-12-1980 800/-

It is also observed that, he has made manipulations as detailed below in the HSS accounts at Shahbad Mohd Pur branch by making fictitious debits to cover up his manipulations in respect of misappropriation of credits, so as to manipulate tallying of ledger balances :—

Sr. No.	Name of the A/c Holder	HSS A/c No.	Date & Amount of credit entry
1.	Smt. Barfi	376	26-06-1980 100/-
2.	Sat Pal Arora	678	26-06-1980 2000/-
3.	Ram Kanwar S/o Rella	1033	28-06-1980 800/-
4.	Smt. Sahib Kaur	1195	May 1980 400/-
5.	Mam Chand	311	03-10-1980 900/-
6.	Sis Ram	1005	04-10-1980 1200/-
7.	Umed Singh Lamba	520	20-12-1980 500/-
8.	Ram Phool Sharma	962	17-11-1980 2100/-
9.	Smt. Badamo Devi	1043	No date 800/-

Besides what is stated above it is further observed that Shri Ram Niwas Sharma has tampered with the records of the bank and made several manipulations in the following accounts :—

A/c 801 Bhagwati (Loose Leaf Sheet No. 624570)

On 10-04-1981 credit entry of Rs. 500/- was made by Shri R. N. Sharma in Ledger as well as in pass-book but no such entry is reflected in Cash Scroll and in Cash Receipt Book. This entry was subsequently cancelled in the ledger.

A/c 956 Krishna Devi (Loose Leaf No. 624721)

On 15-10-1980 one credit entry for Rs. 1500/- was made in the ledger by Shri R. N. Sharma and subsequently on 19-12-1980 the ledger entry was cancelled by him.

A/c 1282 Parmanand (Loose Leaf No. 195804)

On 02-04-1981 ledger shows credit of Rs. 1000/- which was not entered in Scroll and in Cash Receipt Book. On 30-04-1981 an amount of Rs. 1050/- was allowed to be withdrawn against the said credit. On the back of withdrawal slip the signature of Shri R. N. Sharma appears and which shows that he had taken the payment and later on 13-06-1981 a sum of Rs. 910/- was deposited by Shri R. N. Sharma under his signature in the deposit slip.

A/c 1005 Sri Ram Vahti (Loose Leaf No. 524771)

On going through this account it has been revealed that entries made in ledger and pass-book do not tally. On 04-10-1980 a debit of Rs. 1200/- was entered in the ledger and again on 03-04-1981 a sum of Rs. 1200/- was credit in the party's account and balance was increased by that amount. Later on 07-04-1981 the balance was corrected by Shri R. N. Sharma.

A/c 1310 Rook Kaur (Loose Leaf No. 195979)

Sometime in March, 1981 a sum of Rs. 1300/- was debited in the ledger account of the party and later in July

1981 the balance was changed and corrected by Shri R. N. Sharma in the ledger as well as in the balance book.

A/c 177 Sardare (Loose Leaf No. 195671)

On 14-04-1981 a credit entry of Rs. 2000/- was made in the ledger as well as in the pass-book of the party under the signature of Shri R. N. Sharma though no such entry was available in the Scroll and in Cash Receipt Book. Again withdrawal of Rs. 1000/- Rs. 300/- and Rs. 100/- were allowed against the said deposit, although no such deposit as per bank's record was made but the said withdrawal of Rs. 1400/- were allowed (whereby the A/c stood over drawn by Rs. 951.59).

It has also been revealed that on 15-06-1981 the following amounts in cash were deposited in the parties' accounts without any signautre of the depositor in the vouchers :—

Account No.	Amount
1317	Rs. 230/-
1364	Rs. 300/-
1392	Rs. 50/-
1445	Rs. 200/-

"The aforesaid acts of Shri R. N. Sharma are prejudicial to the interest of the Bank constituting gross misconduct within the meaning of para 19.5 (i) and 19.5 (j) of the Bipartite Settlement."

It is stated that the bank has also filed an FIR in regard to various acts committed by the workman concerned. Shri Ram Niwas Sharma and the police after investigation filed a charge sheet in the Court. In view of this the bank had kept the disciplinary action against the workman concerned in abeyance. It is stated that after the charge sheet was filed by the police in the Criminal Trial Court, further proceedings were held and the latest position in this case as informed by the police to the bank is that the case was fixed for the evidence of the prosecution on 31st March, 1994. Further information regarding proceedings in the court have not been received from the police so far.

It is stated that further investigations revealed that the workman concerned, Shri R. N. Sharma was involved in further acts of gross misconduct for which he was served with a memo dt. 25-06-1986. A reminder was issued to this memo dt. 19-09-1986. It is mentioned that even after a lapse of about three months the workman concerned did not submit explanation to the said memo. Hence the bank proceeded in the matter on the basis of available facts and issued him a charge sheet dt. 15-12-1986 in which following charges were levelled against him :—

"On 31-01-1981, Shri R. N. Sharma while working at B/o Shahbad Mohd Pur had received the following amounts for credit of under noted accounts

mentioned against each, from the respective depositors :—

1. Rs. 100/- for credit of RDS A/c 103 Shri Deep Chand Saini.
2. Rs. 100/- for credit of RDS A/c 185 Shri Raj Kumar Saini.

In case of RDS A/c 103 relating to Shri Deep Chand Saini, Shri Sharma got one pay-in-slip for Rs. 100/- scrolled and accounted for amount but in the case of RDS A/c 185 pertaining to Shri Raj Kumar Saini, Shri Sharma neither got the pay-in-slip for Rs. 100/- scrolled nor accounted for.

However, Shri Sharma had made the credit entry of Rs. 100/- each in the respective pass books of the above mentioned accounts duly initialed by him with a view to dupe the cited accounts holders and took monetary advantage thereof. The pay-in-slip of Rs. 100/- pertaining to RDS A/c 103 was duly posted in Bank ledgers. But subsequently, Shri Sharma had intentionally changed the account No. 103 to 185 by tempering with bank's records so as to show as if the amount of Rs. 100/- was originally deposited in the account of RDS 185. His mischievous motive was self-vitiated as Shri Deep Chand Saini's name remained unaltered, bearing scroll no. 3 and recorded as "RDS 103 account Deep Chand" in Cash Receipt Book and thus he has pocketed a sum of Rs. 100/- paid in by Shri Raj Kumar Saini's RDS 185 for depositing in his RDS A/c.

"The aforesaid acts of Omission/Commission on the part of Shri Ram Niwas Sharma constitute gross misconduct within the meaning of Clause 19.5 (j) of the Bipartite Settlement."

It is stated that the workman concerned was advised vide the said charge sheet that he will be allowed to be represented by a representative of a registered trade union of the bank employees of which he is the member. The bank submits that as a matter of fact the workman concerned was represented by the President of the Central Bank Staff Union, Shri Tara Chandra Gupta during the course of the entire enquiry proceedings.

The workman applicant has filed rejoinder.

In his rejoinder, he has denied most of the paras of the written statement and has stated that no show-cause notice was given to him. No opportunity of submitting application was given to him. His guilt was pre-judged. The fraud alleged related to January, 1981 whereas the charge sheet was given to him after five years.

Both the parties have adduced evidence.

Heard arguments from both the sides and perused the papers on the record. It was submitted from the side of the workman applicant that principles of natural justice have not been followed and he has not been afforded opportunity to properly cross-examine the witnesses and to give sufficient evidence. I have perused the enquiry report. He has participated fully in the enquiry and he was given one employee of the bank to assist him. As such,

the enquiry is quite fair. Principles of natural justice have been followed. It was further submitted by the workman applicant that there was inordinate delay in instituting the enquiry. The alleged fraud was committed in 1981 whereas charge sheet was issued to him on 15-12-1986. As such, proper documents were not available. From perusal of the enquiry, it transpires that two charge sheets have been issued to him. One charge sheet was issued on 26-7-1983 and the second charge sheet was issued on 15-12-1986. It has been alleged that he has misappropriated money from several HSS accounts. A detailed charge sheet has been given to him and every entry has been specifically mentioned. The accounts in which fraud has been committed has been mentioned in the body of the award. They need not be mentioned again. The witnesses in the enquiry proceedings as well as in the court have supported the fraud of the workman applicant. He was given show-cause notice and he gave explanations to the notice also but his explanation was not found satisfactory so charge sheet was issued to him. He has made embezzlement in several accounts. Those embezzlements were detected within 3-4 years so two charge sheets have been given to him. The enquiry officer has conducted the enquiry according to the principles of natural justice. He has deposited some of the money allegedly embezzled by him.

It was submitted from the side of the workman that extreme punishment has been given by the disciplinary authority as well as the appellate authority. The enquiry officer did not apply his mind while finding the charges proved. The Appellate and Disciplinary Authority have not also acted judiciously. I have perused the orders of the Disciplinary Authority and the Appellate Authority. The orders are supported by reasons. The enquiry officer has also reached the conclusion of sufficient evidence. As such, the enquiry is quite fair. It requires no interference. The management has cited several rulings to substantiate the fact that enquiry was proper and principles of natural justice has been followed and the punishment was also proper. There was heavy embezzlement so the punishment of dismissal was quite correct. The workman applicant was working on the post of trust and repose and he has caused valuable loss to the bank so the punishment of dismissal in the instant case is quite appropriate. I have perused 1991 LAB-I cases, 1339 and 1992 LAB I cases, 1585. The law cited by the management are perfectly applicable in the facts and circumstances of the present case. The law cited by the workman applicant is not applicable in the facts and circumstances of the present case. No interference is required.

The reference is replied thus :—

The action of the management of Central Bank of India, New Delhi in dismissing Shri Ram Niwas Sharma, Assistant Cashier with effect from 14-01-1988 is justified. The workman applicant is not liable to get any relief as prayed for.

The award is given accordingly. Costs easy.

DT. 20-12-2004

R. N. RAI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 29 दिसम्बर, 2004

का.आ. .—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निदिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय नं. 2, धनबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 14/2004) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 29-12-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12011/194/2003-आई. आर. (बी-II)]

सी. गंगाधरन, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 29th December, 2004

S.O. .—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 14/2004) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Dhanbad No. 2, as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the management of Bank of India and their workman, received by the Central Government on 29-12-2004.

[No. L-12011/194/2003-IR(B-II)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (No. 2) AT DHANBAD
PRESENT**

Shri B. Biswas,
Presiding Officer

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under Section
10(1) (d) of the I.D. Act, 1947.

Reference No. 14 of 2004

PARTIES: Employers in relation to the
management of Zonal Manager,
Bank of India and their workman.

APPEARANCES:

On behalf of the workman : None.
On behalf of the employers : Mr. D. K. Verma,
Advocate.

State : Jharkhand Industry : Coal.

Dated, Dhanbad, the 15th December, 2004.

AWARD

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1) (d) of the I. D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-12011/194/2003-IR (B-II) dated the 27th November, 2003.

SCHEDULE

“Whether the action of the management of Bank of India, Patna in denying Shri Sunil Kumar Shrivastava, Cashier-in-charge, consolidated allowances of Rs. 295/- for working as Computer Terminal Operator is legal and justified? If not, what relief the workman is entitled to?”

2. In this case neither the concerned workman nor his representative found present. Management, however, made appearance through their learned Advocate. It transpires from the record that in spite of issuance of repeated notices the concerned workman or his representative did not consider necessary to appear to take steps in connection with this case. This is a case of 2004. Considering the conduct of the sponsoring union/workman it shows clearly that they are not interested to proceed with the hearing of this case. In the circumstances, there is no justification to adjourn the case for days together *suo moto* by this Tribunal. Hence, the case is closed and a 'No dispute' Award is passed in this reference presuming non-existence of any industrial dispute between the parties.

B. BISWAS, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 29 दिसम्बर, 2004

का.आ. 295.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सिंडिकेट बैंक के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में 'निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय बेंगलूर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 66/2002) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 29-12-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12012/149/2002-आई आर (बी-II)]

सी. गंगाधरण, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 29th December, 2004

S.O. —In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 66/2002) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Bangalore as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the management of Syndicate Bank and their workman, received by the Central Government on 29-12-2004.

[No. L-12012/149/2002-IR(B-II)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT

“SHRAM SADAN”,
III MAIN, III CROSS, II PHASE, TUMKUR ROAD,
YESHWANTHPUR, BANGALORE-560022

Dated : 13th December, 2004

PRESENT

Shri A. R. Siddiqui,
Presiding Officer

C. R. No. 66/02

I PARTY

Shri R. Shanmukhappa,
Telegadi Mani,
Mudgal,
Raichur-584125
Karnataka State

II PARTY

The Asstt. General Manager
Syndicate Bank,
Zonal Office,
P. B. No. 9947,
Gandhi Nagar
Bangalore-560009

AWARD

1. The Central Government by exercising the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section 2A of the Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 has referred this dispute vide order No. L-12012/149/2002 (IR-B-II) dated 11th December, 2002 for adjudication on the following schedule :

SCHEDULE

“Whether the action of the Management of Syndicate Bank, Zonal Office, Gandhinagar, Bangalore is justified in imposing the punishment of dismissal from service in respect of Shri R. Shanmukhappa, Ex-Clerk Syndicate Bank, Hutti Branch, Lingasugur Taluk, Raichur Distt. Karnataka State w.e.f. 31-8-1999? If not, what relief the workman is entitled to?”

2. On the receipt of the reference from the Government, it was registered and notices were taken against the respective parties. First party made appearance through counsel, Shri Dharendra N. Katti on 25-2-2003 and the Second Party management also came on record through counsel, Shri Ramesh Upadhyaya. From 25-2-2003 till 28-7-2004 i.e. from a period of about 5 months, the case under went several adjournments affording opportunity to the first party to submit his Claim Statement and since the first party failed to do so, the matter came to be posted for filing of the Counter Statement, if any, by the Second Party Management and the management also has chosen not to file any Counter Statement and therefore, this award.

3. As noted above, despite the several opportunities given to the first party and despite the fact that he made his appearance before this tribunal through counsel, no attempt was made on his part to file the Claim Statement. From the order sheet maintained by this tribunal it can be further seen that from 15-4-2004 onwards, neither the first party nor his counsel took pains to be present before this tribunal let alone filing the Claim Statement. Therefore, from the above conduct of the first party it is crystal clear that he is no more interested in the proceedings. Of course, as per the point of reference, noted above, the primary burden was cast upon the management to justify the punishment of dismissal of the first party w.e.f. 31-8-1999. However, since the first party himself is not coming forth by filing the Claim Statement, much less, making out a case as to how he is justified in challenging the dismissal order passed against him and as to how the management was wrong in passing the impugned punishment order, the management is not supposed to, rather, need not be called upon to justify its action against the first party. Therefore, in the light of the conduct of the first party, it is to be presumed that he is not interested in the prosecution of the case and in the result there is no point in keeping the proceedings any more pending. Hence the following Award.

AWARD

The reference is rejected for non prosecution. No order to cost. (Dictated to PA transcribed by her corrected and signed by me on 13th December, 2004).

A. R. SIDDQUI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 30 दिसम्बर, 2004

का०आ० 296.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार ऑल इंडिया रेडियो के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण नं० 2, नई दिल्ली के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 163/98) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 30-12-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-42012/128/97-आई. आर. (डी.यू.)]

कुलदीप राय वर्मा, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 30th December, 2004

S.O. 296.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 163/98) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, No. II, New Delhi, now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of All India Radio and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 30-12-2004.

[No. L-42012/128/97-IR(DU)]

KULDIP RAI VERMA, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE PRESIDING OFFICER: CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT-II, RAJENDRA BHAWAN, GROUND FLOOR, RAJENDRA PLACE, NEW DELHI
PRESIDING OFFICER: R.N. RAI I.D. No. 163/98

IN THE MATTER OF :—

Sh. E.S. Sanil Kumar,
C/o The General Secretary,
Delhi Labour Union, Aggarwal Bhawan,
G.T. Road, Tis Hazari, Delhi-110054.

Versus

The Director,
All India Radio,
AIR, Akashwani Bhawan,
Parliament Street,
New Delhi-110001

AWARD

The Ministry of Labour by its letter No. L-42012/128/97-IR (DU) Central Government Dtd. 03-7-1998 has referred the following point for adjudication.

The point runs as hereunder :—

“Whether the denial of promotion of Sh. E.S. Sanil Kumar to the post of Steno Grade-II w.e.f. 1-7-93 and denial of difference of salary on the principle of equal pay for equal work from 1-7-93 onward by the management of All India Radio, Akashwani Bhawan,

New Delhi is legal and justified? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled”.

The claimant has filed statement of claim. In the statement of claim, it has been stated that the workman Sh. E.S. Sanil Kumar joined into the employment of the All India Radio w.e.f. 9-7-91 as a L.DC in proper pay scale and allowances (in the pay scale of Rs. 950-1500). He has unblemished and uninterrupted record of service to his credit.

That the workman aforesaid has been assigned the job of Steno Grade-II w.e.f. 1-7-93 against a vacant post, lying vacant since 1990, which carries the pay scale of Rs. 1400-2600 with usual allowances admissible under the rules. The workman has made various representations for his promotion/regularisation on the post of Steno Grade-II but no fruitful result has been yielded.

That the workman has been working to the entire satisfaction of his superiors who have recommended his case again and again but no fruitful result has been yielded and for that reason it has been decided to raise an industrial dispute under the industrial dispute Act, 1947.

That the action of the management is violative of the directions of the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi in case of MCD V/s Lalit Mohan according to which regularisation of services shall be made on post to post and point to point basis. That the job of the Steno Grade-II against which the workman aforesaid has been working since 1-7-93 is a permanent and regular nature of job.

That the workman aforesaid has been working as a Steno Grade-II independently and satisfactorily and the same has been verified and testified by the supervisory officers/supervisory staff under whom he has been working. That the action of the management is violative of the principle of “equal pay for equal work” as enshrined in article 39(d) of the Constitution of India.

That the action of the management amounts to unfair labour practice as provided in Section 2(ra) read with item No. 10 of the Vth schedule of the Industrial disputes Act, 1947 as the workman has been deprived of proper salary and status by paying him lesser remuneration than those to which he was entitled i.e. the pay scale of Rs. 1400-2600, now revised to Rs. 5500-9000 w.e.f. 1-1-96.

That a demand notice was served upon the Director General of All India Radio by registered A/D post vide communication dated 18th February, 1997 with a copy thereof to the Director General (news), news service division, All India Radio, New Delhi, duly received in their offices but no reply was received and it was presumed that the demand has been rejected. Thereafter the dispute was raised by filing a statement of claim before the conciliation officer (Central), New Delhi. The conciliation proceedings were initiated by the conciliation officer (Central) but resulted in failure because of the adamant and non-cooperative attitude of the management. Hence this reference.

It is therefore prayed that an award be made in favour of the workman holding thereby that the denial of promotion of Sh. E.S. Sanil Kumar to the post of Steno Grade-II w.e.f. 1-7-93 and denial of difference of salary on the principle of "Equal pay for equal work" from 1-7-93 onward by the management of All India Radio, Akashwani Bhawan, New Delhi through Supdtg. Engineer, HPT, Khampur, Delhi-36 is illegal and unjustified and he be held entitled to be promoted to the post of Steno Grade-II w.e.f. 1-7-93 in proper pay scale and allowances and with all arrears thereof on the principle of "equal pay for equal work" from 1-7-93 onward. The cost of litigation as provided in Section 11(7) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 may also be awarded to the workman.

The management/respondent has filed WS. In the WS it has been submitted that the claim petition as framed and filed is not maintainable. That the present reference is bad in law, without application of mind and in a stereotype manner hence liable to be dismissed. That the above claimant has no *locus standi* to file this claim against the respondent management being there no industrial dispute between the parties.

That the claim is not maintainable as there arises no cause of action against the management and in the favour of the claimant. It is absolutely wrong and specifically denied that workman has been assigned the job of Steno Grade-II w.e.f. 1-7-93 against a vacant post. It is pertinent to mention here that he was only attached to vigilance section. After careful consideration the request of claimant was turned down on the reason that the post of LDC and Steno Grade-II are distinct and separate with separate recruitment rules. There is no direct recruitment to the post of Steno Grade-II. Appointment to Steno Grade-II is made only 100% on promotion from the post of Steno Grade-III.

So the question for regularisation as Steno Grade-II does not arise. It is pertinent to mention here that the claimant has been paid as per rules and regulations provided under the law. Hence the question of giving any further monetary benefit does not arise.

It is submitted that the claimant has been paid as per rules and regulations, he was only attached to vigilance section as LDC and paid for the same. It is therefore prayed that the claim petition of the workman may kindly be dismiss with heavy cost in view of facts stated above.

The workman applicant has filed rejoinder and he has reiterated the averments of his statement of claim. The management has denied almost all the paras of the statement of claim. Evidence of both the parties has been taken.

Heard arguments from both the sides and perused the papers on the record. It is admitted that the workman applicant was appointed at the post of LDC from 9-7-1991. It is also admitted that the work of Steno was taken from him since 1-7-1993. MW/1 has stated in his cross-examination dtd. 12-1-2001 that he was given the job of Steno from 1-7-1993. The management witness has

categorically stated that it is correct that the work of Steno Grade-II is being managed by Clerk Grade-II LDC. As such, it is admitted that the workman applicant has been discharging the duties of Steno Grade-II from 1-7-1993. It was submitted from the side of the management that there are no rules for the change of LDC to the post of Steno and there is no rule to promote an LDC to the post of Steno Grade-II. It was submitted that the Court has no jurisdiction as the management is not an industry. The management is an industry in view of the Bangalore Water Supply so there is no force in this argument.

My attention was drawn to 1987 SCC (Lab) 32, the Hon'ble Supreme Court has held that persons in continuous officiation for about 7 years are entitled to pay and allowances equal to Regular and permanent employees.

It has been held in 1986 1 LLJ 134 (SC) that equal pay should be given for equal work. The management has not been able to explain as to who discharged the duties of Steno Grade-II. The workman applicant is discharging the duties of Steno Grade-II and according to the judgement of 1987, SCC (Lab) 32, 7 years officiation entitles an employee to become a permanent employee on that post and to get all the benefits of a permanent employee. Admittedly, the workman applicant is discharging the duties of Steno-Grade-II from 1-7-1993. As such, he is doing the work of Steno Grade-II for almost 12 years. As such, he is entitled to all the benefits that accrue to Steno Grade-II. In view of the Bangalore Water Supply, AIR is an industry. There is a systematic activity. They charge fee for advertisements and it partakes of the nature of trade. As such, the management is an industry in view of the judgement of the Bangalore Water Supply of the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

The law cited by the workman applicant are fully applicable in the facts and circumstances of the case. The law cited by the management are not applicable as the rules cannot override the findings of the Hon'ble Supreme Court and the Hon'ble High Court. Even if the rules do not permit in view of the decision of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, the workman applicant has become a permanent Steno Grade-II and he is entitled to all the benefits of a permanent Steno Grade-II.

The reference is replied thus :—

The denial of promotion of Sh. E.S. Sanil Kumar to the post of Steno Grade-II w.e.f. 1-7-1993 and denial of difference of salary on the principle of "equal pay for equal work" from 1-7-1993 onward by the management of All India Radio, Akashwani Bhawan, New Delhi is neither legal nor justified. The workman applicant deserves to get all the emoluments and the benefits of Steno Grade-II w.e.f. 1-7-1993 till the date of payment. The management is directed to pay the difference of wages by way of arrears from 01-07-1993 till the date of payment. In case, the management fails to pay him the arrears of the wages of

Steno Grade-II as directed within two months, the workman applicant will be entitled to get an interest of 12% per annum over the entire arrears that become due. No order as to costs.

The award is given accordingly.

Dt 15-12-2004

R. N. RAI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 30 दिसम्बर, 2004

का.आ. 297.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सी.पी.डब्ल्यू.डी. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण नं. 0 II, नई दिल्ली के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 70/96) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 30-12-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-42011/44/95-आई. आर. (डी.यू.)]

कुलदीप राय वर्मा, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 30th December, 2004

S.O. 297.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 70/96) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, No. II, New Delhi now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of CPWD and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 30-12-2004.

[No. L-42011/44/95-IR(DU)]

KULDIP RAI VERMA, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE PRESIDING OFFICER: CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT-II, RAJENDRA BHAWAN, GROUND FLOOR, RAJENDRA PLACE, NEW DELHI

Presiding Officer : R. N. RAI I.D. NO. 70/96

IN THE MATTER OF :—

Sh. Khushi Ram,
Asstt. Operator as represented by
Bhartiya Shramjivi Sangh (Regd.),
240, Lawyers Chamber, Western Wing,
Tis Hazari, Delhi.

VERSUS

S.E. Co-Ordination Circle (Electrical),
CPWD, IP Bhawan,
New Delhi-

AWARD

The Ministry of Labour by its letter No. L-42011/44/95 IR-(DU) Central Government Dt. 27-6-1996 has referred the following point for adjudication.

The point runs as hereunder :—

“Whether the action of the superintending Engineer, Coordination Circle (Elect), CPWD, New Delhi, by not counting the date of seniority of Sh. Khushi Ram and by not promoting to the post of operator is justified? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled to.”

The claimant has filed statement of claim. In the statement of claim, it has been stated that the petitioner Sh. Khushi Ram was appointed in the department on 14-6-1960 as a cleaner in Air Condition No. II. That the petitioner was promoted as Asstt. Operator on 6-4-64 vide department promotion committee in the grade of 85-2-95-3-110. In order to change the designation from operational side to the serviceman who are to be promoted upto to foreman category. In order to coop this deficiency the department again promoted the petitioner on 24-6-69 again as Asstt. Operator. This promotion should have been made as serviceman and not as Asstt. Operator. However, the petitioner remained in the post. He constantly prayed to the deptt. that he may be given the designation of operator or mechanic in the deptt. Even in the designation of Asstt. Operator, he continued discharging the duty of mechanic.

That the petitioner has passed the trade test of the operator on 9-5-73 but he was not promoted in the case. Also the deptt. had issued letter on 11-1-80 that the concerned workman has passed the test of the operator but was not promoted in that very designation. It is quite unjustified and improper for not promoting the petitioner to the higher designation. The unjustified action of the department is evident from the fact the employee having quite lesser length of service or equal length of service were promoted even to the post of the Foreman, Mechanic etc. some of their names are given as under :—

1. Sh. Gurcharan Dass was promoted as Workmen;
2. Sh. Jai Singh was promoted as Sr. Mechanic;
3. Sh. Bhushan Singh as Sr. Mechanic, and
4. Sh. Mahinder Pratap was promoted as Sr. Mechanic.

There are also other few employees of equally situated in tenure of service. There are other persons also who have been promoted to higher designation ignoring the right of the petitioner.

That the petitioner had made so many representations to the respondent including dated 15-11-91, 19-12-91 and 12-2-92, wherein it was clearly mentioned that great injustice has been done to the petitioner but the respondent management has paid no need to the request of the workman.

That the petitioner was at the verge of retirement and now he has been retired even and how it is said that the employee who had served the department for about 30 years has not got the due promotion at all, although he

had passed the tests in this matter, yet the department had not issued a letter for the promotion to the concerned workman who had passed the test and promoted as operator vide letter No. 10(59-80)DCEC-I/169-81 dated 11-1-80. According to this letter the deptt. had issued list of employees. The petitioner's name appears on S. No. 43, the name appearing in this letter even juniors were promoted to a designation of operator but the petitioner as ignored with some enmity of the officer or with some malafide intentions of some of the officers.

That the claim of the claimant that he should be promoted as full operator and presently being paid to the petitioner till his retirement be taken into consideration and the full arrears of the amount less paid to him be paid to the claimant considering his case as entitled to the post of full operator in view of letter dated 11-1-1980.

The management/respondent has filed W.S. In the W.S. it has been submitted that Sh. Khushi Ram was appointed as cleaner in the department on 15-7-60 (not on 14-6-60 as claimed by the worker). He was recategorised as Khalasi on 15-7-62 due to merger of the post of cleaner with Khalasi. He was promoted as Asstt. Operator (E&M) on 9-4-64. The worker was reverted to the original post of Khalasi on 25-11-67. At this stage it is not possible to find out reasons of reversion. However worker has never objected to this reversion.

He was promoted as Asstt. Operator, E&M (AC & Refg.) on 24-6-69. The worker claims to have passed trade test for serviceman (E&M) in 1966-1967. No record of the trade test are available at this belated stage. However from available records, it is noticed that the worker on his own accepted the post of Asstt. operator on 24-6-69 as this promotion came earlier and he had already waited for 2.5 years for the post of serviceman.

The worker made a request for change of category from Asstt. Operator to serviceman in 1972 and his application was rejected by his Executive Engineer (Elect) vide his letter No. 15(22)/72-Dated.II/8166 dated 19-6-72.

The worker passed trade test for the post of operator in 1980 and was promoted on 15-4-94 with notional seniority from 5-1-94. It would be seen from the promotion order that Asstt. Operators in general category of seniority of 11-12-61 have been promoted during 1994. As such Sh. Khushi Ram has been promoted in turn with other Asstt. operators. Comparison with other categories is not justified as promotion to those categories was restricted to feeder grade as provided in their (recruitment rules) R/Rs to which Sh. Khushi Ram did not belong. Sh. Khushi Ram's application is an after thought that had he waited for his turn for promotion to serviceman, he would have had better career advancement. It is submitted that the post of Khalasi is the lowest level post in the department from which workers have choice of promotion to a number of specialized categories depending upon their fulfilling the requirement of recruitment rules for the post. Once a worker has been promoted to a particular feeder his

seniority is to be decided with reference to other members of the feeder. He is neither provided option to change his category at a later stage not is allowed to compare his seniority with members of other feeders.

Sh. Khushi Ram has since superannuated from Govt. service on 31-5-94. His case can not be considered at this stage. In view of above, it is prayed that the ID No. 70/1966 may be dismissed.

The claimant has filed rejoinder. In his rejoinder, he has denied most of paras of written statement and has reiterated the averments of his statement of claim.

Heard arguments from both the sides and perused the papers on the record.

It was submitted from the side of the workman applicant that he was appointed on 14-6-1960 and he was retired in 1994. He passed trade test in 1980. He has not been promoted with the others. Even juniors to him have been promoted. It was submitted from the side of the management that he was promoted as Asstt. Operator but he was reverted on 09-04-1994. The papers of his reversion are not available due to long gap of time. From the post of Khalasi, he was promoted as Asstt. Operator on 24-6-1969. It is not known on what grounds he was reverted and again how he was promoted. The worker on his own accepted the post of Asstt. Operator on 24-6-1969. No record of trade test are available at this belated stage. The workman applicant was promoted alongwith others. He made a request for change of his category to serviceman in 1972 and his application was rejected by his Executive Engineer vide his letter No. 15(22)/72-DED-II/816 dt. 19-6-1972. It was further submitted by the management that the category cannot be changed and he was promoted as Asstt. Operator on 24-6-1969. His seniority will be continued from that date of promotion. He has already waited for 25 years for the post of serviceman. He was promoted on 05-01-1994 according to his seniority. No juniors to him have been promoted. He wanted to be promoted at the post of serviceman but he was a Khalasi and he cannot be promoted to serviceman. He was promoted to Asstt. Operator. The workman applicant was promoted in 1969 as Asstt. Operator if his seniority was undermined then he ought to have made representations and in case his representations were rejected, he should have filed ID case within time. His representation was rejected in 1972 but he sat silent and after two years of his retirement, he has moved this case after a gap of 25 years. The Limitation Act is not applicable in the ID Act cases but delay and laches deprive a man of his requisite rights. The papers regarding his service are not available so the management is not a position to say anything as to how he was reverted. The workman applicant has not filed the papers.

It was submitted from the side of the management that after retirement, the workman applicant cherished second thought and he filed his case. In case, his letter for promotion to serviceman was rejected, he should have

filed the case. The Limitation Act. is not strictly applicable but the case of the workman applicant deserves to be rejected on the ground of a long gap. He has not proved that juniors to him have been promoted. He did not want to join the post of Operator. He wanted to be promoted as serviceman and due promotion was given to him according to the management in January, 1994. As such, I find no force in the case of workman applicant. My attention was drawn to 1980(1) SLP Page, 390, I have perused the law. This judgement is not applicable in the facts and circumstances of the case due to long delay and laches on the side of the workman applicant.

The reference is replied thus :—

The action of the superintending Engineer, Coordination Circle (Elect), CPWD, New Delhi, by not counting the date of seniority of Sh. Khushi Ram and by not promoting to the post of operator is justified. The workman applicant does not deserve to get any relief as prayed for.

The award is given accordingly.

Dt. 21-12-2004 R. N. RAI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 31 दिसम्बर, 2004

का.आ. 298.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार दिल्ली कैन्टोन्मेन्ट बोर्ड के प्रबंधन के संबंध में नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण नं. II, नई दिल्ली के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 5/99) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 31-12-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-13011/3/98-आई. आर. (डी.यू.)]

कुलदीप राय वर्मा, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 31st December, 2004

S.O. 298.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 5/99) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, No. II, New Delhi now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Delhi Cantt. Board and their workmen which was received by the Central Government on 31-12-2004.

[No. L-13011/3/98-IR(DU)]

KULDIP RAI VERMA, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE PRESIDING OFFICER: CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT-II, RAJENDRA BHAWAN, GROUND FLOOR, RAJENDRA PLACE, NEW DELHI

Presiding Officer, R.N.R.A.I,

L.D. NO. 5/99

IN THE MATTER OF :—

Sh. Surat Singh

Through the General Secretary,
Delhi Chhawani Karamchhari Union
Delhi Cantt., Board Office, Sadar Bazar,
Delhi Cantt., New Delhi.

VERSUS

The Secretary,
Delhi Cantonment Board,
Delhi Cantt., New Delhi.

AWARD

The Ministry of Labour by its letter No. L-13011/3/98 IR-(DU) Central Government Dt. 13-11-1998 has referred the following point for adjudication.

The point runs as hereunder :—

“Whether the action of the management of Delhi Cantonment Board in rejecting the candidature of Sh. Surat Singh for the post of pump operator is justified after taking into account the provision for relaxation of qualification and experience prescribed for the post in the notification dated 2-7-87? If not, what relief the workman is entitled to do”.

The claimant has filed statement of claim. In the statement of claim, it has been stated that the workman Sh. Surat Singh S/o Sh. Bhundu Ram, R/o H. No. B-6, East Sagar Pur, Gali No. 11 Palam Road, New Delhi-110046 is a member of the Delhi Chawani Board Karamchhari Union. He has an uninterrupted and unblemished record of services to his credit with the management i.e. Delhi Cantonment Board.

That the workman, belonging to the scheduled caste was appointed as labourer in the Delhi Cantonment board on 20-3-68. He was however promoted as a pump operator vide order No. 248, dated 22-9-72 issued by them Cantonment Executive Officer Mr. D.R. Paul. However the workman was continued to be paid the pay scale of a sweeper. The management however designated the workman as a valveman in 1984 vide order No. 144 dated 7-5-84.

That the management has been taking the work of a pump operator from the workman right from 1972 and continues to do so till date. That the said workman has continued working as a pump operator performing the duties and discharging the responsibility of a pump operator independently and to the satisfaction of the management. It is submitted that there is no difference in the work performed by the concerned workman, the responsibilities discharged by the concerned workman and those performed by the regular pump operators. It is further submitted that the workman concerned has been and is subject to the identical service conditions including the identical disciplinary regime as is applicable on the regularly appointed pump operators. The management however with the aim and intention of denying the

concerned workman of his rightful wages and has been treating the workman as a sweeper/valveman on paper and thereby paying him the wages of a sweeper/valveman; while his counterparts who are also doing identical work in all respects were paid their salary in the normal pay scale of a pump operator with usual allowances admissible under the rules applicable to the management.

The same has been done with the sole aim of denying the concerned workman of the regular pay and allowances of a pump operator for the work being performed by the workman. It is submitted that the same amounts to commission of unfair labour practices as enumerated under the fifth schedule of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

That the workman has been regularly representing against the injustice being meted out to him by way of regular representations. The workman concerned has consistently represented that he has been working as a pump operator since 1972 and regularly since 1984 and therefore, his services should either be regularised as pump operator or he should be appointed as pump operator in the regular pay scale with usual allowances. However, he has not received any reply from the management with respect to the same. It is submitted that the management has even promoted/appointed employees junior to the workman as pump operators. In the year 1988, the management appointed Sh. Jain Bhagwan, a fireman, as pump operator. It is submitted that the said person had never even rendered any service as pump operator. The management has therefore been adopting an appointment policy which is not only blatantly unfair, illegal, arbitrary but is based on the principal of "pick and choose".

That the management has continued to take the work of a pump operator from the concerned workman while paying him wages and allowances of a sweeper/valveman, which are substantially less than that of a pump operator. It is submitted that the said workman is qualified for the post of a pump operator as he fulfils the qualifications as laid down in the Gazette Notification dated July 2, 1987, which is applicable on the management. Even otherwise it was the right of the said workman to be considered for the post of pump operator. The concerned workman therefore under law should have been regularly appointed as pump operator by the management and paid the regular wages along with the usual allowances.

That the action of the management in making the concerned workman work as a pump operator while paying him the wages of a sweeper/valveman, is unjust and arbitrary. The management has not bothered or cared to respond to the representations of the concerned workman or the union.

The obstinate and adamant attitude of the management forced the union to take necessary action by raising an industrial dispute on 19-11-96. The management however continued to play their games and adopt an anti labour attitude during the conciliation proceedings also.

On 16-10-97, before the conciliation officer, Sh. Khushal Singh, Assistant Labour Commissioner (C) the management represented that they would appoint the workman as a pump operator. However, they did not even consider the workman for the said post. The aforesaid statement was made by the management only to mislead the said workman the conciliation officer. The proceedings were closed. It was much later when the management did not take any action and showed no intention of fulfilling its promise the said workman had to have the conciliation proceedings revised.

The respondent management has employed the said workman as a pump operator but instead of regularising his services or appointing him de jure also as a pump operator has chosen to keep him as a sweeper/valveman. This act of the management amounts to unfair labour practices and is also violative of articles 14, 21 and 39 of the constitution of India. It has to be remembered that the management is "state" within the definition of article 12 of the constitution of India and therefore unlike any other employer has greater responsibility towards its employees. The said act on part of the management respondent is also not in consonance with various Supreme Court Judgements, wherein the Government has been time and again called upon to be a "model employer" and not to indulge in any unfair labour practice and the exploitation of the labour.

That the above action of the management is wholly illegal, bad, unjust and malafide and amounts to exploitation of the labour and unfair labour practice. That a representation/demand notice was given by the said workman on 7-6-96 to the chief executive officer, Delhi Cantonment Board, Delhi which was duly received by his office on the same day. However no reply was received and it is therefore presumed that the said demand had been rejected.

That thereafter a dispute was raised by filing a statement of claim in the office of the Regional Labour Commissioner (c) on 19-11-96. The conciliation proceedings were initiated but resulted in failure because of the adamant and non co-operative attitude of the management. Hence this reference.

The management/respondent has filed WS. In the WS it has been submitted that the workman was appointed as temporary mazdoor in March 1968. Later under the office letter no. 12/VI/ad-hoc dated 30-10-73 his services were terminated. Thereafter again on his request on 16th November 1973 vide letter no. 12/VI/ad-hoc, the workman was appointed as Sweeper. Later on his appointment as sweeper was confirmed. In May, 1984 the workman was designated as valveman. Till date the workman is continuing as a valveman.

That the requisite qualifications for the post of pump operator are prescribed under Gazette notification No. 9/17/82 published in part III of the Delhi Gazette, Delhi

Administration. The qualifications applicable to the board for the post of pump operator are (i) Metric pass and (ii) certificate in electrical or equivalent from ITI or any other recognized institution. However the workman does not possess the requisite qualifications for the said post. Moreover as per the CFS rules the post of pump operator is not a promotional post. It is submitted that the said post is direct recruitment post and only qualified candidates may be recruited against the post.

It is submitted that the terms of reference are misconceived. It is submitted that there is no order as to relaxation of requisite experience/qualification in case of recruitment of pump operators. The only relaxations available is with regard to the age which is applicable in case of departmental candidates alone. However a candidate not fulfilling the requisite educational qualifications is not entitled to any consideration for the post of the pump operator.

It is denied that the workman was appointed as a pump operator vide order No. 248 dated 22-9-72 issued by the then cantonment executive officer Mr. D.R. Paul. It is submitted that in the year 1972, due to manpower contingencies and constraints vide the said letter the workman was appointed as pump operator on temporary and ad-hoc basis. It is submitted that this ad-hoc appointment did not confer any right to any permanent post. Moreover the services of the workman were terminated vide management office letter dated 30-10-73. Later on he was appointed as sweeper in November, 73. It is also not denied that the management designated the workman as valveman in 1984 vide its order No. 144 dated 7-5-84. However, it is submitted that since both the posts i.e. that of sweeper and valveman are of class IV and having the same pay scale, the workman was not entitled to any increase in the pay.

It is denied that the management has been taking the work of a pump operator from the workman since 1972 and continues to do so till date. It is submitted that the workman was appointed as a pump operator on temporary basis and thereafter in the year 1973 his temporary services were terminated. It is denied that the workman has performed the duties of a workman independently.

It is submitted that since he did not possess the requisite qualification or the trade certificate as per the norms laid down by the Delhi Administration (now Government of NCT of Delhi) in the notification number F. 9/17/82-LSG dated 31-12-82 and the Gazette Notification of Delhi Administration, Delhi of July, 1987. It is denied that any person without having the requisite qualification for the post of pump operator was ever appointed a pump operator by the management. It is also denied that the management ever adopted an appointment policy which was unfair, illegal or arbitrary. Besides the fact that the post of a pump operator is a non-promotional one, the workman does not possess the requisite qualifications for

the said post. The question therefore of regularising his services cannot arise.

It is denied that the management has continued to take the work of a pump operator from the concerned workman while paying him wages and allowances of a sweeper/valveman. It is submitted that in the year, 1968 the workman was appointed as a temporary mazdoor. His services were terminated under this office letter No. 12/VI/Ad-hoc dated 30-10-73. Later on, on his request in November, 1973 he was appointed as a sweeper under F-9 (A.F. Area) on purely temporary basis with the condition that in case the sanction for competent authority is not received the services can be terminated and he will not be entitled to the posts as a matter of Right. Later on his appointment to the post of sweeper was confirmed.

It is submitted that the workman is an illiterate person and does not possess the qualifications as mentioned in the preceding paragraphs. It is further denied that even otherwise it was the right of the workman to be considered for the post of Pump Operator. As submitted above the management can appoint only such candidates for the post of pump operator who possess the requisite qualification or the trade certificate as per the norms laid down by the Delhi Administration in their notification as given above.

It is stated that the respondent management appointed the said workman as a pump operator in the year 1972 on temporary basis and thereafter his services were discontinued, under law the workman does not have any right or claim to the post of pump operator. Moreover, the workman is not possessing the requisite qualifications stated above.

The management has denied most of the paras of the statement of claim. The claimant has filed rejoinder and in his rejoinder, he has stated that he has sufficient duty of a Pump Operator though he was not initially appointed as Pump Operator but the duty of Pump Operator have been taken from him for a long period, as such he should get the salary of the Pump Operator and he should be continued at the post of Pump Operator. It was submitted from the side of the workman applicant that by office order dt. 17-08-1990, he was appointed reliever at Old Nangal Village. As such, he started the work of Pump Operator from 17-08-1990. According to office order dt. 17-09-1992, he was given the duty of Pump Operator. By order dt. 11-12-1992, again he was given the duty of Pump Operator. By order dt. 25-3-1993, he was given the duty of Pump Operator and by order dt. April, 1993, he was given the duty of Pump Operator and on 14th August, 1993 he was appointed reliever. He was given the duty of Pump Operator w.e.f. 6-5-1996 and he worked at the post of Pump Operator for more than 7 years. The papers submitted by the workman applicant have been denied by the management. No doubt, these papers are photocopies but

they bear the signature of the person who distributed the duty to the workman applicant for doing the work of Pump Operator. It is but natural that the original papers would be in the possession of the management. The management has been asked to produce those papers but the management has not produced the papers. It was submitted from the side of the management that initially the workman applicant was not appointed pump operator but according to the workman applicant, he has worked on the post of Pump Operator right from 20-07-1987 to 07-06-1996. It was further submitted from the side of the management that the workman applicant did not possess the requisite qualification and he was not interviewed for the post of Pump Operator. There is no rule for promotion to the post of Pump Operator. The workman applicant did not possess the requisite qualifications.

It was submitted from the side of the workman applicant that qualification was relaxed by Delhi Gazette registered No. D/187 on 2nd of July, 1987. According to that Gazette, 5 years experience is required for the post of pump operator. It has also been mentioned that the post will be filled up by promotion 100%. In case, it is not possible, it shall be filled directly for the pump operator. It has been specifically mentioned that the post is to be filled up by promotion and only qualification required is 5 years, practical knowledge of operation IC Engine and electric motors. It was further submitted from the side of the workman that the workman applicant has filed photocopies according to which he was posted as Pump Operator from 17-08-1990 and he has worked almost upto 6-3-1996. So he has worked for more than 5 years as Pump Operator in the same department as such, it is presumed that he has absolute knowledge of the operation of the IC Engine and electric motor prior to 1990 and he was given the duty of Pump Operator from 17-08-1990. As such, he has more than 5 years experience of operation of the pump of the management itself. The management has assigned him duty after ascertaining his qualification and practical knowledge of the operation of the electric motor and IC engine so it shall be deemed to be admitted by the management that the workman applicant has complete knowledge of the operation of IC Engine and electric motor. He has worked from 17-08-1990 to 1996-97 so he has more than 5 years experience and according to the Gazette dt. 2nd of July, 1987, he deserves to be promoted automatically to the post of Pump Operator in view of his previous posting as Pump Operator in the management itself. It is paradoxical that the management is taking duty of Pump Operator and arguing that his not minimum qualification.

My attention was drawn to 1986-4-LLJ-SC Page, 134, the Hon'ble Supreme Court has held that a person performing the identical work should get identical pay. The Hon'ble Supreme Court has pronounced the principles

of equal pay for equal work in 1987-SCC-LAB-32. It has been held by the Hon'ble High Court in 1995-LLR-438 that in case, an employee is performing the duties for a considerable period, he should be deemed to be permanent on that post and he is entitled to get the emoluments of that permanent post. It was further submitted by the workman that in case the management did not rely on the photocopies of duties assigned to the workman as Pump Operator, the management should have filed original papers. The original papers are lying with the management but the management has not filed any other paper so it is established that the workman applicant is discharging the duties of Pump Operator from 17-08-1990. It implies that he has got previous experience and knowledge of the operation of the pump so he was given the duty of the Pump Operator. According to the Gazette dt. 2nd July, 1987 after 5 years experience, he is entitled to be appointed as permanent Pump Operator. There is no force in the argument of the management that he lacked qualification according to the Gazette of 1982. That Gazette has been replaced by the Gazette of 2nd of July, 1987 so the later Gazette is applicable and there is no minimum qualification for pump operator and the post is promotional. As such, the management has failed on both the counts—on requisite qualification and experience. The requisite qualification has been relaxed in 1987 in order to provide promotion to the employees of the management.

In view of the above discussions and the law cited by the workman applicant, it becomes quite obvious that he should be deemed to be promoted from 1st January, 1995 in view of his five years experience as laid down in the Gazette dt. 2nd of July, 1987 and he should get all the emoluments and consequential benefits of a permanent Pump Operator from 1st January, 1995.

The reference is replied thus :—

The action of the management of the Delhi Cantonment Board in rejecting the candidature of Sh. Surar Singh for the post of pump operator is not justified after taking into account the provision for relaxation of qualification and experience prescribed for the post in the notification dt. 2-7-87. The workman applicant shall be deemed to be promoted from 1st of January, 1995 and he is entitled to get all the consequential benefits just as arrears of wages and increment etc. within one month from the date of the publication of the award. The workman applicant shall get an interest of 12% per annum in case arrears are not paid within one month from publication of the award.

The award is given accordingly.

Did, 23-12-04

R. N. RAI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 31 दिसम्बर, 2004

का०आ० 299.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार दिल्ली कैन्टोन्मेन्ट बोर्ड के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण नं. II, नई दिल्ली के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 169/98) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 31-12-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-13011/4/98-आई. आर. (डी.यू.)]

कुलदीप राय वर्मा, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 31st December, 2004

S.O. 299.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 169/98) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court No. II, New Delhi now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Delhi Cantt. Board and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 31-12-2004.

[No. L-13011/4/98-IR(DU)]

KULDIP RAI VERMA, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE THE PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL
GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-
LABOUR COURT-II, RAJENDRA BHAWAN,
GROUND FLOOR, RAJENDRA PLACE, NEW DELHI**

R.N. RAI, Presiding Officer

I.D. No. 169/98

In the matter of :

Sh. Upkar Singh,
Through The General Secretary,
Delhi Chhawani Karamchari Union,
Delhi Cantt. Board Office,
Sadar Bazar, Delhi Cantt.,
New Delhi-110010.

VERSUS

The Secretary,
Delhi Cantt. Board.
Delhi Cantt.,
New Delhi-110010.

AWARD

The Ministry of Labour by its letter No. L-13011/4/98/IR (DU) Central Government Dtd. 30-07-1998 has referred the following point for adjudication.

The point runs as hereunder :—

“Whether rejection of the candidature of Sh. Upkar Singh, for the post of pump operator on 25-04-1991

was justified viz-a-viz the relaxation of qualifications and experience prescribed for the post vide notification dtd. 02-07-1987 which was not taken into account of by the management at the time of interview?”

If not, what relief the workman is entitled to.”

The union has filed statement of claim on behalf of the workman. In the statement of claim it has been stated that the workman Sh. Upkar Singh S/o Sardar Mahendar Singh, R/o 3/17, Pyralal Building, Gopi Nath Bazar, Delhi Cantonment is a disabled person and is a member of the Delhi Chhawani Board Karamchari Union. He has an uninterrupted and unblemished record of services to his credit with the management i.e. Delhi Cantonment Board.

That the said workman had been sponsored by the ITI-Vocational Rehabilitation Centre, ITI Building, Pusa, Delhi, a center operating as an employment exchange for the disabled. The said center conducted a proper test for pump operators, testing both the practical and the theoretical knowledge of the workman. It was after the said test that the workman was certified as a pump operator and a card issued to him by the centre. The said workman was otherwise also qualified to work as a pump operator as he had worked from 1980 to 1986 as a pump operator, with a licensed contractor for the Delhi Cantonment Board/MES, and had thereby acquired rich experience of the job. That the management thereafter called the workman for an interview/test for the post of a Pump Operator on October 5, 1989 and thereafter finding the workman fit and qualified for the post of Pump Operator, appointed him as such vide Order No. 256 dtd. December 4, 1989 on daily wages. The said workman was appointed as a Pump Operator along with two other workmen, S/Shri S.K. Mishra and Raj Narain Sharma.

That the said workman thereafter continued working as a pump operator, performing the duties and discharging the responsibility of a pump operator independently. However throughout the management paid the said workman only daily wages thereby denying to him the pay scale of the regular pump operator. The said workman continued to perform his duties diligently and to the satisfaction of his superiors. That the services of the other two workmen, S/Shri S.K. Mishra and Raj Narain Sharma, appointed with the said workman, were regularised as pump operators by the management on July 4, 1991. However on December 24, 1991 the services of the said workman were, suddenly regularised on the post of a Malaria Mazdoor, in the Sanitary Department, a job the workman had never performed and a Department the workman had never worked in. The said workman was however asked to continue discharging the duty of a pump operator, till as recently as February 21, 1997. It is submitted that there is a substantial difference in the pay scale of a Malaria Mazdoor and a Pump Operator and the workman of

the management to regularise the said workman as a malaria mazdoor was done intentionally to rob the workman of his rightful dues.

That on February 22, 1997 the said workman, without any reason or cause was told to work as a Malaria Mazdoor and not as a Pump Operator. The Respondent Management has employed the said workman as a pump operator but has been paying him the wages of a Malaria Mazdoor. This act of the management amounts to unfair labour practice and is also violative of Articles 14, 21 and 39 of the Constitution of India. It has to be remembered that the Management is "State" within the definition of Article 12 of the Constitution of India. That the above action of the management is wholly illegal, bad, unjust and malafide and amounts to exploitation of the labour and unfair labour practice.

The management has filed written statement. In the written statement, it has been stated that the present complaint is not maintainable for it being filed with malice. Shri Upkar Singh who had been employed as Malaria Mazdoor by the respondent board is absent from his duties, ever since the orders were issued for reporting of Malaria Mazdoor to Sanitary Supdt. Cantonment Board Office, on 18-10-1996 Shri Upkar Singh has not reported to the concerned official. He had sought the leave which was duly sanctioned till 30-11-1996. Thereafter there has been no application for extension of leave or any just reason for his abstention from work. It is manifest that Shri Upkar Singh who is a truant employee has chosen to move the Hon'ble Court to subvert the operation of the above dated orders. The orders had been proclaimed by the respondent board in order to brace themselves upto fight the epidemic of Dangué.

Shri Upkar Singh had never been employed as Pump Operator. He has been working as daily wages mazdoor in the respondent board. Subsequently, on 27-12-1991 he had been duly regularised as Malaria Mazdoor. His regularisation as Malaria Mazdoor entailed due benefits. Which naturally flow out of the said employment. There has never been official orders either of his promotion to the post of pump-operator or of his appointment as Pump Operator. In order to avoid working diligently Shri Upkar Singh abstained from reporting to the concerned Sanitary Supdt. and has filed his bogus claim. It is not possible to promote or employ Shri Upkar Singh as Pump-operator as he does not have requisite qualification. Malaria Mazdoor being Class-IV post and pump-operator being Class-III post there cannot be any inter-class promotion in this case. Also Shri Upkar Singh is only 10th Standard pass and is wanting in qualification required to hold the post of Pump Operator. As per classification of post the post of Pump Operator is a direct recruitment post and not a promotion post.

It is denied that Shri Upkar Singh is adequately qualified to become a Pump-Operator. The required qualifications as enumerated in the official gazette does not entitle him to the said post. The prescribed qualification as per Gazette notification No. F-9/17/82-LSG dtd. 31-12-1982 are as under :

Essential :

- (i) Matric pass from a recognised University/Board/School or equivalent.
- (ii) Certificate in Electrical or equivalent trade from I.T.I. or any other recognised Institution.

Shri Upkar Singh has been truant in working and has always been avoiding to work sincerely as Malaria Mazdoor. The respondent Board has been considerate and liberal with him and has not taken any disciplinary action against his callous attitude towards his rightful duties. The representation made by Shri Upkar Singh was rightly turned down by the respondent board as there was no reason for his promotion. Any such order favouring his promotion would have been patently illegal, unjust and arbitrary qua other suitable and qualified candidates for the post of Pump-Operator.

It is denied that there has been any arbitrariness, un-lawfulness on the part of respondent Board in denying the post of Pump-Operator to Shri Upkar Singh. On the contrary, any such order favouring his promotion or employment as Pump-Operator would have evoked wrath of Article 14 of the Constitution of India qua the other suitably qualified candidates. It is to be submitted that the mere fact that there are regular vacancies of Pump-Operator in the respondent Board does not entitle Shri Upkar Singh to it in the absence of requisite qualification as provided in the official gazette.

The management has denied most of the paras of the statement of claim.

The claimant has filed rejoinder. In his rejoinder, he has denied most of the paras of the written statement and has stated that he was appointed on the post of Pump Operator and subsequently he was reverted to the post of Malaria Mazdoor. By letter dtd. 29-09-1989, he was required to appear for interview on 05-10-1989 of the Pump Operator and on 4th of December, 1989 on the basis of interview and test, he alongwith Shri S.K. Mishra and Raj Narain Sharma was appointed Pump Operator from 11-12-1989. On 17th of March, 1990, he was again appointed as Pump Operator w.e.f. 10-03-1990. By order dtd. 9th of July, 1990 he was again appointed as Pump Operator w.e.f. 09-06-1990. On 17-08-1990, the workman applicant was appointed Pump Operator w.e.f. 18-08-1990. By office order dtd. 17-09-1992, the workman applicant was appointed Pump Operator w.e.f. 21-09-1992. By order dtd. 11-10-1992, the workman was further appointed Pump Operator w.e.f. 15-12-1992. On 23-12-1993, the workman

applicant was appointed Pump Operator. According to roaster on 5th of April, 1994, he was given the duty w.e.f. 16-4-1994. By order dt. 5th of April, 1995, the workman applicant was again given the duty of Pump Operator. By duty roaster dt. 16-10-1995, he was again given the duty of pump operator. By office order dt. 6-8-1996, he was again given the duty of the Pump Operator. As such, the workman applicant worked as pump operator from 11-12-1989 to the last of 1997.

It was submitted from the side of the workman applicant that he has worked for more than 7 years as Pump Operator and he has been given duty as permanent employee so he cannot be reverted to the post of Malaria Mazdoor as he was appointed to do the duty of the Pump Operator and he discharged the duties of Pump Operator for more than 7 years.

It was submitted from the side of the management that the workman applicant did not possess the requisite qualification so he was reverted to the post of Malaria Mazdoor. Despite his reversion to the Malaria Mazdoor, he was given the duty of Pump Operator for almost 4 years. In case, he was lacking qualification, he ought not to have been given the duty of Pump Operator. It was submitted from the side of the management that the qualification of the Pump Operator has been prescribed and only the candidate having requisite qualification can be appointed at the post of Pump Operator. In this connection, my attention was drawn to Delhi Gazette dt. 2nd July, 1987, and it has been mentioned that the operator should have five years experience and he should have the knowledge of I.C. engines and electric motors and he will have to appear in interview regarding his knowledge of diesel engine and petrol engine, pump and other machinery, and experience of conducting and taking care of the engine and the other machines. It was submitted from the workman applicant that his interview was taken and thereafter he was appointed. It was further submitted from the side of the management that the workman applicant did not possess the requisite qualification of Pump Operator. He must be Matric Pass and he must have certificate of electrical or of the I.I.T. or is equivalent.

It was submitted from the side of the management that the workman applicant was appointed at the post of Pump Operator on 11-12-1989 and he has worked in that capacity upto 1997. Appointment letter is annexed with the record and the orders regarding the duty has also been annexed with the record. These papers are photocopies. It is but natural that the originals are lying with the management but the management has not deliberately filed the original papers regarding the duty and appointment. It was submitted from the side of the management that by Gazette dt. 1982 for the post of Pump Operator, the minimum qualification is Matric Pass+ a certificate of electrical or of ITI or its equivalent. The

workman applicant is lacking qualification so he was reverted to Malaria Mazdoor in 1994 but from the papers filed by the workman applicant, it is quite explicit that he has worked continuously from 11-12-1989 to the last of 1997 at the post of Pump Operator. He has filed several papers regarding the duties assigned to him. The management has not filed the originals of the same papers deliberately by way of concealment. In case, there were papers regarding assignment of duty to the post of Malaria Mazdoor, they should have filed the original duty chart but no such charge has been filed. As such, it is established that the workman applicant has worked almost from 1990 to the last of 1997 as Pump Operator. So far as qualification is concerned, it has been relaxed by notification dt. 2nd of July, 1987. This Gazette indicates that the minimum qualifications have been relaxed and the post of the Pump Operator has been made promotional. Five years experience is required and knowledge of operating IC Engine and electric motor is required. The workman operated the pump of the management right from 1990 to the last of 1997. As such, he has more than 5 years experience and he was initially appointed at the post of Pump Operator and he has continued to discharge the duties of the Pump Operator. Even if, he has not minimum qualification, he has operated the pump of the management for almost 6 to 7 years. The management found him fit and experience to operate the pump so he was assigned the duty of the Pump Operator. It is paradoxical that the management is taking duty of Pump Operator and arguing that he lacks minimum qualifications.

My attention was drawn to 1986-I-LLJ-SC Page, 134, the Hon'ble Supreme Court has held that a person performing the identical work should get identical pay. The Hon'ble Supreme Court has pronounced the principles of equal pay for equal work in 1987-SCC-LAB-32. It has been held by the Hon'ble High Court in 1995-LLR-438 that in case, an employee is performing the duties for a considerable period, he should be deemed to be permanent on that post and he is entitled to get the emoluments of that permanent post.

There is no force in the argument of the management that the workman applicant does not possess the minimum qualification for the post of the Pump Operator in view of the Gazette dt. 2nd of July, 1987 and there is no force in the argument of the management that he has been ever reverted to the post of Malaria Mazdoor. The management has filed no papers in order to prove the stand taken by the management. The workman applicant has complete knowledge and experience of the operation of IC Engine and electric motor as he has been discharging the duties of a Pump Operator since 1990 upto the last of 1997. After 5 years experience in view of the Gazette dt. 2nd July, 1987 he shall be deemed automatically to be promoted to the post of Pump Operator. Since he is operating the pump of the management itself, as such, no experience is required.

In view of the law cited by the management, it becomes quite obvious that the workman applicant shall be deemed to be promoted at the post of Pump Operator from 1-1-1994 after completion of 5 years duty at the post of Pump Operator with all the consequential benefits. In view of the judgement cited above, he is entitled to get arrears of wages and due increments and he shall be deemed to be permanent from 1-1-1994 at the post of Pump Operator. The management has indulged in unfair labour practices in not considering the case of the workman applicant.

The reference is replied thus :—

Rejection of the candidature of Sh. Upkar Singh, for the post of pump operator on 25-04-1991 was not justified viz-a-viz the relaxation of qualifications and experience prescribed for the post vide notification dt. 02-07-1987 which was not taken into account by the management at the time of interview. The workman applicant shall be deemed to be promoted at the post of Pump Operator from 1-1-1994 and he is entitled to get all the consequential benefits just as increments and arrears of wages etc. w.e.f. 1st January, 1994. In case the management fails to pay the arrears of wages within one month from the date of the application of the award, the workman applicant shall get an interest of 12% per annum.

The award is given accordingly.

Dt. : 24-12-2004

R.N. RAI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 31 दिसम्बर, 2004

का.आ. 300.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एच.ए.एल. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, अहमदाबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 163/98) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 31-12-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-14011/7/98-आई. आर. (डी.यू.)]

कुलदीप राय वर्मा, डैस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 31st December, 2004

S.O. 300.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 163/98) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court. Kanpur now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of H.A.L. and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 31-12-2004.

[No. L-14011/7/98-IR(DU)]

KULDIP RAI VERMA, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE SRI SURESH CHANDRA PRESIDING OFFICER CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, SARVODAYA NAGAR, KANPUR, U.P.

Industrial Dispute No. 163 of 98

In the matter of dispute between :

Sri Nathu Lal Sharma,
Secretary HAL, Karamchari Sangh,
23/4, HAL Colony,
Kanpur.

AND

General Manager,
H.A.L. Kanpur Division,
Kanpur.

AWARD

1. Central Government, Ministry of Labour. New Delhi, vide its notification no. L-14011/7/98/IR(DU) dated 17-8-98 has referred the following dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal :

Whether the action of the General Manager, HAL, Kanpur, in not promoting S/Shri S.K. Vasudeva, S. Prasad, R.N. Savita, Vaseer Ahmad, S.G. Sharma, S.S. Gaur, B.C. Banerjee and Sri S. Charan to wage group E is legal & justified? If not to what relief the workmen are entitled?

2. In the present case after exchange of pleadings between the parties, the case was fixed for filing documents by the parties and evidence of the parties. Both parties filed respective documents in support of their respective cases. On 29-7-04, the case was taken up for hearing when the evidence of the workmen was to be recorded in the case. Since no one was present in the case on the date of hearing on behalf of the workmen nor workmen adduced any evidence hence, workmen were debarred from evidence and the case was fixed for evidence of the management. Ultimately when the case was taken for hearing on 11-8-04, during the course of pretrial meeting of LOK ADALAT, the representative for the management appeared and made an endorsement on the order sheet to the effect that as the workers have not given any evidence in the case we do not give also.

3. Thus from the above it is clear that virtually it is a case without evidence of the parties and under these circumstances the tribunal is left with no other option but to hold that the Union is not entitled for any relief whatsoever for want of evidence and the reference is liable to be answered against the Union.

4. In view of discussions made above, the reference is answered in affirmative holding that the Union raising

the present dispute is not entitled for any relief for want of evidenc.

5. Accordingly the reference is answered against the Union and in favour of the management.

SURESH CHANDRA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 31 दिसम्बर, 2004

का.आ. 301.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार ओ.एन.जी.सी. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, कानपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 195/98) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 31-12-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-40012/56/98-आई. आर. (डी.यू.)]

कुलदीप राय वर्मा, डैस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 31st December, 2004

S.O. 301.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 195/98) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Kanpur now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Deptt. of Telecom. and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 31-12-2004.

[No. L-40012/56/98-IR(DU)]

KULDIP RAI VERMA, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE SRISURESH CHANDRA PRESIDING
OFFICER CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL
TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, SARVODAYA
NAGAR, KANPUR, U.P.**

Industrial Dispute No. 195 of 98

In the matter of dispute between :

Sri Om Prakash,
S/o of Sh. Gajodhar Prasad,
R/o Village Habidapur,
Post Toderpur,
District Hardoi, U.P.

AND

The General Manager,
Telecom Department,
Gandhi Bhawan,
Lucknow.

AWARD

1. Central Government, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi, vide notification No. L-40012/56/98/IR(DU) dated 30-11--98 has referred the following dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal :

Whether the action of the management of Telecom Department Lucknow in terminating the Services of Sri Om Prakash is legal and justified? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled?

2. The instant case was identified for decision through LOK ADALAT, despite the fact that the workman was debarred from adducing evidence after exchange of pleadings between the parties as he failed to make his appearance before the tribunal on the date fixed in the case i.e. 30-6-04. The same day the representative for the management appeared and made an endorsement on the ordersheet to the effect that as the workman has not adduced any evidence in the case, management do not want to adduce any evidence in support their case. However, notices were issued to the parties for hearing the case in the pretrial meeting of LOK ADALAT for 11-8-04.

3. The case was taken up for hearing in the pretrial meeting but despite notice none appeared from the side of the workman to attend the hearing of the case on 11-8-04, whereas the management was duly represented through its representative.

4. Therefore, from the facts and circumstances stated above it appears that virtually the present case is a case of no evidence and as the workman has palpably failed to adduce his evidence in support of his case, the claim of the workman is liable to be rejected for want of evidence and the workman is also not entitled for any relief pursuant to the present reference order made to this tribunal.

5. Accordingly it is held that the workman involved in the present industrial dispute is not entitled for any relief for want of evidence and his claim is liable to be rejected and is hereby rejected.

6. Let two photocopies of this award be sent to the Government for its publication.

SURESH CHANDRA, Presiding officer

नई दिल्ली, 10 जनवरी, 2005

का.आ. 302.—केन्द्रीय सरकार संतुष्ट है कि लोकहित में ऐसा अपेक्षित है कि बैंक नोट मुद्रणालय, देवास (म. प्र.) में सेवाओं को जिसे औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की प्रथम अनुसूची की प्रविष्टि 22 के अन्तर्गत निर्दिष्ट किया गया है, उक्त अधिनियम के प्रयोजनों के लिए लोक उपयोगी सेवाएं घोषित किया जाना चाहिए।

अतः अब, औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 2 के खण्ड (द) के उप-खण्ड (6) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त उद्योग को उक्त अधिनियम के प्रयोजनों के लिए तत्काल प्रभाव से छः मास की कालावधि के लिए लोक उपयोगी सेवा घोषित करती है।

[सं. एस-11017/4/97-आई. आर. (पी.एल.)]

जे. पी. पति, संयुक्त सचिव

New Delhi, the 10th January, 2005

S.O. 302.—Whereas the Central Government is satisfied that the public interest required that the services in the Bank Note Press, Dewas (M.P.) which is covered by item 22 of the First Schedule to the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), should be declared to be a public utility service for the purposes of the said Act.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-clause (vi) of clause (n) of Section 2 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the Central Government hereby declares with immediate effect the said industry to be a public utility service for the purpose of the said Act for a period of six months.

[No. S-11017/4/97-IR(PL)]

J. P. PATI, Jt. Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 11 जनवरी, 2005

का.आ. 303.—केन्द्रीय सरकार संतुष्ट हो जाने पर कि लोकहित में ऐसा करना अपेक्षित था, औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 2 के खण्ड (द) के उप-खण्ड (vi) के उपबंधों के अनुसरण में भारत सरकार के श्रम मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 1653 दिनांक 24-6-2004 द्वारा खनिज तेल (कच्चा तेल), मोटर और विमानन स्प्रिट, डीजल तेल, मिट्टी का तेल, ईंधन तेल, विविधा हाइड्रोकार्बन तेल और उनके मिश्रण जिनमें सिंथेटिक तेल और इसी प्रकार के तेल शामिल हैं के निर्माण या उत्पादन में लगे उद्योग में सेवाओं में हैं जोकि औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की प्रथम अनुसूची की प्रविष्टि 26 में शामिल हैं, को उक्त अधिनियम के प्रयोजनों के लिए दिनांक 16-7-2004 से छः मास की कालावधि के लिए लोक उपयोगी सेवा घोषित किया था:

और केन्द्रीय सरकार की राय है कि लोकहित में उक्त कालावधि को छः मास की और कालावधि के लिए बढ़ाया जाना अपेक्षित है;

अतः अब, औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 2 के खण्ड (द) के उप-खण्ड (vi) के परन्तुक द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त उद्योग को उक्त अधिनियम के प्रयोजनों के लिए दिनांक 16-1-2005 से छः मास की कालावधि के लिए लोक उपयोगी सेवा घोषित करती है।

[सं. एस-11017/6/97-आई. आर. (पी.एल.)]

जे. पी. पति, संयुक्त सचिव

New Delhi, the 11th January, 2005

S.O. 303.—Whereas the Central Government having been satisfied that the public interest required so that in pursuance of the provisions of sub-clause (vi) of the clause (n) of Section 2 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), declared by the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour S.O. No. 1653 dated 24-6-2004 the service in Industry engaged in manufacture of production of mineral oil (crude oil) motor and aviation spirit, diesel oil, kerosene oil, fuel oil, diverse hydrocarbon oil and their blends including synthetic fuels, Lubricating oil and the like which is covered by item 26 of the First Schedule to the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) to be a public utility service for the purpose of the said Act, for a period of six months from the 16th July, 2004.

And whereas, the Central Government is of opinion that public interest requires the extension of the said period by a further period of six months.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to sub-clause (vi) of clause (n) of section 2 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the Central Government hereby declares the said industry to be a public utility service for the purposes of the said Act, for a period of six months from the 16th January, 2005.

[No. S-11017/6/97-IR(PL)]

J. P. PATI, Jt. Secy.